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PREFACE

INDIA : A Reference Annual was first brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1953, with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The response both within the country and abroad encouraged the publishers to widen the scope of the *Annual* in successive issues, with the benefit of advice and suggestions from many scholars, economists and others to whom we take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude.

The *Annual* contains information compiled from official and other authoritative sources. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive. Readers requiring additional information are referred to the Government reports and publications, reference works and other books which are listed in the *Select Bibliography* at the end of the volume.

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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is well marked off from the rest of Asia by mountains and the sea which give the country an unmistakable geographical unity. Protected by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely to the north of the Equator between latitudes 8° and 37° north and longitudes 68° and 98° east, it measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,700 miles from east to west and covers an area of 12,59,797 sq. miles*. Measured by the extent of its territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world. It has a land frontier 9,309 miles long and a coastline of about 3,535 miles.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

The formidable Himalayas form India's northern boundary, along which lie Sinkiang, Tibet and Nepal. Sikkim and Bhutan are two States in this region which are attached to India by special Treaties. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India from Burma. To the north-east lies East Pakistan between the States of West Bengal and Assam. In the north-west, West Pakistan borders on India. In the south, the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea form part of the Indian Union.

Physical Features

The country comprises three well-defined regions: (i) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (ii) the Indo-Gangetic Plain and (iii) the southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumby valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles with a varying depth of 150 to 200 miles. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic plain, 1,500 miles long and 150 to 200 miles broad, is watered by the Ganga and its tributaries, the Yamuna, the Gomati, the Son, the Ghagra, the Gandak and the Kosi. The Brahmaputra rising beyond the Himalayas enters India at its eastern extremity, flows through Assam and East Pakistan and joins the Ganga before the latter falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Punjab is watered by three tributaries of the Indus, namely, the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej.

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* Provisional.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the elevation is 1,500 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is 3,000 ft., but rises in places to as much as 9,000 ft. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the plateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats. The plateau is traversed by the rivers Narmada and Tapti which fall into the Arabian Sea and the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri which drain their waters into the Bay of Bengal.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains flanking either side, and the Indo-Gangetic plain lying between these two.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods.

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was a deep sea until late in the second geological period. Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and many phases of its history are still very controversial. The outermost Himalayan foothills—the Siwaliks—represent a late buckling of the erosion products of the mountains themselves. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming.

The Indo-Gangetic plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 3,00,000 square miles. The thickness of the alluvial deposits has never been ascertained though borings to a depth of 1,300 feet have not revealed a rocky bottom. The filling is of very unequal depth having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by windblown materials. Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of miles.

Climate

The climate of India is essentially monsoon-tropical and this description is valid not withstanding local variations such as the winter rains in the north-west, which are entirely subsidiary to the main summer rainfall regime. The seasonal rhythm can be broadly classified as follows: (i) the Cold Weather from October to the end of February ; (ii) the Hot Weather from the beginning of March to the beginning or middle of June ; and (iii) the Rainy Season from the beginning or middle of June to the end of September. The Indian Meteorological Department recognises four seasons: (i) The Cold Weather Season (December-March) ; (ii) The Hot Weather Season (April-May); (iii) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (iv) the season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November). Tables 1 and 2 show the normal monthly and annual maximum and minimum temperatures in shade at nearly 50 selected stations in India.

TABLE 1

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS IN INDIA

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu ..	3,945	65 9	68.0	76.6	84.3	87.9	83.6	75.3	72.0	75.2	79.1	73.7	68.4	75.8
Agra ..	553	73.0	77.7	89.4	100.7	106.8	104.7	94.5	91.6	93.4	93.5	84.8	75.8	90.5
Ahmedabad ..	163	84.8	87.9	97.0	103.8	106.8	101.8	93.1	89.9	92.6	97.2	92.6	86.4	94.5
Ajmer ..	1,593	72.7	77.0	87.7	97.3	102.9	100.4	91.7	87.7	90.0	91.5	83.6	75.4	88.2
Aligarh ..	615	70.9	75.7	86.1	96.6	105.3	102.2	94.2	91.5	92.3	93.1	83.7	74.0	88.8
Allahabad ..	322	74.8	79.2	91.7	102.6	107.1	102.7	92.1	89.4	91.5	90.4	83.4	75.7	90.1
Ambala ..	892	69.1	73.1	84.3	96.0	103.9	103.6	95.5	93.2	94.0	91.8	82.1	72.3	88.2
Bangalore ..	3,021	80.3	85.6	90.3	92.5	91.2	84.4	81.4	81.4	82.1	81.7	79.3	78.2	84.0
Bareilly ..	568	70.8	75.1	87.0	97.8	103.1	100.2	92.1	90.2	90.9	89.7	81.6	73.1	87.6
Bhopal ..	1,643	79.3	82.8	91.2	99.2	104.4	97.3	85.6	84.1	85.9	88.7	83.6	79.0	88.4
Bikaner ..	734	71.7	76.9	88.7	99.5	107.0	107.1	101.2	97.5	98.0	95.7	85.6	75.3	92.0
Bombay ..	37	83.2	83.1	86.2	89.1	91.1	88.5	85.5	85.0	85.5	88.8	89.4	86.6	86.8
Calcutta ..	21	79.6	83.7	92.5	96.8	95.6	92.4	89.5	89.0	89.9	89.2	84.2	79.4	88.5
Cherrapunji ..	4,309	60.3	62.2	68.7	71.3	72.1	72.0	72.3	72.5	73.3	71.9	67.5	62.3	68.9
Cuttack ..	87	83.1	88.2	96.6	101.2	101.4	95.5	89.5	89.0	90.0	89.7	85.0	81.2	90.9
Darjeeling ..	7,432	47.0	47.8	55.4	61.2	62.9	64.9	65.7	65.6	64.6	61.7	55.6	50.5	58.6

TABLE 1 (*Contd.*)

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	66.1	69.3	79.4	90.0	96.0	93.7	86.5	84.5	84.8	82.9	75.4	68.7	81.4
Gauhati ..	182	74.6	78.0	85.9	87.6	87.7	88.9	89.7	90.3	89.4	87.0	81.3	75.6	84.7
Gorakhpur ..	254	73.0	77.7	90.0	99.3	101.1	96.9	90.9	89.6	90.4	89.1	82.1	74.5	87.9
Hissar ..	725	70.8	76.2	87.8	97.8	105.3	105.6	99.6	96.3	96.7	94.6	84.3	74.2	90.2
Hyderabad ..	1,778	84.7	89.3	96.7	100.5	103.1	94.6	87.4	85.9	86.2	88.2	85.1	83.5	90.4
Indore ..	1,823	79.5	83.1	91.1	99.6	102.9	95.6	85.1	82.6	85.4	88.7	83.8	79.7	88.2
Jaipur ..	1,431	73.2	77.0	88.3	98.2	105.6	103.1	94.2	90.9	93.1	94.1	85.4	76.4	89.9
Jammu ..	1,200	65.1	68.6	78.9	90.0	99.9	102.5	95.4	91.8	91.9	88.1	78.0	68.0	84.9
Jhansi ..	842	76.1	80.9	92.4	102.6	108.5	104 0	92.7	89.3	91.7	93.1	85.4	78.1	91.2
Jodhpur ..	736	76.3	80.6	90.5	99.4	105.4	103.6	96.9	91.8	94.2	95.5	87.6	79.0	91.7
Jubbulpore ..	1,289	77.4	81.4	91.6	100.6	105.4	98.1	86.4	84.5	87.1	87.8	82.2	77.1	88.3
Kanpur ..	413	71.9	77.0	89.4	99.4	106.2	102.7	92.4	89.7	90.9	91.2	92.8	74.0	89.0
Kotah ..	843	77.1	82.0	92.7	101.7	107.6	104.8	93.9	89.6	92.3	94.6	86.7	79.1	91.9
Lucknow ..	371	73.9	78.6	90.8	101.4	105.4	100.2	92.4	90.5	91.9	91.4	83.9	75.9	89.7
Ludhiana ..	812	66.9	71.2	83.2	95.7	104 1	103.7	97.3	94.9	94.9	92.3	81.4	70.8	88.1
Madras ..	51	85.3	88.3	91.4	95.5	101.3	99.6	96.3	94.8	93.9	90.1	85.4	84.1	92.2
Mahabaleshwar..	4,534	74.4	77.3	82.4	85.4	83.8	70.5	65.4	65.6	67.8	74.2	74.0	72.7	74.5

TABLE 1 (*contd.*)

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore ..	72	89.1	88.2	89.6	91.2	90.8	84.6	83.6	83.9	84.3	85.9	87.8	89.1	87.3
Mussooree ..	6,910	49.5	50.5	59.7	69.2	76.5	75.1	69.2	68.2	67.5	64.1	59.5	53.6	63.5
Mysore ..	2,518	84.2	88.9	93.7	94.6	91.9	84.9	82.2	83.0	84.2	84.2	82.3	81.9	86.3
Nagpur ..	1,022	83.7	88.2	96.7	104.5	108.7	99.5	88.3	87.3	89.8	91.0	85.5	81.7	92.1
New Delhi ..	714	70.5	74.7	85.0	96.6	104.8	102.4	95.3	93.0	93.5	92.5	83.2	73.7	88.8
Ootacamund ..	7,364	65.9	67.5	70.0	71.5	70.4	64.1	61.8	62.8	64.6	64.6	63.7	65.0	66.0
Pachmarhi ..	3,528	72.0	75.3	84.1	91.9	95.8	87.8	76.5	74.8	77.5	79.3	74.5	71.3	80.1
Patna ..	173	73.0	77.8	89.8	98.9	100.3	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.7	88.6	82.1	74.6	87.6
Poona ..	1,834	86.5	90.5	96.9	100.9	98.8	89.4	82.5	81.7	84.6	89.4	86.5	84.9	89.4
Puri ..	20	80.0	82.9	86.3	87.7	89.6	89.0	87.3	87.6	88.6	88.6	84.6	80.5	86.1
Rajkot ..	432	83.3	86.5	95.1	101.8	104.9	99.4	91.2	88.8	91.8	95.8	91.1	85.1	92.9
Shillong ..	4,921	60.1	62.5	70.4	74.1	74.0	74.5	75.3	75.1	74.3	71.1	66.0	61.6	69.9
Simla ..	7,224	47.5	48.8	57.0	65.9	73.2	75.1	70.9	68.4	68.4	64.3	58.3	50.6	62.4
Srinagar ..	5,205	41.0	44.1	56.9	66.8	77.0	85.4	87.8	86.6	83.5	73.8	62.5	48.2	61.8
Trivandrum ..	200	86.6	87.2	88.7	88.4	87.2	84.0	82.7	83.4	84.5	84.4	84.5	86.2	85.7
Varanasi ..	250	74.2	79.4	91.6	101.8	105.4	100.9	92.2	89.6	91.0	90.5	83.0	75.2	89.6

TABLE 2

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURES IN SHADE

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu ..	3,945	50.7	53.1	61.0	68.3	71.1	68.6	66.1	64.4	64.8	64.4	57.8	52.5	61.9
Agra ..	553	42.6	46.1	55.1	66.8	76.8	82.9	79.9	78.3	74.8	61.6	48.6	43.5	63.1
Ahmedabad ..	163	57.6	60.0	67.5	74.5	79.2	81.0	78.5	76.8	76.0	72.7	65.6	59.6	70.7
Ajmer ..	1,593	45.7	49.9	60.2	71.5	80.2	81.9	78.4	76.0	74.5	64.6	52.7	46.6	65.2
Aligarh ..	615	45.2	50.6	58.4	68.1	79.4	82.6	80.0	78.3	75.9	65.9	54.1	47.1	65.5
Allahabad ..	322	47.1	50.9	61 0	71.4	79.9	82.9	79.8	78.5	76.6	67.1	54.3	47.1	66.4
Ambala ..	892	43.4	47.8	56.5	66.4	75.8	80.7	79.1	78.0	73.9	62.1	49.9	43.8	63.1
Bangalore ..	3,021	57.3	60.0	64.5	69.1	68.9	66.7	67.7	65.6	65.3	64.9	64.7	58.2	64.0
Bareilly ..	568	46.3	50.0	58.6	68.8	77.1	80.4	78.9	78.2	75.7	65.8	53.5	46.6	65.0
Bhopal ..	1,643	49.8	54.6	61.9	71.3	79.0	77.5	74.1	73.2	72.1	65.2	55.2	49.5	65.3
Bikaner ..	734	46.9	51.6	62.4	73.3	81.9	85.0	82.7	80.4	78.1	70.5	57.8	48.8	68.3
Bombay ..	37	66.7	67.4	71.9	76.1	79.6	78.6	76.7	76.1	75.7	75.6	72.5	68.8	73.8
Calcutta ..	21	54.6	59.4	68.8	75.5	77.5	78.6	78.6	78.3	78.0	73.8	63.7	55.0	70.2
Cherrapunji ..	4,309	46.1	48.5	54.9	58.9	61.0	64.3	65.3	65.3	64.6	60.5	54.0	48.0	57.6
Cuttack ..	87	59.8	64.8	71.8	77.5	79.9	79.6	78.3	73.1	77.8	74.4	65.8	58.7	72.7
Darjeeling ..	7,432	35.4	36.6	43.0	48.8	52.4	56.5	58.0	57.7	56.0	50.2	43.1	36.6	47.9

TABLE 2—(*contd.*)

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	44.0	46.6	54.1	62.5	70.1	74.1	73.8	72.9	69.5	60.3	51.1	45.1	60.3
Gauhati ..	182	56.1	58.5	64.1	70.1	74.6	78.0	79.2	79.3	78.0	74.1	65.9	58.2	69.7
Gorakhpur ..	254	48.5	52.1	61.4	71.3	76.9	79.2	79.1	78.7	77.2	69.4	57.3	49.8	66.7
Hissar ..	725	41.4	47.2	56.8	66.7	76.0	82.2	81.2	79.0	74.5	63.2	49.8	43.2	63.4
Hyderabad ..	1,778	58.7	62.5	68.4	75.1	79.7	75.2	72.5	72.0	71.4	67.7	61.6	56.4	68.4
Indore ..	1,823	49.8	52.3	60.3	69.8	76.3	75.7	72.8	71.4	70.0	63.3	54.6	49.6	63.8
Jaipur ..	1,431	46.8	50.6	55.8	68.8	76.9	80.4	78.2	75.9	72.8	64.3	53.7	47.6	64.6
Jammu ..	1,200	47.8	51.2	59.3	68.9	78.2	82.5	79.3	77.7	75.1	67.2	56.2	49.1	66.0
Jhansi ..	842	49.9	54.2	64.4	75.3	83.4	84.5	79.1	77.2	75.8	68.6	57.5	50.5	68.4
Jodhpur ..	736	48.6	52.6	61.5	70.8	79.4	82.3	80.2	77.0	74.8	65.4	55.4	50.5	66.6
Jubbulpore ..	1,289	47.9	51.0	58.8	68.4	77.3	78.6	74.7	73.6	72.3	63.5	52.3	46.5	63.7
Kanpur ..	413	45.7	51.0	60.1	70.6	80.4	83.0	79.9	78.7	76.2	66.0	53.9	46.5	66.0
Kotah ..	843	51.1	55.4	65.2	75.8	84.3	85.1	79.9	77.7	76.4	70.3	59.1	52.1	69.4
Lucknow ..	371	47.1	51.4	60.6	70.8	78.3	81.7	79.5	78.6	76.5	66.5	54.1	47.3	66.0
Ludhiana ..	812	43.7	47.5	56.3	66.5	75.7	80.9	80.3	79.2	74.8	63.2	51.0	44.2	63.6
Madras ..	51	67.1	68.4	72.4	78.1	81.7	81.1	79.3	78.0	77.2	75.0	71.9	68.9	74.9
Mahabaleshwar..	4,534	57.1	58.2	62.6	66.1	64.8	62.5	62.3	61.5	60.8	61.3	58.8	56.5	61.0

TABLE 2—(*contd.*)

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore ..	72	70.6	72.5	75.7	78.5	78.8	74.9	74.3	74.2	74.3	74.6	73.6	71.2	74.4
Mussooree ..	6,940	36.3	37.5	43.8	51.7	58.7	60.7	60.4	59.9	57.4	51.2	44.5	39.8	50.1
Mysore ..	2,518	60.8	64 2	67.6	70.4	69.9	68.1	67.2	66.8	66.6	67.0	64.4	61.1	66.2
Nagpur ..	1,022	57.7	61.9	69.3	77.2	82.7	79.6	75.5	75.0	74.7	69.0	61.8	57.2	70.1
New Delhi ..	714	43.3	49.2	57.1	67.7	78.8	82.5	80.1	78.4	75.5	64.3	51.8	45.0	64.5
Ootacamund ..	7,364	43.0	43.9	47.9	51.5	52.5	52.4	52.1	51.7	51.0	50.5	48.1	43.9	49.0
Pachmarhi ..	3,528	47.7	50.7	59.4	68.8	75.1	72.0	67.8	66.9	66.1	58.9	50.7	45.8	60.8
Patna ..	173	51.1	54.8	64.3	73.5	78.1	79.9	79.9	79.7	78.9	72.8	61.0	52.3	68.9
Poona ..	1,834	53.0	55.1	61.7	68.3	72.4	73.5	71.7	70.5	68.9	66.3	58.5	53.0	64.4
Puri ..	20	63.7	69.1	75.6	79.1	81.1	80.9	79.8	79.6	79.7	77.0	69.2	62.5	74.8
Rajkot ..	432	51.0	54.3	62.1	69.5	75.2	78.2	76.5	74.8	72.6	68.7	60.6	53.5	66.4
Shillong ..	4,921	38.8	42.4	50.8	57.0	59.1	63.0	64.6	64.0	61.6	54.8	46.2	40.0	53.5
Simla ..	7,224	35.4	36.1	43.6	50.6	57.7	60.1	59.2	59.2	56.3	54.1	44.2	39.3	49.4
Srinagar ..	5,205	24.3	29.5	37.0	44.6	50.9	57.3	64.3	63.4	53.5	40.6	30.9	27.6	43.9
Trivandrum ..	200	74.0	74.8	77.5	78.9	78.9	76.3	75.4	75.7	76.2	75.8	74.6	74.6	76.1
Varanasi	250	48.1	52.1	61.5	71.6	79.2	82.0	79.7	78.5	77.3	68.0	55.9	48.2	66.8

The south-west monsoon usually breaks about the beginning of June in the West Coast and arrives elsewhere later. With the exception of the Madras Coast, India receives the major share of its rainfall between June and September from the south-west monsoon. As it retreats there is a spell of dry weather in north India and widespread rainfall in the coastal districts of Madras and Orissa where October and November are often the rainiest months of the year. The South-West Coast of India receives most of its rain during November and December.

The climatic regions of India, based on the dominant factor of rainfall, may be arranged thus: (i) regions with more than 80 inches of annual rainfall such as the West Coast (with a long dry season in the north and a short dry season in the south), Bengal and Assam ; (ii) regions with 40 to 80 inches of rainfall such as the north-east plateau and the middle Ganga Valley ; (iii) regions with 20 to 40 inches of rainfall, such as Madras (in which the wettest months are November and December), southern and north-western Deccan (with mean January temperatures of 65°-75°) and the upper Ganga plain (with lower January temperatures and higher July ones). To these may be added the Himalayan regions with very heavy rainfall. Table 3 overleaf shows normal monthly and annual rainfalls in about 50 selected places in the country.

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in the Gondwana system of Indian Geology, minor deposits occurring in Tertiary rocks of India. The reserves of all types of coal occurring in seams of one foot or more in thickness within a depth of 1,000 ft. are estimated at 6,000 crore tons.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 4,00,000 square miles. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and Kashmir. Of these, the deposits covering an area of 100 sq. miles in and around Neyveli in the South Arcot district of Madras State are important. The total reserves have been estimated at 20,000 lakh tons.

Water Power

The total installed hydro capacity of 12.7 lakh kw represents in its firm power potential just over 2 per cent of the country's estimated 400 lakh kw firm hydro-electric potential capable of economic development.

MINERAL RESOURCES*

India's iron ore reserves have been assessed at one-fourth of the total estimated reserves in the world and her deposits the largest as compared to any other country. She is the most important producer of block mica in the world and ranks third in her manganese deposits. Her position in some rare or strategic minerals is also strong and in regard to non-ferrous metals, useful and fairly extensive deposits, particularly of bauxite, await investigation. The most important mining area is the region comprising south Bihar, south-west Bengal and north Orissa.

* Estimates of reserves in regard to important minerals given in earlier editions of the Reference Annual have been revised in the light of new data now available.

TABLE 3

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu ..	3,945	0.26	0.23	0.17	0.11	0.93	4.65	21.99	22.75	9.37	0.76	0.22	0.12	61.56
Agra ..	553	0.51	0.49	0.32	0.21	0.38	2.44	8.55	8.11	4.58	0.71	0.14	0.30	26.74
Ahmedabad ..	163	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.39	3.66	12.22	8.05	4.16	0.35	0.14	0.04	29.21
Ajmer ..	1,593	0.37	0.26	0.23	0.15	0.64	2.43	6.41	6.75	2.70	0.38	0.19	0.26	20.77
Aligarh ..	615	0.46	0.76	0.57	0.49	0.41	5.39	8.77	7.93	5.30	0.31	0.03	0.43	30.85
Allahabad ..	322	0.85	0.63	0.56	0.17	0.63	5.04	12.56	10.03	8.36	2.34	0.31	0.34	41.82
Ambala ..	892	1.32	1.87	0.94	0.64	0.73	3.04	9.61	7.89	5.11	0.87	0.19	0.76	32.97
Bangalore ..	3,021	0.24	0.26	0.40	1.61	4.16	2.86	3.93	4.98	6.66	5.87	2.67	0.44	34.08
Bareilly ..	568	0.99	0.97	0.61	0.27	0.66	5.23	12.96	11.60	7.50	1.27	0.18	0.41	42.65
Bhopal ..	1,643	0.24	0.15	0.34	0.22	0.57	6.83	19.73	10.94	10.42	1.66	1.01	0.20	52.31
Bikaner ..	734	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.59	1.21	3.34	3.60	1.31	0.21	0.05	0.20	11.47
Bombay ..	37	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.65	19.06	24.27	13.39	10.39	2.54	0.53	0.08	71.21
Calcutta ..	21	0.37	1.17	1.36	1.75	5.49	11.69	12.81	12.92	9.95	4.48	0.81	0.18	62.98
Cherrapunji ..	4,309	0.75	2.11	7.27	26.23	50.44	106.05	96.34	70.08	43.35	19.42	2.70	0.49	425.23
Cuttack ..	87	0.32	0.78	1.04	1.07	3.57	9.95	12.89	13.40	9.76	5.34	1.62	0.23	59.97
Darjeeling ..	7,432	0.53	1.19	1.88	4.14	9.63	24.18	32.92	26.56	18.90	5.41	0.81	0.27	126.42

TABLE 3—(*contd.*)

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	2.32	2.47	1.26	0.65	1.45	8.55	26.30	28.79	10.62	1.26	0.35	1.02	85.04
Gauhati ..	182	0.38	1.17	1.99	5.71	9.29	12.30	12.28	10.26	6.59	2.78	0.55	0.16	63.46
Gorakhpur ..	254	0.59	0.63	0.39	0.37	1.38	7.55	13.63	13.75	8.52	2.97	0.19	0.19	50.16
Hissar ..	725	0.50	0.54	0.64	0.26	0.54	1.26	4.28	4.87	2.81	0.61	0.06	0.39	16.76
Hyderabad ..	1,778	0.31	0.36	0.46	1.17	1.09	4.41	5.99	5.29	6.45	2.45	1.14	0.30	29.42
Indore ..	1,823	0.24	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.51	5.80	11.12	8.15	6.46	1.21	0.61	0.27	34.72
Jaipur ..	1,431	0.44	0.32	0.34	0.17	0.57	2.24	7.74	8.06	3.22	0.48	0.14	0.30	24.02
Jammu ..	1,200	2.29	2.43	2.03	1.29	0.93	2.80	12.79	11.75	3.51	0.76	0.28	1.24	42.10
Jhansi ..	842	0.54	0.45	0.33	0.14	0.37	4.17	11.81	11.59	5.90	0.99	0.29	0.29	36.87
Jodhpur ..	736	0.15	0.24	0.11	0.13	0.41	1.42	3.97	4.84	2.40	0.32	0.11	0.11	14.21
Jubbulpore ..	1,289	0.82	0.76	0.56	0.32	0.62	7.03	93.38	16.97	8.41	1.88	0.43	0.37	57.55
Kanpur ..	413	0.56	0.66	0.29	0.22	0.32	3.19	10.75	11.20	6.79	1.30	0.35	0.28	35.91
Kotah ..	843	0.24	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.47	2.64	10.14	9.66	4.71	0.65	0.23	0.21	29.54
Lucknow ..	371	0.76	0.72	0.34	0.25	0.77	4.46	12.00	11.50	7.40	1.28	0.22	0.32	40.02
Ludhiana ..	812	1.51	1.35	0.94	0.65	0.53	2.28	8.07	6.65	3.05	3.95	0.43	0.72	27.21
Madras ..	51	1.41	0.41	2.29	0.61	1.03	1.86	3.60	4.58	4.68	12.04	13.96	5.45	49.92
Mahabaleshwar	4,534	0.14	0.10	0.17	1.18	1.60	42.69	105.33	73.11	28.74	6.35	1.56	0.26	261.23

TABLE 3—(*contd.*)

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore ..	72	0.11	0.07	0.21	1.53	6.81	37.08	38.90	23.52	10.48	8.15	2.85	0.51	129.59
Mussooree ..	6,940	2.71	3.41	2.26	1.33	1.67	8.78	27.46	27.34	9.95	1.14	0.17	1.38	87.60
Mysore ..	2,518	0.14	0.24	0.51	2.30	5.59	2.46	2.68	3.29	4.95	5.83	2.74	0.40	31.18
Nagpur ..	1,022	0.37	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.76	8.82	14.60	11.42	8.01	2.17	0.77	0.47	41.24
New Delhi ..	714	0.99	0.83	0.51	0.33	0.52	3.03	7.03	7.23	4.84	0.40	0.10	0.43	26.24
Ootacamund ..	7,364	1.29	0.51	1.28	3.04	6.29	6.57	8.36	5.69	5.83	7.98	6.33	1.72	54.89
Pachmarhi ..	3,528	0.64	0.67	0.56	0.37	0.62	9.04	26.23	23.82	14.19	2.30	0.74	0.43	79.61
Patna ..	173	0.59	0.74	0.42	0.27	1.40	7.14	11.58	13.01	8.60	2.30	0.34	0.22	46.69
Poona ..	1,834	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.59	1.06	4.49	6.56	3.55	5.29	3.54	1.08	0.15	26.49
Puri ..	20	0.41	0.92	0.50	0.58	2.86	7.46	10.32	10 92	9.05	7.21	3.19	0.24	53.66
Rajkot ..	432	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.50	4.10	10.68	5.10	3.34	0.57	0.23	0.06	24.80
Shillong ..	4,921	0.52	1.06	1.09	5.10	11.29	18.16	13.65	12.49	11.79	6.72	1.60	0.28	84.64
Simla ..	7,224	2.61	2.92	2.36	1.81	2.53	6.04	16.30	16.85	6.68	1.18	0.52	1.24	61.04
Srinagar ..	5,205	2.90	2.84	3.61	3.65	2.38	1.40	2.33	2.42	1.53	1.17	0.44	1.32	25.99
Trivandrum ..	200	0.79	0.76	1.54	4.55	8.78	13.18	7.77	4.73	4.51	10.73	6.98	2.47	66.79
Varanasi ..	250	0.74	0.71	0.37	0.20	0.53	4.56	11.81	12.01	7.22	2.18	0.37	0.27	40.97

Iron ore

The iron ore reserves in India are estimated at 2,100 crore tons. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Bombay, magnetite ores occurring in Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive reserves of limonite ores associated with spathic ores are present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all the types of ores amount to about 679 crore tons.

Manganese

India is the second most important producer of manganese in the world, next only to USSR. About 10 crore tons of a total estimated reserve of 11.2 crore tons are in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

Chromite

Chromite, used for chemical purposes and as an alloy and refractory, comes mainly from Bihar, Orissa and Mysore. The total reserves have been estimated at 13.2 lakh tons.

Other Ferro-Alloys and Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Reserves in the Salem region of Madras alone have been estimated at 825 lakh tons. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The largest deposits of kyanite in the world occur in Bihar, smaller occurrences being known to exist in Orissa. Other States where kyanite occurs are Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan. In 1954 India was the leading producer of kyanite. Deposits of sillimanite of potential commercial importance occur in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala. Corundum, an important abrasive, is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tons including 1 lakh tons of high grade mineral.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Gold, copper and aluminium are the only metals which are produced in any quantity. India's main supply of gold comes from Mysore, the Kolar Gold Fields holding probable reserves of about 12.6 lakh tons of ore. Copper ore is mainly worked in a 80-mile belt in Bihar. In respect of mica, India holds a leading position, about 70 to 80 per cent of the world's requirements of muscovite block mica and splittings being met from Indian production.

Mica

The bulk of mica production is obtained from three mica belts in India of about 1,500 sq. miles in Bihar, 1,200 sq. miles in Rajasthan and 600 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts of India, those on the Kerala coast being known for their extensive occurrence. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 3,500 lakh tons. At present only the Travancore sands containing 50 to 70 per cent of the metal are being exploited.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite, the primary ore from which aluminium is extracted, is widespread in India. The chief areas are Bihar, Madhya

Pradesh, Bombay, Madras and Jammu, holding probable reserves of about 2,500 lakh tons. According to a recent estimate, high grade bauxite reserves are placed at 280 lakh tons, of which roughly one-third is in Bihar.

Salt

The main sources of supply of salt are the marine salt works along the coastal region, lake or pit brine salt in Rajasthan and Bombay, and rock salt deposits in Himachal Pradesh.

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Minerals

The beryl of Rajasthan and the monazite of Kerala are two strategic minerals used in atomic fission. Bihar has sites which may prove a workable source of uranium. Mention may also be made of minor minerals like alum, apatite, arsenic, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, fuller's earth, garnet, graphite, quartz, saltpetre and steatite, many of which are worked locally on a small scale. Of these, the outlook for apatite is promising in view of its use as fertiliser. Reserves of apatite bearing rocks are placed at 7 lakh tons in Bihar, and 80 lakh tons in Madras, of which 20 lakh tons are economically recoverable. A mineral of great importance as the chief raw material for the manufacture of fertilisers, gypsum is found in Rajasthan, Madras and Bombay. The probable reserves of gypsum have been estimated at about 881 lakh tons.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

India is the world's second most populous country. According to the 1951 census, which covered Sikkim but did not cover the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B tribal areas of Assam, the country's population is 35,68,79,394. The area and population of India and the component States and Territories are given in Table 14, while the area and population of districts, tehsils and taluks are given in the Appendices.

The following table shows the mid-year estimates of population for the years 1952-57, based on the mean growth rate obtained during 1941-50. The figures include the population of Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir.

TABLE 4

Year	*Crores of persons*
1952	36.75
1953	37.23
1954	37.71
1955	38.24
1956	38.74
1957	39.24

The growth of population since 1901 is indicated in Table 5.

TABLE 5

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1911—1951)*

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
INDIA ..	23,54,78,813	24,89,95,434	24,81,20,746	27,54,68,432	31,48,04,664	35,68,79,394†
ANDHRA PRADESH ..	1,91,60,038	2,15,34,886	2,15,41,975	2,43,24,106	2,74,25,474	3,12,60,133
ASSAM ..	38,14,188	44,82,864	53,16,590	63,44,456	75,93,037	90,43,707
BIHAR ..	2,74,05,527	2,83,90,520	2,81,19,185	3,13,39,050	3,51,71,879	3,87,83,778
BOMBAY ..	2,84,92,721	3,12,99,130	3,10,19,957	3,54,46,717	4,05,34,309	4,82,65,221
KERALA ..	63,96,262	71,47,673	78,02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,541	1,35,49,118
MADHYA PRADESH ..	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1,91,71,750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637
MADRAS ..	1,91,48,846	2,07,83,136	2,15,14,898	2,33,55,841	2,61,32,083	2,99,74,936
MYSORE ..	1,30,58,091	1,35,36,237	1,33,74,390	1,46,31,128	1,62,54,658	1,94,01,193
ORISSA ..	1,03,02,917	1,13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,988	1,46,45,946
PUNJAB ..	1,32,65,860	1,19,45,019	1,24,65,009	1,36,66,876	1,61,01,189	1,61,34,890
RAJASTHAN ..	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1,02,92,648	1,17,47,974	1,38,63,859	1,59,70,774
UTTAR PRADESH ..	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69,865	4,97,76,754	5,65,31,848	6,32,15,742
WEST BENGAL ..	1,68,48,771	1,79,25,165	1,74,84,371	1,89,07,878	2,32,31,819	2,63,02,386
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS ..	24,649	26,659	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971
DELHI ..	4,05,819	4,13,851	4,88,452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072
HIMACHAL PRADESH ..	8,44,270	8,76,562	8,90,046	9,54,276	10,57,711	11,09,466
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS ..	13,882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035
MANIPUR ..	2,84,465	3,46,222	3,84,016	4,45,606	5,12,069	5,77,635
TRIPURA ..	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029

*Figures till 1941 in respect of certain areas being on the proportion their population bore to that of the District in 1951.

†Includes Sikkim (1,37,725 persons) and excludes (*a*) Jammu and Kashmir (estimated population of 44 1 lakh on March 1, 1951) where the census was not taken and (*b*) the greater part of the Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (locally estimated population of 5.6 lakh for which there is now no acceptable basis).

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is a difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those provided by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand for the last fifty years in decennial averages:

TABLE 6

Decade	Registered		Estimated by Reverse Survival Method	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1901—10	37	—	48.1	42.6
1911—20	37	34	49.2	48.6
1921—30	34	26	46.4	36.3
1931—40	34	23	45.2	31.2
1941—50	28	20	39.9	27.4

The following table shows the birth and mortality rates since 1947 based on the registration data:

TABLE 7

Year	Per thousand of population		Per thousand live births
	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality
1947	26.4	19.5	146
1948	25.2	17.0	130
1949	26.4	15.8	123
1950	24.5	16.1	127
1951	24.9	14.4	124
1952	25.4	13.8	116
1953	24.8	14.4	118
1954	24.4	12.5	114
1955 (*a*)	27.0	11.7	—
1956 (*a*)	27.4	11.6	—

(*a*) Provisional.

The Indian birth rate is one of the highest in the world and it has shown only a small decline during the last fifty years. The death rate is similarly high. During the last half century the infant mortality rate has ranged between 114 per thousand live births, the lowest recorded(in 1954), and 261, the highest recorded (in 1918). It has, however, more than halved from 232 in 1900 to 114 in 1954.

Between 1941 and 1951, births had occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum, deaths at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum and the natural increase of population at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum. The highest birth rate was in Central India (44), lowest in South India (36 or 37). The highest death rate was in Central India (34), lowest in South India (21 or 22). The highest natural increase rate was in North-West India (16 or 17) and West India (16) and the lowest in Central India (10).

Maternity Pattern

Making use of the 'local option' given to them, certain State Governments for the first time collected interesting information during the 1951 census. The following table shows the indices of child birth, child survival and child loss in respect of completed maternity experience for the former States of Travancore-Cochin and Madhya Pradesh:

TABLE 8

Natural Division/State	Child birth index	Child survival index	Child loss index
East Madhya Pradesh	6.1	3.6	2.5
North-West Madhya Pradesh	6.3	3.6	2.7
South-West Madhya Pradesh	6.6	3.6	3.0
Travancore-Cochin	6.6	4.6	2.0

An experimental survey undertaken in 61 districts and 30 municipal towns has shown the following results in respect of first births, second births, third births, fourth births and births of a higher order.

TABLE 9

	Number per 1,000 births which are			
	First births	Second births	Third births	Fourth births and births of higher order
South India (27 Districts) ..	228	215	181	376
West India (7 Districts) ..	209	180	167	444
Central India (22 Districts) ..	210	189	162	439
North-West India (5 Districts)..	231	206	151	412
30 Municipal towns of India ..	209	196	167	428

Generally speaking, first births account for more than one-fifth of all births, second births for nearly another one-fifth, third births about one-sixth and fourth births and births of a higher order over two-fifths. Treating births occurring to mothers who have already given birth to three or more children as 'improvident maternity', the incidence of such improvident maternity in India compared with other countries is as follows:—

TABLE 10

Country	Incidence of improvident maternity
India	42.8
USA	19.2
UK	14.3
France	19.7
Germany (Federal Republic)	12.3
Japan	33.9

Age Structure and Sex Ratio:

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population.

TABLE 11

	Age group	Percentage to total population
Infants and young children	0 to 4	13.5
Boys and girls	5 to 14	24.8
Young men and women	15 to 24	17.4
	25 to 34	15.6
Middle-aged men and women ..	35 to 44	11.9
	45 to 54	8.5
Elderly persons	55 to 64	5.1
	65 to 74	2.2
	75 and over	1.0
		100.0

In India the proportion of juveniles is very high and the proportion of people who live beyond middle age is very low. India's high juvenile proportion (38.3 per cent) is exceeded only by the countries of Africa (39·1 per cent), South and Central America (40.1 per cent), South-West Asia (40.6 per cent) and South-East Asia (40.9 per cent), while the proportion for European and North American countries ranges between 21.8 and 27.6 per cent. The proportion of people aged 55 and above is only 8.3 per cent in India as compared to 21.4 per cent in France and 21.1 per cent in the U.K.

Table 12 gives the breakdown of the population according to age, sex and marital status and Table 13 the population of females per thousand males in 1951 as compared with previous census years.

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION*

(*in thousands*)

	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 1 year	5,821	5,668	5,821	5,668	—	—	—	—
1 — 4 years	17,939	17,908	17,939	17,908	—	—	—	—
5 — 14 „	44,703	41,989	41,404	35,737	2,833	6,118	66	134
15 — 24 „	30,672	30,052	16,628	5,184	13,660	24,041	384	827
25 — 34 „	27,875	26,633	3,701	773	23,122	23,731	1,052	2,129
35 — 44 „	22,032	19,529	1,150	304	19,323	15,346	1,559	3,879
45 — 54 „	15,719	13,898	604	173	13,077	8,313	2,038	5,412
55 — 64 „	9,065	8,624	229	89	6,777	3,334	1,989	5,201
65 — 74 „	3,867	3,976	104	37	2,533	1,092	1,230	2,847
75 and over	1,630	1,756	46	18	883	371	701	1,367
Age not stated	111	117	51	60	45	42	15	15
TOTAL ..	1,79,434	1,70,150	88,147	65,951	82,253	82,388	9,034	21,811

* Excluding displaced persons. Figures have been rounded off to nearest thousand.

TABLE 13

SEX RATIO (1921–1951)

(females per thousand males)

	General Population				Rural Population				Urban Population			
	1921	1931	1941	1951	1921	1931	1941	1951	1921	1931	1941	1951
North India	909	904	907	910	919	917	923	925	826	807	805	820
East India	986	967	951	945	1,011	994	988	977	690	666	643	719
South India	1,011	1,010	1,001	999	1,020	1,019	1,005	1,004	988	979	981	977
West India	941	941	941	938	977	973	977	987	821	835	833	838
Central India	972	968	966	973	978	976	974	979	914	898	912	939
North-West India	853	863	871	883	861	876	887	895	802	789	795	843
INDIA ..	956	951	946	947	972	969	966	966	847	839	830	860

The number of females for every 1,000 males for the ten largest cities in 1951 are: Greater Calcutta (602), Greater Bombay (596), Madras (921), Delhi (750), Hyderabad (989), Ahmedabad (764), Bangalore (883), Kanpur (699), Poona (833) and Lucknow (783).

Density

The average density of population in India is 312 per sq. mile. It varies considerably from State to State, being as high as 3,044 in Delhi and dropping as low as 10 in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The following table shows the area, population and density of population for the States and Territories :

TABLE 14

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF INDIA AND THE COMPONENT STATES AND TERRITORIES

	Area in sq. miles (*a*)	Population	Density of population
INDIA ..	12,59,797	36,11,51,669	312(*c*)
States			
Andhra Pradesh ..	1,05,700	3,12,60,133	296
Assam (*b*) ..	85,062	90,43,707	171
Bihar ..	67,113	3,87,83,778	578
Bombay ..	1,90,668	4,82,65,221	253
Jammu and Kashmir (b) ..	85,861	44,10,000	51
Kerala ..	14,937	1,35,49,118	907
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,71,300	2,60,71,637	152
Madras ..	50,174	2,99,74,936	597
Mysore ..	74,861	1,94,01,193	259
Orissa ..	60,250	1,46,45,946	243
Punjab ..	47,062	1,61,34,890	343
Rajasthan ..	1,32,098	1,59,70,774	121
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,13,423	6,32,15,742	557
West Bengal ..	33,885	2,63,02,386	776
Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	30,971	10
Delhi ..	573	17,44,072	3,044
Himachal Pradesh ..	10,922	11,09,466	102
Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands ..	42	21,035	501
Manipur ..	8,629	5,77,635	67
Tripura ..	4,022	6,39,029	159

(*a*) Provisional.

(*b*) The State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam were not included in the 1951 census. The 1941 census population of Jammu and Kashmir was 40.2 lakhs and the statutory estimates of the Registrar-General as on 1st March, 1950 and 1951 were 43.7 and 44.1 lakhs respectively. A local estimate of population of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (32,289 sq. miles) is 5.6 lakhs.

(*c*) In working out the Density of India the area and population of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam have not been taken into account.

The variation and density of population between 1921 and 1951 were as follows :

			Percentage Increase (+) / Decrease (—)
1921—31	..	..	+11.0
1931—41	..	..	+14.3
1941—51	..	..	+13.4
			Density
1921	..	..	217
1931	..	..	241
1941	..	..	275
1951	..	..	312

The following table shows the variations according to the 1951 census in the density of population according to natural geographical divisions:

TABLE 15

Region	Population (in lakhs)	Density of population (per sq. mile)
High Density Regions		
Lower Gangetic plain	700	832
Upper Gangetic plain	389	681
Malabar Konkan	238	638
South Madras	307	554
North Madras and Coastal Orissa ..	211	461
Total	1,845	660
Medium Density Regions		
Trans-Gangetic plain	259	332
South Deccan	315	247
North Deccan	239	246
Gujarat, Kathiawar	161	226
Total	974	266
Low Density Regions		
The Desert	46	61
Western Himalayas	90	68
North-West hills	104	163
Eastern Himalayas	124	118
North-Central hills and plateau ..	138	164
North-East plateau	290	192
Total	792	129

Religions

The number of persons in 1951 professing the different religions in India are shown in the table below :—

TABLE 16

POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION*

Religion	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage to total population
Hindu	3,032	84.99
Muslim	354	9.93
Christian	82	2.30
Sikh	62	1.74
Jain	16	0.45
Buddhist	2	0.06
Zoroastrian	1	0.03
Other religions (tribal)	17	0.47
Other religions (non-tribal)	1	0.03
ALL RELIGIONS ..	3,567	100.00

Languages

The 1951 census enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects including 720 Indian dialects spoken by less than a lakh persons each and 63 non-Indian languages. Some 32.4 crore persons or 91 per cent of the population speak one or the other of the fourteen languages** specified in the Constitution. About 1.2 crore persons (3.2 per cent) speak one or the other of the 23 tribal dialects and nearly 1.8 crore persons (5.0 per cent) speak one or the other of the other Indian dialects spoken by a lakh or more persons each.

The language returns of the Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh were affected by controversy. The returns relating to the languages concerned, namely, Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani or Punjabi, had, therefore, to be lumped together with the result that no all-India totals could be specified for persons speaking these languages. The number of persons speaking the various languages specified in the Constitution and the percentage of each language-group to the total population are shown in table 17.

* Exclusive of people living in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where the 1951 census was not taken.

** Fourteen languages have been specified in the Constitution. Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani, instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 census enumerated 15 instead of 14 languages.

TABLE 17

PEOPLE SPEAKING THE LANGUAGES SPECIFIED IN THE CONSTITUTION

	Number of persons (in lakhs)	Percentage to total
Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani, Punjabi	1,499*	46.3
Telugu	330	10.2
Marathi	270	8.3
Tamil	265	8.2
Bengali	251	7.8
Gujarati	163	5.0
Kannada	145	4.5
Malayalam	134	4.1
Oriya	132	4.1
Assamese	50	1.5
Kashmiri	0.05	..
Sanskrit	0.01	..

Livelihood Pattern

Out of a total of 3,566 lakh,** 2,143 lakh of people (or 60.1 per cent) were classified in 1951 as 'non-earning dependents', consisting mainly of women and children who do not take part in procuring their own livelihood. Of the rest, 'earning dependents' accounted for 379 lakh persons (or 10.6 per cent) and the balance of 1,044 lakh persons (or 29.3 per cent) was covered by self-supporting persons. Of the last category of persons, about 710 lakh (or 68.1 per cent) were 'agriculturists' and 334 lakh (or 31.9 per cent) 'non-agriculturists.'

Out of every 100 Indians (including their dependents), 47 are mainly peasant-proprietors, 9 mainly tenants, 13 landless labourers, one a landlord or rentier (agricultural), while 10 are engaged in industries or other non-agricultural production, 6 in commerce, 2 in transport and 12 in the services and miscellaneous professions. Table 18 shows the non-earning dependents and earning dependents among the two major classes and eight sub-classes of the livelihood pattern :

*The number of persons speaking Hindi in India excluding the Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was 1,088 lakhs. The corresponding figures for Urdu, Hindustani and Punjabi were 136 lakhs, 82 lakhs and 8 lakhs respectively.

** Records containing information for about 3 lakh people in the Punjab were destroyed by fire.

TABLE 18

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

(In lakhs)

	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Total
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	457	1,001	215	1,673
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned	88	189	39	316
Cultivating labourers	149	247	52	448
Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	16	33	4	53
Total of agricultural classes	710	1,470	310	2,490
Production other than cultivation	122	223	32	377
Commerce	59	145	9	213
Transport	17	37	2	56
Other services and miscellaneous sources	136	268	26	430
Total of non-agricultural classes	334	673	69	1,076
Grand Total	1,044	2,143	379	3,566

Urban and Rural Population

Of the 35.69 crore who constitute the total population of the areas of the country where census was taken in 1951, only 6.19 crore or 17.3 per cent live in cities and towns, while the remaining 29.50 crore or 82.7 per cent live in villages. There is a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below:

TABLE 19

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1921	88.6	11.4
1931	87.9	12.1
1941	86.1	13.9
1951	82.7	17.3

There has been an increase of 3.4 per cent in the urban population during the last decade, which is more than the combined increase, amounting to 2.7 per cent, during the two previous decades.

There are 3,016 towns and 5,58,089 villages in the country. 26.5 per cent of the total rural population lives in small villages (under 500 persons), 48.8 per cent in medium-sized villages (between 500 and 2000 persons), 19.4 per cent in large villages (between 2000 and 5000 persons) and 5.3 per cent in very large villages(over 5000 persons). 38.0 per cent of the urban population lives in cities (population of one lakh and over), 30.1 per cent in major towns (population between 20,000 and one lakh), 28.6 per cent in minor towns (population between 5,000 and 20,000) and 3.3 per cent in townships (population under 5,000).

The total number of occupied houses is 644 lakhs, of which 542 lakhs are in villages and 102 lakhs in towns giving an average of two houses for every 11 persons in a village and one house for every 6 persons in a town. There are 112 households in every 100 houses of an Indian village and 124 households in every 100 houses of an Indian town. The number of persons in every hundred households is 491 in the village and 471 in the town. 550 people in a village and 584 people in a town live in every hundred houses.

The figures of towns and villages classified according to their population are given below :

TABLE 20

Towns and villages with a population of						Number
Less than	..	500				3,80,020
Between	..	500	and	1,000		1,04,268
Between	..	1,000	and	2,000		51,769
Between	..	2,000	and	5,000		20,508
Between	..	5,000	and	10,000		3,101
Between	..	10,000	and	20,000		856
Between	..	20,000	and	50,000		401
Between	..	50,000	and	1,00,000		111
1,00,000 and above..						71
TOTAL					..	5,61,105

There are in India 71 distinctive urban localities which have a population of one lakh and over as shown in the table below. Of these, 31 are town groups (a group of towns which adjoin one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality for demographic purposes) and 40 isolated towns. The population of these localities according to the 1951 census is as follows:

TABLE 21

CITIES WITH POPULATION OF OVER A LAKH EACH

City	Population (1951)	City	Population (1951)
Greater Calcutta (W. Bengal)	45,78,071	Vijayawada (AP)	1,61,198
Greater Bombay (Bombay)	28,39,270	Kolar Gold Fields (Mysore)	1,59,084
Madras (Madras)	14,16,056	Kozhikode (Kerala)	1,58,724
Delhi (Delhi)	13,84,211	Ludhiana (Punjab)	1,53,795
Hyderabad (AP)	10,85,722	Saharanpur (UP)	1,48,435
Ahmedabad (Bombay)	7,93,813	Dehra Dun (UP)	1,44,216
Bangalore (Mysore)	7,78,977	Aligarh (UP)	1,41,618
Kanpur (UP)	7,05,383	Bhavnagar (Bombay)	1,37,951
Poona (Bombay)	5,88,545	Kolhapur (Bombay)	1,36,835
Lucknow (UP)	4,96,861	Rampur (UP)	1,34,277
Nagpur (Bombay)	4,49,099	Gaya (Bihar)	1,33,700
Agra (UP)	3,75,665	Warangal (AP)	1,33,130
Madurai (Madras)	3,61,781	Gorakhpur (UP)	1,32,436
Banaras (UP)	3,55,777	Rajkot (Bombay)	1,32,069
Allahabad (UP)	3,32,295	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	1,30,293
Amritsar (Punjab)	3,25,747	Ujjain (MP)	1,29,817
Indore (MP)	3,10,859	Kharagpur (W. Bengal)	1,29,636
Jaipur (Rajasthan)	2,91,130	Hubli (Mysore)	1,29,609
Patna (Bihar)	2,83,479	Jhansi (UP)	1,27,365
Sholapur (Bombay)	2,77,087	Guntur (AP)	1,25,255
Jabalpur (MP)	2,56,998	Amravati (Bombay)	1,24,064
Tiruchirapalli (Madras)	2,55,623	Mangalore (Mysore)	1,17,083
Mysore (Mysore)	2,44,323	Alleppey (Kerala)	1,16,278
Gwalior (MP)	2,41,577	Bhagalpur (Bihar)	1,14,530
Meerut (UP)	2,33,183	Tirunelveli (Madras)	1,13,486
Surat (Bombay)	2,23,182	Visakhapatnam (AP)	1,08,042
Jamshedpur (Bihar)	2,18,162	Ranchi (Bihar)	1,06,849
Baroda (Bombay)	2,11,407	Vellore (Madras)	1,06,024
Bareilly (UP)	2,08,083	Mathura (UP)	1,05,773
Salem (Madras)	2,02,335	Rajahmundry (AP)	1,05,276
Coimbatore (Madras)	1,97,755	Shahjahanpur (UP)	1,04,835
Ajmer (Rajasthan)	1,96,633	Jamnagar (Bombay)	1,04,419
Trivandrum (Kerala)	1,86,931	Cuttack (Orissa)	1,02,505
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	1,80,717	Bhopal (MP)	1,02,333
Jullundur (Punjab)	1,68,816	Tanjore (Madras)	1,00,680
Moradabad (UP)	1,61,854		

PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD

Emigration of persons of Indian parentage out of India is governed by the Indian Emigration Act of 1922 and the Rules made thereunder and the special notifications and executive instructions issued from time to time in that behalf.

The following table shows the number of outgoing and returning emigrants during the years 1953-56 :

TABLE 22

Country	Number of people who left India				Number of people who returned from abroad			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
Burma	8,361	8,960	10,298	6,145	10,989	13,392	15,917	7,224
Ceylon	90,287	47,066	40,666	25,411	1,17,008	58,294	59,337	44,611
Malaya	46,042	28,465	34,891	40,554	26,514	35,506	39,001	46,447
Africa	24,604	25,692	27,904	11,033	22,239	22,864	21,352	10,884
Others	24,186	23,394	26,130	23,025	34,193	31,124	36,128	22,448
TOTAL	1,93,480	1,33,577	1,39,899	1,86,168	2,07,943	1,64,180	1,71,735	1,31,314

The following table shows the number of people of Indian origin in countries where they number one thousand and over:

TABLE 23

Name of country	Number of persons of Indian origin	Name of country	Number of persons of Indian origin
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES			
Aden (1955)	15,817	New Zeland (1952)	1,200
Australia (1947)	2,500	Nyasaland[a] (1954)	6,000
British Honduras (1946)	2,000	Rhodesia (Northern)[a]	3,500
British Guiana (1954)	2,10,000	Rhodesia (Southern)[a]	4,700
Br. North Borneo (1954)	2,000	Sarawak (1954)	2,201
Canada (1955)	3,750	Singapore[b] (1954)	91,029
Ceylon (1954)[a]	9,69,726	South Africa (1951)	3,65,524
Fiji Islands (1955)	1,60,303	St. Lucia (1954)	3,000
Grenada	6,000	St. Vincent (1954)	2,000
Hong Kong (1955)	2,500	Tanganyika (1954)	68,000
Jamaica (1954)	26,000	Trinidad	2,67,000
Kenya (1954)	1,27,000	Uganda (1954)	50,000
Malaya (1955)[b]	7,20,013	United Kingdom[c]	..
Mauritius (1955)	3,75,918	Zanzibar and Pemba (1948)	15,812
OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES			
Bahrein (1954)	3,000	Muscat (1947)	1,145
Belgian Congo (1950)	1,227	Nepal (1941)	10,441
Burma[d]	6-7 lakhs	Philippines (1954)	1,295
Dutch Guiana (1955)	70,000	Portuguese East Africa	12,600
Ethiopia[e] (1954-55)	1,645	Reunion (1955)[a]	2,500
Indo-China (1950)	2,300	Ruanda Urundi (1950)	1,963
Indonesia (1952)	40,000	Saudi Arabia (1956)	5,000
Italian Somaliland (1947)	1,000	Sudan (1956)	2,000
Kuwait (1954)	2,500	Thailand[b] (1955)	11,235
Madagascar (1956)	14,000	USA (1955)	5,063

[a]Approximate. [b]Includes Pakistanis. [c]Latest figures not available.
[d]Estimated. [e]Includes Eritrea also.

Linguistic Breakdown

Data relating to the mother-tongue of 14 lakh people of Indian origin in 27 countries is as follows. Data in respect of countries such as Burma, Ceylon, South Africa and Trinidad having large populations of Indian origin, are not yet available.

TABLE 24

Language	Number of People
Tamil	4,81,628
Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani	4,55,745
Gujarati	2,37,552
Punjabi	97,073
Telugu	47,606
Malayalam	44,922
Sindhi	15,166
Marathi, Konkani	12,414
Bengali	4,073
Others	3,090

Country-wise distribution of these language groups is as follows :

Tamil

Malaya-Singapore (4,60,985), Mauritius (10,500) and Fiji Islands (10,000).

Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani

Mauritius (2,80,000), Fiji Islands (1,24,000), Malaya-Singapore (1,355).

Gujarati

Kenya (69,000), Tanganyika (61,000), Uganda (44,000), Mauritius (21,000), Zanzibar and Pemba (15,000), Fiji Islands (8,000), Nyasaland (6,000), South Rhodesia (4,500), North Rhodesia (3,500), Ruanda Urundi (2,000), Indonesia (2,000), Malaya-Singapore (1,301), Belgian Congo (1,200).

Punjabi

Kenya (50,000) Malaya-Singapore (30,592), Tanganyika (5,000), Indonesia (4,000), Fiji Islands (3,000), Uganda (3,000).

Telugu

Malaya-Singapore (24,093), Indonesia (20,000), Mauritius (3,500).

Malayalam

Malaya-Singapore (44,339)

Sindhi

Indonesia (12,000), Hong Kong (1,600)

Marathi, Konkani

Uganda (2,600), Tanganyika (1,600), Zanzibar and Pemba (1,000).

Bengali

Malaya-Singapore (3.834)

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it stands today. In the original, raised by the Emperor to mark the hallowed spot where the Buddha first initiated his disciples in the eight-fold path of salvation, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion, separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*)

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel (*Chakra*) appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels (*Chakras*) on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words, "Satyameva jayate", from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs," are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron on the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportions. The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag is two to three. In the centre of the white band there is a wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. Its design is that of the wheel (*Chakra*) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

Use of the Flag

Rules and regulations to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag have been drawn up by the Government of India. These prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing. The regimental colour, the State flag, the organisational or institutional flag will be used for this purpose when necessary.

No other flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, then the National Flag must be the highest.

When other flags are flown along with the National Flag on the same halyard, the latter should be at the top. The Flag should not be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free. When carried in a procession it must be borne high on the right shoulder of the standard-bearer and carried in front of the procession.

सत्यमेव जयते

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill, balcony, or the front of a building, the saffron end should be at the top.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Congress session at Calcutta. The song was first published in January 1912 under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore was himself the editor. The poet translated it into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India.* The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
    Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga-
    Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage
Tava subha asisa mage
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
    Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
    Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

The following is an English rendering of the stanza quoted above:

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
  Gujarat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal ;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
    Mingles in the music of Jamuna and Ganga,
    And is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.
They pray for Thy blessings and sing Thy praise,
    Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
    Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram*, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana*. *Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza :

Vande Mataram !
Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-shitalam,
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram !
Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,
Suhasinim, sumadhura-bhashinim,
Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram !

The following English translation of the stanza is by Shri Aurobindo:

I bow to thee, Mother,
Richly watered, richly fruited,
Cool with the winds of the south,
Dark with the crops of the harvests,
The Mother !
Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the moonlight,
Her lands clothed beautifully with her trees in flowering bloom,
Sweet of laughter, sweet of speech,
The Mother, giver of boons, giver of bliss !

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION

The Constituent Assembly of India was originally designed to frame a Constitution for the whole of the undivided sub-continent. With the bulk of members elected by the then Provincial Assemblies of British India, and with nominees from the Princely States and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces, the Assembly first met on December 9, 1946. It was, however, boycotted by members of the Muslim League, which demanded the partition of the sub-continent and the creation of Pakistan with its own separate Constituent Assembly. A resolution on Objectives was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947, and a number of committees were appointed to report on the various aspects of the proposed Constitution. But the Assembly was able to function properly only after the political uncertainty hampering its work was removed as a result of acceptance, by all the principal parties concerned, of the scheme of partition put forward by the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, on June 3, 1947.

On the basis of the reports of the committees appointed early in 1947, the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India prepared a Draft Constitution which was published in February 1948 and presented to the Assembly for general discussion on November 4, 1948. Meanwhile, the passing of the Indian Independence Act and the transfer of power on August 15, 1947, had freed the Assembly from all the limitations under which it had been born and enabled it to proceed with the task of Constitution-making as a sovereign body. The Constituent Assembly finalised and adopted the Constitution on November 26, 1949. The Constitution, as it finally emerged, comprised 395 Articles and eight Schedules.* It came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution enshrines the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens: "*Justice*, social, economic, and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir, the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and such other territories as may be acquired.†

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*For broad details about the amendments to the Constitution, see under 'Amendment of the Constitution' in this Chapter.

†Before the adoption of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, there were 10 States specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution as Part A States, 8 as Part B States, 9 as Part C States and one Part D Territory. Chapter XXX in 'INDIA 1957' may be consulted for details about reorganisation of States.

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitles one to be a citizen of India. Articles 6 and 7 enable displaced migrants from Pakistan who fulfil certain conditions to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence. No such person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any foreign State is entitled to this right.

The foregoing provisions of the Constitution deal only with broad qualifications for citizenship at the time of its commencement, leaving details to be filled in by Parliamentary legislation. This has since been done by the Citizenship Act, 1955, which provides for the acquisition of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and as a result of incorporation of territory. The Act provides for the termination and deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances. Another notable feature of the Act is the formal recognition of Commonwealth citizenship in India. It empowers the Union Government to extend, on a reciprocal basis, all or any of the rights of an Indian citizen to the citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a fixed date and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law of the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Part III of the Constitution (Articles 12 to 35) enumerates seven broad categories of "Fundamental Rights," namely, the right to equality, the right to freedom, the right against exploitation, the right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, the right to property, and the right to constitutional remedies, which provides that the fundamental rights are justiciable and any citizen can move the Supreme Court for their enforcement.

The right to equality includes equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Social equality has been secured by abolishing "untouchability" and making its practice in any form a punishable offence.

Article 19 guarantees to the citizen his right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition, holding and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. The Constitution does not, however, bar the State from making laws prescribing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of these rights in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence or in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe. The conferment of these rights does not affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making

any new law relating to the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business or the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise.

Three other basic principles of common law which the Constitution has recognised in Articles 20-21 as fundamental rights are: (i) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once; (ii) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; and (iii) No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The right against exploitation prohibits all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings.

Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion for all and the right of minorities to conserve their own culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice are guaranteed by the Constitution.

The right to property is protected by Article 31 which provides that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law." This does not, however, deprive the State of its right to compulsory acquisition of private property for a public purpose, after payment of compensation. The Article was amended in 1955 so as to keep outside the purview of law courts the question whether the compensation provided by a specific law is adequate or not.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY*

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country." These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life." These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to the workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of the ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. The State is also enjoined to guard against the abuse of workers' health and strength and to protect childhood and youth from being forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength and against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

*The extent to which these directives have been implemented after the inauguration of the Constitution can be seen from some of the succeeding chapters, particularly those dealing with education, health, social welfare, relief and rehabilitation, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, land reform, co-operative movement, community development, labour and others.

Among the other directives of State Policy are the organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines; promotion of cottage industries in rural areas; raising the level of nutrition and improvement in the standards of living and public health; prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

THE UNION†

EXECUTIVE

According to the provisions contained in Part V of the Constitution, the Union Executive consists of the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head.

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies (*Vidhan Sabhas*) of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*). His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution, which under Article 60 it is his duty to preserve, protect and defend. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting on the basis of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*). His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President.

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†For details about the functioning of the Union Government, see Chapters IV and V.

Council of Ministers

Article 74 of the Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and if the President so requires, submit, for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister, but which has not been considered by the Council.

Attorney-General

The Attorney-General, appointed by the President, advises the Government of India on all such legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the President and discharges the functions entrusted to him by or under the Constitution. He holds office at the pleasure of the President and has the right of audience in all courts in the country.

PARLIAMENT

The Legislature of the Union which is called "Parliament" consists of the President and the two Houses known respectively as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*).

Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The elected members are representatives of the States and the Union Territories, the allocation of seats being made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. To fill a seat in the Council, the candidate must be a citizen of India and not less than 30 years of age.

The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the alloted quota of the representatives of each State being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes.

House of the People (Lok Sabha)

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the legislature of the State), and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats to each State is so allotted that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. The President can nomi-

nate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community if in his opinion it is not adequately represented.

The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, has a maximum duration of five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. This may be extended by a maximum of one year by a Prliamentary law while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.

JUDICIARY*

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than ten judges appointed by the President.† The Judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* judge of the Supreme Court and retired judges of the Supreme Court to sit and act as judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Articles 148-151 provide for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the accounts of the Union and the States. His duties and powers are prescribed by or under law made by Parliament. His reports submitted to the President and the Governors of States are laid before each House of Parliament and the Legislatures of States.

THE STATES‡

The system of Government in the States, as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

Governor

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is debarred from being a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the State Legislature and from holding any other office of profit.

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* For details about the organisation, functions and powers, see Chapter VI.

† The number was recently raised to ten by the *Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956*, from seven originally prescribed by the Constitution.

‡ For details of the functioning of the State Governments, see Chapters IV and V.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State, though holding office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Advocate-General

The Advocate-General, who advises the Government of the State on such legal matters and performs such other legal duties as are referred or assigned to him by the Governor or entrusted to him by the Constitution or any other law, is appointed by the Governor and holds office during his pleasure.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor, and in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, of two Houses and in other States of one House. Where there are two Houses, one is known as the Legislative Council (*Vidhan Parishad*) and the other as the Legislative Assembly (*Vidhan Sabha*). Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the concerned Legislative Assembly passed in the manner prescribed in the Constitution.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State, and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members nominated by the Governor are chosen from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. Like their counterpart at the Centre, the Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State consists of not more than 500, and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The normal term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

JUDICIARY*

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem it necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State, and in the case of appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for a similar period. The Constitution also provides for the establishment of subordinate courts.

THE UNION AND THE STATES

Relations—legislative and administrative—between the Union and the States are described in Part XI of the Constitution. The power of establishing new States or altering the area, boundaries or names of any existing State is vested in the Union Parliament. It can do so by passing an appropriate law for the purpose on the recommendation of the President, who, in his turn, is required to refer the matter to the legislatures of the affected States for the expression of their views within a period specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow. Any such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for purposes of Article 368.

Legislative Relations

The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is governed by the provisions of the Seventh Schedule consisting of three Lists—the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List—under which the known sphere of legislative activity has been mapped out by enumerating, as exhaustively as possible, the various categories or subject-matters of legislation. The Union List contains 97 entries pertaining to subjects of all-India importance such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, currency and coinage, banking and insurance, customs duties, etc., in regard to which Parliament has exclusive power to make laws. The State Legislatures have exclusive authority to make laws in regard to the 66 entries in the State List which include such subjects as maintenance of law and order, administration of justice, local government, public health and sanitation, education, agriculture, forests and fisheries, trade and industry, etc. The third or the Concurrent List which consists of 47 entries deals with subjects of common interest to the Union and the States, such as the legal system, economic planning and social security, trade and industry, electricity, newspapers, books, etc., in regard to which both Parliament and the State Legislatures can make laws.

Territorially, the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament extends to the whole or any part of the territory of India, while that of the legislature of a State to the whole or any part of that State. Parliament also legislates for any part of the territory of India which is not in a State on matters which fall under the exclusive purview of State legislatures.

The Constitution provides that if any law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament

* For details of the judicial system, see Chapter VI.

or to any provision of an existing law with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then the law made by Parliament shall prevail and the law made by the legislature of that State, shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. As regards powers of legislation on subjects which have not been enumerated in either of the three Lists, usually known as 'residuary powers,' they have been exclusively vested in the Union Parliament.

The Constitution further provides that if the Council of States declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament should make laws in respect of any matters contained in the State List, Parliament can make laws for these also and such laws will remain in force for a period not exceeding one year unless continued under a fresh resolution and shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force. Parliament exercises such a right if a proclamation of emergency is in operation and a law made thereunder shall have effect for six months.

Administrative Relations

Although the executive authority of the Union and the States is co-ordinate with their respective legislative powers, the Constitution envisages the Union Government entrusting the administration of some of its functions to State Governments or to officers thereof and issuing directions therefor. To this end, the Constitution places the States under the constitutional obligation of so exercising their executive power as (*i*) to secure compliance with laws passed by Parliament and earlier Central laws applicable to them, and (*ii*) not to impede or prejudice the exercise by the Union of its executive power, the Government of India having the power to give directions for this purpose. The President may, with the consent of a State, entrust the Union's executive functions to the State Government or to officers thereof. The States in their turn, acting through the Governor, may entrust functions connected with their executive power to the Government of India or to officers thereof. The Union Government has also the right to construct and maintain highways or other means of communication of national or military importance within the territory of a State and may also direct a State Government to take measures for the protection of railways within its borders. The adjudication of disputes regarding the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley may also be provided by law by Parliament. The President can, in the public interest, establish inter-State Councils for enquiring and advising on inter-State disputes, investigating and discussing subjects of common interest and making recommendations for better co-ordination of policy and action.

FINANCE

Part XII of the Constitution deals with provisions relating to finance, property, contracts and suits. It lays down a broad scheme of distribution of revenues between the Union and the States.

The Union Government has powers to raise money by taxes and duties mentioned in items 82 to 92A in the Union List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the Union List excluding court fees, and the State Governments have similar powers with respect to items 45 to 63 in the State List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the State List excluding court fees. Apart from these, the Constitution mentions the following specific categories of taxes in which the Union and

the States have a common interest and whose proceeds accrue to them in different proportions:

(*i*) Duties which are levied by the Union, but are collected and wholly appropriated by the States, *viz*., non-judicial stamp duties and excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations (Article 268).

(*ii*) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose net proceeds are wholly assigned to the States. These include succession and estate duties on property other than agricultural land, terminal taxes on goods and passengers carried by rail, sea or air, taxes on railway fares and freights, taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets, on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein and taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce (Article 269).

(*iii*) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose net proceeds are shared between the Union and the States. Taxes on income other than agricultural income come under this category (Article 270).

(*iv*) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose proceeds may be shared with the States as provided by Parliament by law, e.g. Union excise duties other than those on medicinal and toilet preparations (Articles 272).

The Constitution empowers the Union Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within limits prescribed by Parliament. The Union can also grant loans to State Governments and guarantee loans raised by them. The States have powers to raise their own loans on the security of their respective Consolidated Funds.

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Finance Commission by the President, at stated intervals, to make recommendations to him in regard to the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes which are, or may be, divided between the Union and the States and in regard to the principles which govern the grants-in-aid to the States.*

There is also provision for an independent authority to audit the accounts of both the Union and the States. Exemption of Union property from State taxation and State property from Union taxation, adjustment in respect of certain expenses and pensions, privy purses of the rulers of former princely States and restrictions as to imposition of taxes on the sale or purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or import and export transactions with foreign countries form the subject matter of some of the other financial provisions. The rest of the provisions in this Part deal with property, contracts, rights, liabilities, obligations and suits involving the Union and the States.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Part XIII of the Constitution embodies the general principles of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of

*The first Finance Commission under this provision was set up in November 1951, and submitted its report in February 1953. The second Commission with Shri K. Santhanam as Chairman was appointed on April 2, 1956. It submitted its report to the President on September 30, 1957. Later the report was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on November 14 along with a memorandum on the Government's acceptance of the Commission's unanimous recommendations. For details, see Chapter XIX.

the Union. Although Article 302 empowers the Union Parliament to impose certain restrictions on this freedom in the public interest, neither Parliament nor any State Legislature has power to make any law which authorises any preference or discriminates between one State and another. Such discrimination is, however, possible under parliamentary law to deal with scarcity of goods in any part of the country. Subject to these restrictions, the State legislatures are empowered to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse as may be required in the public interest. Parliament also has the power to appoint any authority it considers appropriate to enforce the foregoing provisions.

PUBLIC SERVICES†

Part XIV deals with recruitment, conditions of service, tenure of office and dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons serving the Union or a State. It also provides for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each of the States.

ELECTIONS

The superintendence and control of all elections to Parliament and to the legislatures of the States and of the President and Vice-President of the Union are vested in an Election Commission consisting of a Chief Election Commissioner and such other Commissioners as necessary appointed by the President. The President also appoints Regional Commissioners in consultation with the Election Commission. The conditions of tenure and service of the Commissioners are determined by the President. The procedure for the removal from office of the Chief Election Commissioner is the the same as in the case of a judge of the Supreme Court.

Parliament, in respect of elections to its two Houses, and the State legislatures in respect of elections to the State legislatures are empowered to make provisions by law in regard to all matters relating to them. The validity of any such law cannot be called in question in any court.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution. The President is authorised under Article 344 to constitute, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, a special Commission to examine the growth and development of Hindi and make recommendations as to its progressive use for all or any of the official purposes of the Union with a view to replacing English completely at the end of the stipulated period.* The Constitution also provides that the

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†For details, see Chapter V.

*In pursuance of this provision the President appointed a 21-member Commission called the "Official Language Commission", with the late Shri B.G. Kher as Chairman, in June 1955. The report of the Commission was submitted to the President on August 6, 1956 and later placed before both Houses of Parliament on August 12, 1957. It is at present under examination by the Parliamentary Committee envisaged under Article 344.

The main views and recommendations of the Commission can be summarised as follows: (1) In the light of the fully democratic basis of Indian polity, it is not possible to envisage English as the language of India's mass medium. "The obvious linguistic medium for pan-Indian purposes is the Hindi language." (2) It is neither necessary nor possible to pronounce now whether a general changeover from English to Hindi would be practicable

recommendations of the Commission will be examined by a Parliamentary Committee of 30 members (20 members from the House of the People and 10 from the Council of States) elected by the respective Houses in accordance with the system of proportional representation.

The Constitution further lays down that the legislature of a State may, by law, adopt any one or more of the regional languages† in use in that State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes. For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used. The need for the use of the English language in the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in bills, enactments and other laws has been recognised and Article 348 makes special provisions on the subject. The proviso to Article 343 also empowers the President to authorise the use of Hindi in addition to English for any of the official purposes of the Union even during the stipulated period of 15 years.

EMERGENCY AND OTHER SPECIAL PROVISIONS

According to Article 352, if at any time the President of India is satisfied that there has arisen a grave emergency created by war or internal disturbance, which threatens the security of India or any part of its territory, he can by declaration (*a*) give directions to the constituent States as to how their authority is to be exercised and (*b*) suspend from operation several Articles (268 to 280) of the Constitution under which it is obligatory on the part of the Union Government to make certain contributions to the States. It is, however, necessary that the President's Proclamation is laid before each House of Parliament for approval within a period of two months. During the period of such an emergency, Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

Another occasion on which the President can by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of a State is in the event of the failure of the State's constitutional machinery. This he does either on receipt of a report from the Governor or when he is other-

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by 1965. This will depend on the efforts made in that direction in the meantime. (3) In view of the elastic provisions of the Constitution, it would be possible to continue the use of English even beyond the period of 15 years and to accommodate the situation as it develops without amending the Constitution. (4) Hindi will replace English cnly to a limited extent as it would not wholly 'step into the shoes' of English, the regional languages having been yielded their appropriate places. (5) For the present, no restriction should be placed on the use of English for any of the purposes of the Union. English should continue as an alternative medium as long as it was necessary and its discontinuance should be effected after sufficiently long notice. (6) The Devanagari script should be adopted, optionally, for the writing of other Indian languages besides the Union language. (7) The Central Government would be jusitfied in prescribing a reasonable measure of knowledge of Hindi as a qualification for entry into the services by new entrants, provided a sufficiently long notice was given and the measure of linguistic ability was moderate. (8) When the time comes for the changeover, the Supreme Court will have to function only into Hindi language. The lower levels of judiciary will function through the regional language. This multiple linguistic pattern should be broken and integrated at the High Court level. (9) In the non-Hindi speaking areas, instruction in Hindi should be compulsory at the secondary stage, English to be taught hereafter in secondary schools principally as a "literary language" except where it was taken voluntarily. (10) The Commission did not accept the suggestion that there should be compensatory compulsion to Hindi-speaking students to learn another regional language other than Hindi. (11) The Commission suggested the establishment of a National Academy of Languages for the development of the Union and regional languages.

†The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognises the following fourteen as the languages of India: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

wise satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Article 356).

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Besides the general provisions which guarantee the equal civil and political rights of all citizens, the Constitution contains special provisions to safeguard the interests of, and assist, minorities like the Anglo-Indian community and certain weaker and backward sections like the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to progress more rapidly. These provisions include reservation of seats in Parliament and the State legislatures, preferential treatment in the matter of public employment and extended educational facilities.* A special responsibility has been placed on the Union Government to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes and it has been vested with adequate powers to carry out its obligations in this behalf. Article 224 (I) read along with the Fifth Schedule details provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the States other than Assam.

Tribal Areas in Assam

Another special provision which the Constitution makes is with regard to the administration of the tribal areas of Assam. Article 244 (2) read along with the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the constitution of certain autonomous districts and autonomous regions in these areas. The Governor of Assam who is specially entrusted with the task of administering these areas on behalf of the President is empowered to constitute councils for these districts and regions. These councils are empowered to make their own rules for the administration of their respective areas. They have powers of legislation with respect to disposition of land, administration of villages, inheritance of property, marriage and social customs, etc. They can constitute village councils or courts for the trial of suits and disputes, administer district and regional funds and establish and manage schools, dispensaries, markets and fisheries. Certain powers of assessment and collection of taxes on land, professions, trades and employment, vehicles and boats are also vested in the councils. The Governor of Assam is empowered to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the administration of the autonomous districts and regions. If necessary, the Governor may also place one of his Ministers in special charge of their welfare. The areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule (the North East Frontier Agency and the Naga Hills District-Tuensang Area) are administered by the President acting through the Governor of Assam as his agent and to these the provisions of Article 249 (dealing with the President's regulation-making power for the peace, progress and good government of the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) apply.

Special Officers

Article 338 provides for the appointment of a Special Officer by the President for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is the duty of this Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for these sections under the Constitution and to report to the President on their working. The President is further required to place these reports before both the Houses of Parliament. The appointment of another Special Officer is envisaged under Article 350B. He is required to perform

*See Chapter XIV for the implementation of these safeguards and a review of the administration of the tribal areas.

similar duties with regard to constitutional safeguards provided for linguistic minorities.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 368 provides that an amendment to the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill. The only provisions, for the amendement of which ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has also been prescribed, relate to the election of the President, the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

Since its inauguration on January 26,1950, there have been seven amendments to the Constitution. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, besides making minor changes in Articles 15, 19, 85, 87, 174, 176, 341, 342, 372 and 375, added two new Articles 31A and 31B and a Ninth Schedule after the Eighth. Among the more notable features of this Act are: (*i*) the addition of a saving clause to Article 15 (prohibition of discrimination) enabling the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes; and (*ii*) the substitution of clause (2) in Article 19 by a new clause broadening the State's power to impose "reasonable restrictions" on the citizens' right to freedom of speech and expression, in the interest of "friendly relations with foreign States" and in relation to "defamation or incitement to an offence," besides security of State, public order, decency and morality, etc., which were included in the original clause as well. The two new Articles added after Article 31 (right to property) provided for the saving of laws relating to acquisition of estates and the validation of certain land reform Acts and Regulations passed by the States and specified in the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952, sought to amend Article 81 with a view to readjusting the scale of representation in the House of the People, necessitated by the completion of the 1951 census. The Third Amendment passed in 1954 substituted entry 33 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule by a new one, including food-stuffs, cattle fodder and raw cotton and jute as additional items whose production and supply could be controlled by the Centre, if expedient in public interest.

The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, amended Articles 31, 31A, 305 and added a few more entries to the Ninth Schedule. The amendment to Article 31 (2) provided that when the State compulsorily acquires private property for a public purpose, the scale of compensation prescribed by the authorising legislation would not be called in question in a court of law. Article 31A was amended so as to exclude the temporary taking over of a property by the State either in public interest or to secure its better management from the compensation clause. The amendment to Article 305 was in the nature of a saving clause for laws providing for State monopolies. Seven new entries were also added to the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955, substituted the proviso to Article 3 by a new one empowering the President to fix a time

limit for State Legislatures to express their views on proposed Central laws affecting the area and boundaries, etc., of their respective States. The Sixth Amendment passed in 1956 added a new entry, i.e. 92A, to the Union List of the Seventh Schedule relating to taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State transactions and the relevant clauses under Articles 269 and 286 on the same subject.

The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, necessitated by the reorganisation of States, involved not only the establishment of new States and alterations in State boundaries but also the abolition of the three categories of the States and the classification of certain areas as "Union Territories." This led to the amendment of Article 1 and the First Schedule to the Constitution. Among the other important Articles which were affected by this amendment were Article 80 (composition of the Council of States) along with the Fourth Schedule dealing with the allocation of seats in the Council to the States; Articles 81 and 82 which were substituted by new ones; Article 131 on the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; Article 168 providing for bicameral legislatures in certain States; and Articles 216, 217, 220, 222, and 224 dealing with the High Courts. Two new Articles 350A and 350B were added with a view to implementing the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission regarding constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities.

CHAPTER IV

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty rests with the people. The executive authority is ultimately accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

UNION PARLIAMENT

The constitutional provisions governing the composition of the two Houses of the Union Parliament have already been dealt with in the preceding chapter. The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 232, of whom 220 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 505, consisting of 500 members directly elected from the fourteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the legislature of the State) and the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, and five members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the Part B Territories of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

The State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties in the House of the People, as on March 1, 1958, is shown in the following table :

TABLE 25

States and Territories	No. of seats in the Council of States	House of the People						
		No. of seats	Con.*	PSP	CPI	JS	OP**	Ind.
Andhra Pradesh ..	18	43†	37	—	2	—	2	1
Assam ..	7	12	9	2	—	—	—	1
Bihar ..	22	53	40	3	—	—	9	1
Bombay ..	27	66	37	5	4	2	9	9
Kerala ..	9	18	6	1	9	—	—	2
Madhya Pradesh ..	16	36†	34	—	—	—	1	—
Madras ..	17	41	31	—	2	—	—	9
Mysore ..	12	26	23	1	—	—	1	1
Orissa ..	10	20	7	2	1	—	7	3
Punjab ..	11	22†	20	—	1	—	—	—
Rajasthan ..	10	22	19	—	—	—	—	3

* For abbreviations, refer to p. 51.

** In the column 'OP' are included:

Andhra Pradesh: Peoples' Democratic Front 2. *Bihar*: Jharkhand 6; Chhota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Janata Party (CNSJP) 3. *Bombay*: Peasants and Workers Party 4; Scheduled Castes Federation 5. *Madhya Pradesh*: Hindu Mahasabha 1. *Mysore*: Scheduled Castes Federation 1. *Orissa*: Ganatantra Parishad 7. *West Bengal*: Forward Bloc (Marxist) 2. *Jammu & Kashmir*: National Conference 6.

† One seat vacant.

TABLE 25 (*Continued*)

States and Territories	No. of seats in the Council of States	House of the People						
		No. of seats	Con.	PSP	CP I	JS	OP	Ind.
Uttar Pradesh ..	34	86	70	4	1	2	—	9
West Bengal ..	16	36†	22	2	6	—	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir ..	4	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Delhi ..	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur ..	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tripura ..	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL..	220	500	366	20	27	4	37	42

The names of the members of the two Houses, as on April 2, 1958, are given below :

COUNCIL OF STATES

(RAJYA SABHA)

ANDHRA PRADESH (18)

1. Makkineni Basavapunnaiah
2. Shaik Galib
3. Raj Bahadur Gour
4. Akbar Ali Khan
5. Smt. Sita Yudvir
6. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju
7. M. H. Samuel
8. V.C. Kesava Rao
9. Veeramachineni Prasad Rao
10. Adduru Balarami Reddy
11. S. Channa Reddy
12. Narotham Reddy
13. N. Venkateswara Rao
14. J.V.K. Vallabha Rao
15. K. L. Narasimham
16. Villuri Venkataramana
17. A. Chakradhar Rao
18. Smt. Yashoda Reddy

ASSAM (7)

19. S.C. Deb
20. Smt. Bedavati Buragohain
21. Smt. Pushpalata Das
22. Purna Chandra Sharma
23. M. Tayyebulla
24. Joyabhadra Hagjer
25. Mohendra Mohan Chaudhury

BIHAR (22)

26. R.G. Agarwala
27. Ahmad Hussain
28. Theodore Bodra
29. M. John
30. Kishori Ram
31. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon
32. Kailash Bihari Lal
33. Mahesh Saran
34. Mazhar Imam
35. Purna Chandra Mitra
36. Devendra Pratap Sinh
37. Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
38. Ganga Sharan Sinha
39. Rajendra Pratap Sinha
40. Smt. Jahanara
41. Ram Bahadur Sinha
42. R.D. Sinha Dinkar

† One seat vacant.

43. Tajamul Husain
44. Shah Mohammad Umair
45. Sheel Bhadra Yajee
46. Avadheshwar Prasad Sinha
47. Kamta Singh

BOMBAY (27)

48. Abid Ali
49. P.N. Rajabhoj
50. Waman Sheodas Barlingay
51. Babubhai Chinai
52. Rajabhau Vithalrao Dangra
53. Somnath P. Dave
54. T.R. Deogirikar
55. Narsingrao Balbhimrao Deshmukh
56. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh
57. Venkat Krishna Dhage
58. M.D D. Gilder
59. Rohit Dave
60. Lalji Pendse
61. B.D. Kohragde
62. G.R. Kulkarni
63. Lavji Lakhamshi
64. Premji Thobhanbhai Leuva
65. Deokinandan Narayan
66. Dayabhai Patel
67. Dhairyashilrao Yeshwantrao Pawar
68. Raghu Vira
69. S.D. Patil
70. M.C. Shah
71. J.H. Joshi
72. J.K. Modi
73. M.D. Thumpalliwar
74. D.H. Variava

KERALA (9)

75. Smt. K Bharathi
76. K. Madhava Menon
77. P.J. Thomas
78. Govindan Nair
79. K.P. Madhavan Nair
80. P. Narayanan Nair
81. Solomon
82. N C. Sekhar
83. Subba Rao

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

84. Niranjan Singh
85. Mohammad Ali
86. Banarsi Das Chaturvedi
87. R.P. Dube
88. Smt. Krishna Kumari
89. Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya
90. Dayal Das Durre
91. Trimbak Damodar Pustake
92. Raghubir Sinh
93. Ram Sahai
94. Smt. Rukmani Bai
95. V.V. Saraswati
96. Smt. Seeta Parmanand
97. Awadhesh Pratap Singh
98. Bhanu Pratap Singh
99. Gopi Krishna Vijaivargiya

MADRAS (17)

100. Smt. Ammu Swaminadhan
101. T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar
102. T.V. Kamalaswamy
103. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
104. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar
105. P.S. Rajagopal Naidu
106. Smt. T. Nallamuthu Ramamurthy
107. B. Parameswaran
108. Abdul Rahim
109. N. Ramakrishna Iyer
110. G. Rajagopalan
111. H.D. Rajah
112. T. Bhaskara Rao
113. T.S. Pattabiraman
114. N.M. Lingam
115. S. Venkataraman
116. D.A. Mirza

MYSORE (12)

117. B.C. Nanjundaiya
118. Janardhan Rao Desai
119. Smt. Annapurna Devi Thimma Reddy
120. Mulka Govinda Reddy
121. N.S. Hardiker
122. Raghavendrarao
123. S.V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
124. M. Govinda Reddy
125. B. Shiva Rao
126. B.P. Basappa Shetty
127. Mohamed Valiulla
128. Smt. Violet Alva

ORISSA (10)

129. Prafulla Chandra Bhanj Deo
130. Harihar Patel
131. Bishwanath Das
132. Dibakar Patnaik
133. Bibhudendu Misra
134. Bhagirathi Mahapatra
135. Maheswara Naik
136. Swapnananda Panigrahi
137. Abhimanyu Rath
138. Govind Chandra Misra

PUNJAB (11)

139. Anup Singh
140. Chaman Lall
141. Madhoram
142. Darshan Singh Pheruman
143. Jagan Nath Kaushal
144. Udham Singh Nagoke
145. M.H.S. Nihal Singh
146. Raghbir Singh Panjhazari
147. Smt. Amrit Kaur
148. Zail Singh
149. Jugal Kishore

RAJASTHAN (10)

150. Hardeo Joshi
151. Adityendra
152. Keshvanand
153. Jai Narain Vyas
154. Tikkaram Paliwal
155. Abdul Shakoor
156. Smt. Sharda Bhargava
157. K.L. Shrimali
158. Jaswant Singh
159. Vijay Singh

UTTAR PRADESH (34)

160. Amar Nath Agrawal
161. Jagannath Prasad Agrawal
162. Akhtar Hussian
163. Amolakh Chand
164. Smt. Anis Kidwai
165. Jashaud Singh Bisht
166. Smt. Chandravati Lakhanpal
167. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
168. Nawab Singh Chauhan
169. A. Dharam Das
170. Mohammad Faruqi
171. R.C. Gupta
172. Faridul Huq
173. Jaspat Roy Kapoor
174. Ahmad Said Khan
175. Hriday Nath Kunzru
176. Purushottam Das Tandon
177. Shyam Dhar Misra
178. Z.A. Ahmed
179. Tarkeshwar Pande
180. Govind Ballabh Pant
181. Har Prasad Saksena
182. P.N. Sapru
183. Smt. Savitry Devi Nigam
184. Braj Bihari Sharma
185. Gopinath Singh
186. Ram Kripal Singh
187. Hira Vallabha Tripathi
188. Ram Prasad Tamta
189. Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
190. Ajeet Pratap Singh
191. Mahabir Prasad
192. Bal Krishna Sharma
193. Algu Rai Shastri

WEST BENGAL (16)

194. Atindra Nath Bose
195. Nihar Ranjan Ray
196. C.C. Biswas
197. Rajput Singh Doogar
198. Nalinaksha Dutt
199. Santosh Kumar Basu
200. Bhupesh Gupta
201. P.D. Himatsingka
202. Humayun Kabir
203. Abdur Rezzak Khan
204. Smt. Maya Devi Chettry
205. Ansaruddin Ahmed
206. Satyendra Prasad Ray
207. Mriganka Mohan Sur
208. Surendra Mohan Ghose
209. Mehr Chand Khanna

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)

210. Budh Singh
211. Trilochan Dutta
212. Mohammad Jalali
213. Pir Mohammad Khan

DELHI (3)

214. S.K. Dey
215. Onkar Nath
216. Smt. Saddiqa Kidwai

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)

217. Anand Chand
218. Smt. Lila Devi

MANIPUR (1)

219. Laimayum Lalit Madhob Sharma

TRIPURA (1)

220. Abdul Latif

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT (12)

221. Satyendranath Bose
222. Maithilisharan Gupta
223. Kakasaheb Kalelkar
224. P.V. Kane
225. Prithviraj Kapoor
226. Naraindas Rattanmal Malkani
227. A.N. Khosla
228. Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale
229. M Satyanarayana
230. A.R. Wadia
231. B.V. (Mama) Warerkar
232. Tara Chand

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

ANDHRA PRADESH (43)

S. No. (1)	Constituency (2)	Name of the Member (3)	Party (4)
1.	Adilabad	K. Ashanna	Con. †
2.	Adoni	P. Venkatasubbaiah	Con.
3.	Anantapur	T. Nagi Reddy	CPI
4.	Chittoor	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar	Con.
5.	Chittoor (R)	M.V. Gangadhara Siva	Con.

†*Abbreviations*: Con. (Congress); PDF (People's Democratic Front); Ind. (Independent); PSP (Praja Socialist Party); CPI (Communist Party of India); SCF (Scheduled Castes Federation); JS (Jan Sangh); PWP (Peasants and Workers Party); HM (Hindu Mahasabha); GP (Ganatantra Parishad); FB (Forward Bloc); NC (National Conference).
(R)—Reserved seat (in double member constituencies) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For details, see Chapter XIV.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6.	Cuddapah	V. Rami Reddy	Con.
7.	Eluru	Smt. Mothey Vedakumari	Con.
8.	Golugonda	M. Suryanarayanamurthi	Con.
9.	Golugonda (R)	K. Veeranna Padalu	Con.
10.	Gudivada	D. Balarama Krishnaiah	Con.
11.	Guntur	K. Raghuramaiah	Con.
12.	Hindupur	K.V. Ramakrishna Reddy	Con.
13.	Hyderabad	Vinayak Rao K. Koratkar	Con.
14.	Kakinada	M. Thirumala Rao	Con.
15.	Kakinada (R)	B.S. Murthy	Con.
16.	Karimnagar	M. Sriranga Rao	Con.
17.	Karimnagar (R)	M.R. Krishna	Con.
18.	Khammam	T.B. Vittal Rao	PDF
19.	Kurnool	Osman Ali Khan	Con.
20.	Mahbubabad	E. Madhusudan Rao	Con.
21.	Mahbubnagar	J. Rameshwar Rao	Con.
22.	Mahbubnagar (R)	Puli Ramaswamy	Con.
23.	Markapur	C. Bali Reddy	Con.
24.	Masulipatnam	M. Venkatakrishna Rao	Con.
25.	Medak	P. Hanumantha Rao	Con.
26.	Nalgonda	D. Venkateswara Rao	PDF
27.	Nalgonda (R)	D. Rajiah	Con.
28.	Narsapur	Uddaraju Ramain	CPI
29.	Nellore	R. Lakshmi Narasa Reddy	Con.
30.	Nellore (R)	B. Anjanappa	Con.
31.	Nizamabad	H.C. Heda	Con.
32.	Ongole	R. Narappa Reddy	Con.
33.	Parvathipuram	Vacant	—
34.	Parvathipuram (R)	B. Satyanarayana	Con.
35.	Rajahmundry	D. Satyanarayana Raju	Con.
36.	Rajampet	T.N. Vishwanatha Reddy	Con.
37.	Secunderabad	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Con.
38.	Srikakulam	B. Rajagopala Rao	Con.
39.	Tenali	N.G. Ranga	Con.
40.	Vicarabad	Smt. Sangam Lakshmi Bai	Con.
41.	Vijayavada	Smt. Kommaraju Atchamamba	Con.
42.	Visakhapatnam	Vijayaram Raju	Ind.
43.	Warangal	Sadath Ali Khan	Con.
		ASSAM (13)	
44.	Autonomous Districts	Hoover Hynniewta	Ind.
45.	Cachar	Dwarikanath Tewari	Con.
46.	Cachar (R)	Nibaran Chandra Laskar	Con.
47.	Darrang	B. Bhagawati	Con.
48.	Dhubri	Amjad Ali	PSP
49.	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con.
50.	Gauhati	Hem Barua	PSP
51.	Goalpara	Smt. Manjula Devi	Con.
52.	Goalpara (R)	Dharanidhar Basumatari	Con.
53.	Jorhat	Smt. Mafida Ahmed	Con.
54.	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55.	Sibsagar	Profulla Chandra Borooah	Con.
56.	—	Chowkhamoon Gohain*	—
		BIHAR (53)	
57.	Aurangabad	Satyendra Narayan Sinha	Con.
58.	Bagaha	Bibhuti Mishra	Con.
59.	Banka	Smt. Shakuntala Devi	Con.
60.	Barh	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con.
61.	Begusarai	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Con.
62.	Bhagalpur	Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala	Con.
63.	Buxar	Kamal Singh	Ind.
64.	Champaran	Bipin Bihari Varma	Con.

* Nominated by the President to represent Part B Tribal Areas of Assam.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
65.	Champaran (R)	Bhola Raut	Con.
66.	Chapra	Rajendra Singh	PSP
67.	Chatra	Smt. Vijaya Raje	Janata
68.	Darbhanga	Shree Narayan Das	Con.
69.	Darbhanga (R)	Rameshwar Sahu	Con.
70.	Dhanbad	Prabhat Chandra Bose	Con.
71.	Dumka	Suresh Chandra Choudhury	Jharkhand
72.	Dumka (R)	Debi Soren	Jharkhand
73.	Gaya	Brajeshwar Prasad	Con.
74.	Giridih	S.A. Matin	Janata
75.	Gopalganj	Syed Mahmud	Con.
76.	Hajipur	Rajeshwar Patel	Con.
77.	Hajipur (R)	Chandramani Lal Choudhury	Con.
78.	Hazaribagh	Smt. Lalita Rajyalakshmi	Janata
79.	Jainagar	Shyam Nandan Mishra	Con.
80.	Jamshedpur	Monindra Kumar Ghosh	Con.
81.	Katihar	Awadhesh Kumar Singh	Con.
82.	Kesaria	Dwarka Nath Tiwary	Con.
83.	Khagaria	Jiyalal Mandal	Con.
84.	Kishanganj	Mohammad Tahir	Con.
85.	Lohardaga (R)	Ignace Beck	Jharkhand
86.	Madhubani	Anirudha Sinha	Con.
87.	Maharajganj	Mahendra Nath Singh	Con.
88.	Monghyr	Banarsi Prasad Sinha	Con.
89.	Monghyr (R)	Nayantara Das	Con.
90.	Muzaffarpur	Asoka Mehta	PSP
91.	Nalanda	Kailash Pati Sinha	Con.
92.	Nawada	Smt. Satyabhama Devi	Con.
93.	Nawada (R)	Ramdhani Das	Con.
94.	Palamu	Gajendra Prasad Sinha	Con.
95.	Patna	Sarangadhara Sinha	Con.
96.	Pupri	Digvijaya Narian Singh	Con.
97.	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con.
98.	Rajmahal (R)	Paika Murmu	Con.
99.	Ranchi East	M.R. Masani	Jharkhand
100.	Ranchi West (R)	Jaipal Singh	Jharkhand
101.	Saharsa	Lalit Narayan Mishra	Con.
102.	Saharsa (R)	Bholi Sardar	Con.
103.	Samastipur	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con.
104.	Sasaram	Ram Subhag Singh	Con.
105.	Sasaram (R)	Jagjivan Ram	Con.
106.	Shahabad	B.R. Bhagat	Con.
107.	Singhbhum (R)	Shambhu Charan Godsora	Jharkhand
108.	Sitamarhi	J.B. Kripalani	PSP
109.	Siwan	Jhulan Sinha	Con.

BOMBAY (66)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
110.	Ahmedabad	Indulal K. Yajnik	Ind.
111.	Ahmedabad (R)	Karsandas Parmar	Ind.
112.	Ahmednagar	R.K. Khadilkar	Ind.
113.	Akola	G.B. Khedkar	Con.
114.	Akola (R)	L.S. Bhatkar	Con.
115.	Amravati	P.S. Deshmukh	Con.
116.	Anand	Smt. Maniben V. Patel	Con.
117.	Aurangabad	Swami Ramanand Tirth	Con.
118.	Banaskantha	Akbarbhai Chavda	Con.
119.	Baramati	K.M. Jedhe	Con.
120.	Baroda	Fatesinharao P. Gaekwad	Con.
121.	Bhandara	R.M. Hajarnavis	Con.
122.	Bhandara (R)	B.R. Wasnik	Con.
123.	Bhir	R.D. Patil	Con.
124.	Bombay City Central	S.A. Dange	CPI
125.	Bombay City Central (R)	G.K. Manay	SCF
126.	Bombay City North	V.K. Krishna Menon	Con.
127.	Bombay City South	S.K. Patil	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
128.	Broach	C.M. Bhatt	Con.
129.	Buldana	S.R. Rane	Con.
130.	Bulsar	Nanubhai N. Patel	Con.
131.	Chanda (R)	V.N. Swami	Con.
132.	Dhulia	U.L. Patil	JS
133.	Dohad	Jaljibhai K. Dindod	Con.
134.	East Khandesh	Naushir Bharucha	PSP
135.	Girnar	Smt. Jayaben Vajubhai Shah	Con.
136.	Gohilwad	Balwantrai G. Mehta	Con.
137.	Halar	Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Con.
138.	Jalna	A.V. Ghare	Ind.
139.	Kaira	Fatesinhji Ghodasar	Ind.
140.	Karad	Dajisaheb Ramrao Chavan	PWP
141.	Khed	B.D. Salunke	SCF
142.	Kolaba	R.B. Raut	PWP
143.	Kolhapur	Bhausaheb R. Mahagaonkar	PWP
144.	Kolhapur (R)	S.K. Dige	SCF
145.	Kopargaon	B.C. Kamble	Ind.
146.	Kutch	Bhavanji A. Khimji	Con.
147.	Madhya Saurashtra	Manubhai Shah	Con.
148.	Malegaon	Yadav Narayan Jadhav	PSP
149.	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganlal M. Kedaria	Con.
150.	Mehsana	Purushotamdas R. Patel	Ind.
151.	Miraj	Balasaheb Patil	PWP
152.	Nagpur	Smt. Anusuyabai Kale	Con.
153.	Nanded	Harihar Rao Sonule	Con.
154.	Nanded (R)	D.N.P. Kamble	SCF
155.	Nasik	Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad	SCF
156.	Osmanabad	Venkat Rao Srinivas Rao	Con.
157.	Panchmahals	Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi	Con.
158.	Parbhani	N K. Pangarkar	Con.
159.	Patan	Motisinh B. Thakore	Ind.
160.	Poona	N G. Gore	PSP
161.	Rajapur	Nath Bapu Pai	PSP
162.	Ramtek	K.G. Deshmukh	Con.
163.	Ratnagiri	P.R. Assar	JS
164.	Sabarkantha	Gulzarilal Nanda	Con.
165.	Satara	Nana Patil	CPI
166.	Sholapur	J.G. More	Ind.
167.	Sholapur (R)	T.H. Sonawane	Con.
168.	Sorath	Narendrabhai Nathwani	Con.
169.	Surat	Morarji Desai	Con.
170.	Thana	S.V. Parulekar	CPI
171.	Thana (R)	L.M. Matera	CPI
172.	Wardha	Kamalnayan J. Bajaj	Con.
173.	West Khandesh	Laxman Vedu Valvi	PSP
174.	Yeotmal	D.Y. Gohokar	Con.
175.	Zalawad	Ghanshyamlal Oza	Con.

KERALA (18)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
176.	Ambalapuzha	P.T. Punnoose	CPI
177.	Badagara	K.B. Menon	PSP
178.	Chirayinkil	M.K. Kumaran	CPI
179.	Ernakulam	A.M. Thomas	Con.
180.	Kasargod	A.K. Gopalan	CPI
181.	Kottayam	Mathew Maniyangadan	Con.
182.	Kozhikode	K.P. Kuttikrishnan Nair	Con.
183.	Manjeri	B. Pocker	Ind.
184.	Mukundapuram	T.C.N. Menon	CPI
185.	Muvattupuzha	G.T. Kottukapally	Con.
186.	Palghat	V. Eacharan	CPI
187.	Palghat (R)	P. Kunhan	Con.
188.	Quilon	V.P. Nayar	CPI
189.	Quilon (R)	K. Kodiyan	CPI
190.	Tellicherry	M.K. Jinachandran	Con.
191.	Thiruvella	P.K. Vasudevan Nair	CPI

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
192.	Trichur	K.K. Warior	CPI
193.	Trivandrum	S. Easwara Iyer	Ind.
		MADHYA PRADESH (36)	
194.	Balaghat	C.D. Gautam	Con.
195.	Baloda Bazar	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con.
196.	Baloda Bazar (R)	Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru	Con.
197.	Bastar (R)	Surti Kistaiya	Con.
198.	Bhopal	Smt. Maimoona Sultan	Con.
199.	Bilaspur	Resham Lal	Con.
200.	Chhindwara	B.L. Chandak	Con.
201.	Chhindwara (R)	N.M. Wadiwa	Con.
202.	Durg	Mohanlal Bakliwal	Con.
203.	Guna	Vacant	—
204.	Gwalior	Radha Charan Sharma	Con.
205.	Gwalior (R)	Suriya Prashad	Con.
206.	Hoshangabad	Maganlal Bagdi	Con.
207.	Indore	K.L. Khadiwala	Con.
208.	Jabalpur	Govind Das	Con.
209.	Janjgir	Amar Singh Saigal	Con.
210.	Jhabua	Amar Singh Damar	Con.
211.	Khajuraho	Ram Sahai Tiwari	Con.
212.	Khajuraho (R)	Motilal Malviya	Con.
213.	Mandla	M.G. Uikey	Con.
214.	Mandsaur	Manakbhai Agrawal	Con.
215.	Nimar	Ramsingh Bhai Varma	Con.
216.	Nimar (Khandwa)	Babulal Tiwari	Con.
217.	Raipur	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Con.
218.	Raipur (R)	Smt. Kesar Kumari Devi	Con.
219.	Rewa	Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya	Con.
220.	Sagar	Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	Con.
221.	Sagar (R)	Smt. Sahodra Bai Rai	Con.
222.	Shahdol	Anand Chandra Joshi	Con.
223.	Shahdol (R)	Kamal Narayan Singh	Con.
224.	Shajapur	Liladhar Joshi	Con.
225.	Shajapur (R)	K.B. Malvia	Con.
226.	Shivpuri	Braj Narayan	HM
227.	Surguja	Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh	Con.
228.	Surguja (R)	Babunath Singh	Con.
229.	Ujjain	Radhelal Vyas	Con.
		MADRAS (41)	
230.	Chidambaram	R. Kanakasabai Pillai	Con.
231.	Chidambram (R)	L. Elayaperumal	Con.
232.	Chingleput	A. Krishnaswami	Ind.
233.	Chinglepur (R)	N. Siva Raj	Ind.
234.	Coimbatore	Smt. Parvathi M. Krishnan	CPI
235.	Cuddalore	T.D Muthukumarasami Nayudu	Ind.
236.	Dindigul	M. Gulam Mohideen	Con.
237.	Dindigul (R)	S C. Balakrishnan	Con.
238.	Gobichettipalayam	K.S. Ramaswamy	Con.
239.	Karur	K. Periaswami Gounder	Con.
240.	Krishnagiri	C.R. Narasimhan	Con.
241.	Kumbakonam	C.R. Pattabhi Raman	Con.
242.	Madras North	S.C.C. Anthony Pillai	Ind.
243.	Madras South	T.T. Krishnamachari	Con.
244.	Madurai	K.T.K. Tangamani	CPI
245.	Nagapattinam	K.R. Sambandam	Con.
246.	Nagapattinam (R)	M. Ayyakkannu	Con.
247.	Nagercoil	P. Thanulingam Nadar	Con.
248.	Namakkal	E.V.K. Sampath	Ind.
249.	Namakkal (R)	S.R. Arumugham	Con.
250.	Nilgiris	C. Nanjappan	Con.
251.	Perambalur	M. Palaniyandy	Con.
252.	Periyakulam	R. Narayanaswami	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
253.	Pollachi	P.R. Ramakrishnan	Con.
254.	Pudukottai	R. Ramathan Chettiar	Con.
255.	Ramanathapuram	P. Subbiah Ambalam	Con.
256.	Salem	S.V. Ramaswamy	Con.
257.	Srivilliputhur	U. Muthuramlinga Thevar	Ind.
258.	Srivilliputhur (R)	R.S. Arumugam	Con.
259.	Tanjore	A. Vairavan	Con.
260.	Tenkasi	M. Sankarapandian	Con.
261.	Tindivanam	N.P. Shanmugha Gounder	Ind.
262.	Tiruvannamalai	R. Dharmalingam	Ind.
263.	Tiruchendur	T. Ganapathy	Con.
264.	Tiruchengode	P. Subbarayan	Con.
265.	Tiruchirapalli	M.K.M. Abdul Salam	Con.
266.	Tirunelveli	P.T. Thanu Pillai	Con.
267.	Tirupathur	A. Doraiswami Gounder	Con.
268.	Tiruvallur	R. Govindarajulu Naidu	Con.
269.	Vellore	N.R.M. Swamy	Con.
270.	Vellore (R)	M. Muthukrishnan	Con.
		MYSORE (26)	
271.	Bangalore (Rural)	H.C. Dasappa	Con.
272.	Bangalore City	N. Keshava	Con.
273.	Belgaum	B.N. Datar	Con.
274.	Bellary	T. Subrahmanyam	Con.
275.	Bijapur South	R.B. Bidari	Con.
276.	Bijapur North	M.S. Sugandhi	Ind.
277.	Chikodi	D.A. Katti	SCF
278.	Chitaldurg	J.M. Mohamed Imam	PSP
279.	Dharwar North	D.P. Karmarkar	Con.
280.	Dharwar South	T.R. Neswi	Con.
281.	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
282.	Gulbarga (R)	Shankar Deo	Con.
283.	Hassan	H. Siddananjappa	Con.
284.	Kanara	Joachim Alva	Con.
285.	Kolar	K.C. Reddy	Con.
286.	Kolar (R)	Dodda Thimmaiah	Con.
287.	Koppal	S.A. Agadi	Con.
288.	Mandya	M.K. Shivananjappa	Con.
289.	Mangalore	K.R. Achar	Con.
290.	Mysore	M. Shankaraiya	Con.
291.	Mysore (R)	S.M. Siddiah	Con.
292.	Raichur	G.S. Melkote	Con.
293.	Shimoga	K.G. Wodeyar	Con.
294.	Tiptur	C.R. Basappa	Con.
295.	Tumkur	M.V. Krishnappa	Con.
296.	Udipi	U.S. Malliah	Con.
		ORISSA (20)	
297.	Angul	B. P. G. Deb Barma	GP
298.	Balasore	Bhagabat Sahu	Con.
299.	Balasore (R)	Kanhu Charan Jena	Con.
300.	Bhubaneswar	N.C. Samantasinhar	Con.
301.	Cuttack	Nityanand Kanungo	Con.
302.	Dhenkanal	Surendra Mahanty	GP
303.	Ganjam	Uma Charan Patnaik	Ind.
304.	Ganjam (R)	Mohan Nayak	Con.
305.	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	GP
306.	Kalahandi (R)	B. C. Prodhan	GP
307.	Kendrapara	Surendranath Dwivedi	PSP
308.	Kendrapara (R)	Baishnab Charan Mullick	PSP
309.	Keonjhar	Lakshmi Narayan Bhanj Deo	Ind.
310.	Koraput	Jaganatha Rao	Con.
311.	Koraput (R)	T. Sanganna	Con.
312.	Mayurbhanj (R)	Ram Chandra Majhi	Ind.
313.	Puri	Chintamani Panigrahi	CPI
314.	Sambalpur	Shraddhakar Supakar	GP

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
315.	Sambalpur (R)	Banamali Kumbhar	GP
316.	Sundargarh	Kalo Chandramani	GP
		PUNJAB (22)	
317.	Ambala	Smt. Subhadra Joshi	Con.
318.	Ambala (R)	Chuni Lal	Con.
319.	Amritsar	Gurumukh Singh Musafir	Con.
320.	Bhatinda	Hukam Singh	Con.
321.	Bhatinda (R)	Ajit Singh	Con.
322.	Ferozepore	Iqbal Singh	Con.
323.	Gurdaspur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con.
324.	Gurgaon	Vacant	—
325.	Hissar	Thakurdas Bhargava	Con.
326.	Hoshiarpur	Baldev Singh	Con.
327.	Jhajjar	Pratap Singh Daulta	CPI
328.	Jullundur	Swaran Singh	Con.
329.	Jullundur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.
330.	Kaithal	Mool Chand Jain	Con.
331.	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con.
332.	Kangra (R)	Daljit Singh	Con.
333.	Ludhiana	Ajit Singh Sarhadi	Con.
334.	Ludhiana (R)	Bahadur Singh	Con.
335.	Mohindergarh	Ram Krishan	Con.
336.	Patiala	Achint Ram	Con.
337.	Rohtak	Ranbir Singh	Con.
338.	Taran Taran	Surjit Singh Majithia	Con.
		RAJASTHAN (22)	
339.	Ajmer	Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava	Con.
340.	Alwar	Shobha Ram	Con.
341.	Banswara (R)	P.B. Bhogji Bhai	Con.
342.	Barmer	Raghunath Singh	Ind.
343.	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur	Con.
344.	Bhilwara	Ramesh Chandra Vyas	Con.
345.	Bikaner	Karni Singh	Ind.
346.	Bikaner (R)	Panna Lal Barupal	Con.
347.	Dausa	G.D. Somani	Con.
348.	Jaipur	Harish Chandra Sharma	Ind.
349.	Jalore	Suraj Ratan Damani	Con.
350.	Jhunjhunu	Radheshyam R. Morarka	Con.
351.	Jodhpur	Jaswantraj Mehta	Con.
352.	Kotah	Nemi Chandra Kasliwal	Con.
353.	Kotah (R)	Onkar Lal	Con.
354.	Nagaur	Mathuradas Mathur	Con.
355.	Pali	Harish Chandra Mathur	Con.
356.	Sawai Madhopur	Hiralal Shastri	Con.
357.	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia	Con.
358.	Sikar	Rameshwar Tantia	Con.
359.	Udaipur	Manikya Lal Varma	Con.
360.	Udaipur (R)	Deen Bandhu Parmar	Con.
		UTTAR PRADESH (86)	
361.	Agra	Achal Singh	Con.
362.	Aligarh	Jamal Khwaja	Con.
363.	Aligarh (R)	Nardeo Snatak	Con.
364.	Almora	Jang Bahadur Singh Bist	Con.
365.	Allahabad	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Con.
366.	Amroha	Hifzur Rahman	Con.
367.	Azamgarh	Kalika Singh	Con.
368.	Azamgarh (R)	Viswanath Prasad	Con.
369.	Bahraich	Jogendra Singh	Con.
370.	Balrampur	Atal Bihari Vajpai	JS
371.	Ballia	Radha Mohan Singh	Con.
372.	Banda	Dinesh Singh	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
373.	Bara Banki	Ram Sewak Yadav	Ind.
374.	Bara Banki (R)	Ramanand Shastri	Con.
375.	Bareilly	Satish Chandra	Con.
376.	Basti	K.D. Malaviya	Con.
377.	Basti (R)	Ram Garib	Ind.
378.	Bijnor	Abdul Lateef	Con.
379.	Bilhaur	Jagdish Awasthi	Ind.
380.	Bisauli	Badan Singh	Con.
381.	Budaun	Raghubir Sahai	Con.
382.	Bulandshahr	Raghubar Dayal Mishra	Con.
383.	Bulandshahr (R)	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Con.
384.	Chandauli	T.N. Singh	Con.
385.	Dehra Dun	Mahavir Tyagi	Con.
386.	Deoria	Ramji Verma	PSP
387.	Domariaganj	Ram Shankar Lal	Con.
388.	Etah	Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Con.
389.	Etawah	Arjun Singh Bhadauria	Ind.
390.	Etawah (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
391.	Faizabad	Raja Ram Misra	Con.
392.	Faizabad (R)	Panna Lal	Con.
393.	Farrukhabad	Mulchand Dube	Con.
394.	Fatehpur	Ansar Harvani	Con.
395.	Ferozabad	Braj Raj Singh	Ind.
396.	Garhwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con.
397.	Ghazipur	Har Prasad Singh	Con.
398.	Ghosi	Umrao Singh	Con.
399.	Gonda	Dinesh Pratap Singh	Con.
400.	Gorakhpur	Sinhasan Singh	Con.
401.	Gorakhpur (R)	Mahadeo Prasad	Con.
402.	Hapur	Krishna Chandra Sharma	Con.
403.	Hamirpur	M.L. Dwivedi	Con.
404.	Hamirpur (R)	Lachhi Ram	Con.
405.	Hardoi	Chheda Lal Gupta	Con.
406.	Hardoi (R)	Shivadin Drohar	JS
407.	Hata	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con.
408.	Jalesar	Krishna Chandra	Con.
409.	Jaunpur	Birbal Singh	Con.
410.	Jaunpur (R)	Ganpat Ram	Con.
411.	Jhansi	Smt. Sushila Nayar	Con.
412.	Kaisarganj	Bhagwan Din Misra	Con.
413.	Kanpur	S.M. Banerjee	Ind.
414.	Kheri	Khushwaqt Rai	PSP
415.	Lucknow	Pulin Behari Banerjee	Con.
416.	Maharajganj	Shibban Lal Saksena	Ind.
417.	Mainpuri	Banshi Das Dhanagar	PSP
418.	Mathura	Mahendra Pratap	Ind.
419.	Meerut	Shah Nawaz Khan	Con.
420.	Mirzapur	J.N. Wilson	Con.
421.	Mirzapur (R)	Rup Narain	Con.
422.	Moradabad	Ram Saran	Con.
423.	Musafirkhana	B.V. Keskar	Con.
424.	Muzaffarnagar	Sumat Prasad	Con.
425.	Nainital	C.D. Pande	Con.
426.	Phulpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	Con.
427.	Phulpur (R)	Masuriya Din	Con.
428.	Pilibhit	Mohan Swarup	PSP
429.	Pratapgarh	Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay	Con.
430.	Rae Bareli	Feroze Gandhi	Con.
431.	Rae Bareli (R)	Baij Nath Kureel	Con.
432.	Rampur	S. Ahmad Mehdi	Con.
433.	Rasra	Sarjoo Pandey	CPI
434.	Saharanpur	Ajit Prasad Jain	Con.
435.	Saharanpur (R)	Sunder Lal	Con.
436.	Salempur	Bishwa Nath Roy	Con.
437.	Sardhana	Vishnu Sharan Dublish	Con.
438.	Shahjahanpur	Bishanchandar Seth	Ind.
439.	Shahjahanpur (R)	Narain Din	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
440.	Sitapur	Smt. Uma Nehru	Con.
441.	Sitapur (R)	Pragi Lal	Con.
442.	Sultanpur	Govind Malaviya	Con.
443.	Tehri Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con.
444.	Unnao	Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi	Con.
445.	Unnao (R)	Smt. Ganga Devi	Con.
446.	Varanasi	Raghunath Singh	Con.

WEST BENGAL (36)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
447.	Asansol	Atulya Ghosh	Con.
448.	Asansol (R)	Mono Mohan Das	Con.
449.	Bankura	Ram Goti Banerji	Con.
450.	Bankura (R)	Pashupati Mandal	Con.
451.	Barasat	Arun Chandra Guha	Con.
452.	Barrackpore	Bimal Comar Ghose	PSP
453.	Basirhat	Smt. Renu Chakravartty	CPI
454.	Basirhat (R)	Paresh Nath Kayal	Con.
455.	Berhampore	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	Ind.
456.	Birbhum	Anil Kumar Chanda	Con.
457.	Birbhum (R)	Kamal Krishna Das	Con.
458.	Burdwan	Subiman Ghose	FB
459.	Calcutta Central	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	CPI
460.	Calcutta East	Sadhan Chandra Gupta	CPI
461.	Calcutta-North-West	Asoke Kumar Sen	Con.
462.	Calcutta-South-West	Biren Roy	Ind.
463.	Contai	Pramathanath Banerjee	PSP
464.	Cooch Behar	(vacant)	—
465.	Cooch Behar (R)	Upendranath Barman	Con.
466.	Darjeeling	T. Manaen	Con.
467.	Diamond Harbour	Purnendu Sekhar Naskar	Con.
468.	Diamond Harbour (R)	Kansari Halder	CPI
469.	Ghatal	Nikunja Behari Maity	Con.
470.	Hooghly	Prabhat Kar	CPI
471.	Howrah	Mohammed Elias	CPI
472.	Malda	Smt. Renuka Ray	Con.
473.	Midnapur	Narasingha Malla Deb	Con.
474.	Midnapur (R)	S. Hansda	Con.
475.	Murshidabad	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh	Con.
476.	Nabadwip	Smt. Ila Palchoudhury	Con.
477.	Purulia	Bibhuti Bhusan Das Gupta	Ind.
478.	Serampore	Jitendra Nath Lahiri	Con.
479.	Tamluk	Satis Chandra Samanta	Con.
480.	Uluberia	Aurobindo Ghosal	FB
481.	West Dinajpur	Chapalakanta Bhattacharya	Con.
482.	West Dinajpur (R)	Mardi Selku	Con.

JAMMU & KASHMIR (6)*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
483.	—	Abdul Rashid	NC
484.	—	Thakur Das Malhotra	NC
485.	—	Smt. Krishna Mehta	NC
486.	—	Abdur Rahman	NC
487.	—	Mohammad Akbar	NC
488.	—	A.M. Tariq	NC

DELHI (5)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
489.	Chandni Chowk	Radha Raman	Con.
490.	Delhi Sadar	Brahm Perkash	Con.
491.	New Delhi	Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	Con.
492.	Outer Delhi	C. Krishnan Nair	Con.
493.	Outer Delhi (R)	Naval Prabhakar	Con.

* Nominated by the President

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)	
494.	Chamba	Padam Dev	Con.
495.	Mahasu	Y.S. Parmar	Con.
496.	Mahasu (R)	Nek Ram Negi	Con.
497.	Mandi	Joginder Sen—Mandi	Con.
		MANIPUR (2)	
498.	Inner Manipur	Laisram Achaw Singh	Ind.
499.	Outer Manipur	Rungsung Suisa	Con.
		TRIPURA (2)	
500.	Tripura	Dasaratha Deb	CPI
501.	Tripura (R)	Bangshi Thakur	Con.
		ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)*	
502.	—	Lachman Singh	—
		LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (1)*	
503.	—	Koyilat Nallakoya	—
		ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*	
504.	—	Frank Anthony	—
505.	—	A.E.T. Barrow	—

Officers of Parliament

Among the principal officers of Parliament are the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People. The offices of both the Chairman of the Council and the Speaker of the House are of great dignity and power. Besides presiding over the deliberations of the respective Houses, they act as their representatives and guardians of their liberties. They interpret rules of the Houses and are the final authority on the procedure to be followed in any matter in the respective Houses or any of their committees. The power to certify a Money Bill vests in the Speaker of the House of the People, who also presides over joint sittings of the two Houses.

The incumbents of these offices are :

COUNCIL OF STATES

Chairman	..	S. Radhakrishnan
Deputy Chairman	..	S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Speaker	..	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
Deputy Speaker	..	Hukam Singh

Functions of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appro-

* Nominated by the President.

priate funds necessary for the services of the State and, finally, to criticise and control the Government. The two Houses form part of the Electoral College for the election of the President and constitute the Electoral College for the choice of the Vice-President. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence.

The legislative authority of the Union Parliament extends to all matters enumerated in the Union and the Concurrent Lists of the Seventh Schedule. All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of emergency, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. Besides these, amendment of the Constitution, impeachment of the President and the removal of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General are among the powers which are exclusively vested in Union Parliament.

Procedure

The more important rules of procedure of the Union Parliament are incorporated in the Constitution itself. Subject to these, each House of Parliament is competent to make detailed rules with regard to its own procedure and conduct of business. Accordingly, the two Houses have adopted such rules after the new Constitution came into force.

Subject to the provisions relating to Money and other financial bills, a bill may originate in either House of Parliament. All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament, which decide every issue by a simple majority of the members present and voting except where a special majority is required by the Constitution. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is one-tenth of its total membership.

The procedure governing the actual passage of bills in the two Houses is identical. Every bill has to pass through the following stages, i.e., (*i*) introduction and publication; (*ii*) general debate on principles; (*iii*) clause by clause consideration ; and (*iv*) the passing of the bill by the House.* After its passage in the two Houses, the bill is presented to the President for his assent and becomes law only after the President has given such assent. In cases of disagreement between the two Houses, the President is empowered to call a joint sitting to deliberate and vote upon the measure. At joint sittings also decisions are taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

There is a special procedure for Money Bills which can be introduced only in the House of the People. When a Money Bill has been passed

* Important bills are referred to a Select / Joint Committee for further scrutiny before they are passed by the House.

by the House of the People, it is transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council, within a period of fourteen days from the date of the receipt of the bill, returns it to the House with its recommendations and the House thereupon either accepts or rejects all or any of the recommendations of the Council.

The budget or the annual financial statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures of the Government is presented in both the Houses. There is a general discussion of the budget during which no details are discussed nor is any vote or motion permitted. After the general debate the estimates of expenditure are submitted to the House of the People in the form of demands for grants. The House may vote or refuse a grant or may agree to it with reduction but cannot propose any increases. The debates on grants afford an opportunity to members to review and criticise the working of the different Ministries. The debates take place on cut motions proposed by members.

Regulation of Business

Parliamentary work constitutes one of the important preoccupations of Government in a democracy. Though Parliament's direct relationship with the Government is through the political executive, i.e., Ministers, the day-to-day working of Parliament makes large claims on the time and resources of the various administrative departments through which the Ministers implement the policies endorsed by Parliament.

The framing and working of the programme of business of Parliament requires a good deal of co-ordination and planning in liaison with the Government. In India this is the responsibility of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. It determines the programme for any session, the priorities for the different items in the programme and the amount of time to be allotted to each. This is done in close liaison with two higher co-ordinating bodies, namely, (*i*) the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet on the Government's side, and (*ii*) the Business Advisory Committee for each House on Parliament's side.

Committees of the House

Parliamentary Committees perform an important function in the day-to-day transaction of Parliament's business. They are appointed either on a motion adopted by the House itself or by the Speaker. One-third of the members of a Committee constitute the quorum for a meeting. The sittings of the Committes are private and they are empowered to summon witnesses to appear before them and to require production of any papers or records. The Council of States also functions through more or less a similar system of Committees. Among the important committees of each House are the Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Privileges.

Control Over Executive

Apart from the general financial control that the House of the People exercises through the budgetary process, it also keeps on reviewing the financial administration of the Government through its Committees

on Public Accounts and on Estimates. The Committees are elected by the House from among its members by the single transferable vote. Ministers are debarred from being members of these Committees. The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the financial transactions of the Government after the budget has been executed in order that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions. It also ensures future economy by calling attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in public services. The Estimates Committtee which examines selected budget estimates has to report on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected." It also examines whether the money provided in the estimates is well laid out and suggests the form in which estimates shall be presented to Parliament.

In addition, the members of the two Houses have other opportunities of raising debates and eliciting information on the policies of the Government and other public questions and of ventilating grievances against the administration. These include 'questions' by members and 'half-an-hour discussions' on matters arising out of questions ; the debates on the President's addresses ; emergency adjournament motions ; and resolutions and substantive motions of different kinds.

The debate on the address of the President to a joint sitting of the two Houses, outlining the policy of the Government on matters of vital concern to the people and the programme of the Government for the session, provides a major occasion for the discussion of governmental policies.

Whenever there is any urgent public question, any member may bring forward a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss that matter. For debating less important matters without moving for an adjournment of the House, there is provision for short discussion and 'calling attention' to such matters. After giving a notice of 15 days, a member may move a resolution on any matter of general public interest, which if adopted is communicated by the Speaker to the Minister concerned for necessary action. In extreme cases there is provision for a motion of want of confidence in the Council of Ministers which can be moved under a prescribed procedure.

Another method of exercising control over the Executive is through the Committee on Government Assurances set up under the new rules of the House of the People. The function of this Committee is "to scrutinise the assurances, promises and undertakings, etc., given by Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and to report on the extent to which such assurances have been implemented and, where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the time necessary for the purpose."

STATE LEGISLATURES

Of the fourteen States of the Indian Union, ten have a bicameral and four a unicameral legislature. The constitutional provisions governing the composition of the two Houses of the State Legislatures have already been dealt with in a previous chapter*. The strength of the Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishad) and Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) in the States

* For the names of the members of State Legislative Councils and Assemblies, see Chapter XXX.

and the position of various parties in the latter, as on March 1, 1958, is given in the following table:

TABLE 26

States	No. of seats in the Legislative Council*	Legislative Assembly						
		No. of Seats	Con.	PSP	CPI	JS	OP.†	Ind.
Andhra Pradesh ..	90	301(1)**	213	11	12	—	27	37
Assam ..	—	108(3)	70	8	4	—	—	23
Bihar ..	96	318(1)	208	32	7	—	55	15
Bombay ..	108	396(3)	231	35	13	4	44	66
Kerala ..	—	126	43	9	60	—	—	14
Madhya Pradesh ..	90	288	232	12	2	10	12	20
Madras ..	63	205(1)	151	2	4	—	—	47
Mysore ..	63	208(1)	147	18	1	—	4	37
Orissa ..	—	140	56	11	9	—	51	13
Punjab ..	51	154(1)	119	1	6	9	5	13
Rajasthan ..	—	176(1)	119	1	—	6	17	32
Uttar Pradesh ..	108	430(7)	284	44	7	17	—	71
West Bengal ..	75	252	152	21	46	—	8	25
Jammu & Kashmir	36	75‡	—	—	—	—	74	1
Grand Total ..	780	3,177(19)	2,026	205	171	46	297	414

* The strength of Legislative Councils is in accordance with the Legislative Councils Act, 1957.

† In the column 'OP.' are included:

Andhra Pradesh: Scheduled Castes Federation 1; People's Democratic Front 22; Praja Party 3; Socialists 1.

Bihar: Jharkhand 32; Chhota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Janata Party (CNSJP) 23.

Bombay: Peasants' and Workers' Party 30; S.C.F. 12; Hindu Mahasabha 1.

Madhya Pradesh: Hindu Mahasabha 7; Ram Rajya Parishad 5.

Mysore: Scheduled Castes Federation 2; Peasants' and Workers' Party 2.

Orissa: Ganatantra Parishad 51.

Punjab: Scheduled Castes Federation 5.

Rajasthan: Ram Rajya Parishad 17.

West Bengal: Forward Bloc (Marxist) 8.

Jammu & Kashmir: National Conference 68; Praja Parishad 5; Harijan Mandal 1; Independent 1.

** Figures in brackets indicate the number of vacant seats.

‡ This excludes 25 seats for the Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

Officers of the Legislature

Like the two Houses of the Union Parliament, the State Legislatures also have their presiding officers known as the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Chairman of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly enjoy powers and privileges and perform functions similar to those of their counterparts in the Union Parliament.

Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include statutory authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Procedure

Articles 188 to 213 of the Constitution of India describe the more important rules for the conduct of business, disqualification of members, powers, privileges and immunities of State Legislatures and their members and the legislative procedure for ordinary and financial bills. In addition, the State Legislatures are empowered by the Constitution to frame their own rules of procedure. The quorum for a meeting of the Legislature is one-tenth of its membership or ten, whichever is higher. A simple majority of the members present and voting, except where a special majority is required by the Constitution, decides all questions before either House of the Legislature. In the discharge of their duties the members and officers of the State Legislatures are immune from the jurisdiction of law courts. Freedom of speech and discussion in the Legislatures is guaranteed by the Constitution. Legislatures cannot, however, discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of any High Court in the discharge of his duties. In their proceedings, the State Legislatures use either the official language or languages of the State, Hindi or English.

The detailed procedure governing the passage of ordinary bills and financial bills is almost the same as for the Union Parliament. Ordinary bills may originate in either House, and in order to become law they must be passed by both the Houses without amendments or with only such amendments as are agreed to by both. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for a joint sitting as in the Union Parliament. If a disputed bill is given a second passage by the Legislative Assembly after an interval of three months from the date of its transmission to the Legislative Council, it automatically becomes law after one month of such passage, irrespective of the action of the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of the bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

The State Legislatures also have their system of Committees to facilitate proper transaction of business.

Reservation of Bills

As mentioned earlier, no bill passed by the State Legislature can become law unless it has received the assent of the Governor. Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent, the Governor may also reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and *jagirs*; measures affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. Further, no bills seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State Legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual powers of financial control, the State Legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like question, discussion, debates, adjournments and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day functioning of the Executive. Like the Union Parliament, they also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

CHAPTER V

EXECUTIVE

UNION

The head of the Indian Union is the President. All executive authority of the Union, including the supreme command of the Defence Forces, formally vests in the President and all executive actions of the Government are taken in his name. In the exercise of his functions, the President is aided and advised by a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.

The Council of Ministers, as at present constituted, comprises (*i*) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (*ii*) Ministers who are not members of the Cabinet but hold Cabinet rank, and (*iii*) Deputy Ministers. The Cabinet finally determines and lays down the policy of the Government.

The personnel of the Union Government, as reconstituted on March 13, 1958, was as follows:

President: Rajendra Prasad

Vice-President: S. Radhakrishnan

Members of the Cabinet	*Portfolios*
1. Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister, External Affairs and Department of Atomic Energy
2. Govind Ballabh Pant	Home Affairs
3. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai	Finance
4. Jagjivan Ram	Railways
5. Gulzarilal Nanda	Labour and Employment and Planning
6. Lal Bahadur Shastri	Commerce and Industry
7. Swaran Singh	Steel, Mines and Fuel
8. Kysambally Chengalaraya Reddy	Works, Housing and Supply
9. Ajit Prasad Jain	Food and Agriculture
10. Vengalil Krishnan Krishna Menon	Defence
11. Sadashiv Kanoji Patil	Transport and Communications
12. Mohammad Ibrahim	Irrigation and Power
Ministers of State	
13. Satya Narayan Sinha	Parliamentary Affairs
14. Balkrishna Vishwanath Keskar	Information and Broadcasting
15. Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar	Health
16. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	Co-operation
17. Keshava Deva Malaviya	Mines and Oil
18. Mehr Chand Khanna	Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs
19. Nityanand Kanungo	Commerce and Industry
20. Raj Bahadur	Transport and Communications
21. Balwant Nagesh Datar	Home Affairs
22. Manharlal Mansukhlal Shah	Commerce and Industry
23. Surendra Kumar Dey	Community Development
24. Asoke Kumar Sen	Law
25. Kalu Lal Shrimali	Education
26. Humayun Kabir	Scientific Research and Culture
27. B. Gopala Reddy	Economic Affairs

Deputy Ministers

28.	Surjit Singh Majithia	Defence
29.	Abid Ali	Labour
30.	Anil Kumar Chanda	Works, Housing and Supply
31.	Mothakapalli Venkataramangowde Krishnappa	Food
32.	Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Irrigation and Power
33.	Satish Chandra	Commerce and Industry
34.	Shyam Nandan Mishra	Planning
35.	Bali Ram Bhagat	Finance
36.	Mono Mohan Das	Education and Scientific Research
37.	Shah Nawaz Khan	Railways
38.	Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon	External Affairs
39.	Smt. Violet Alva	Home Affairs
40.	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Defence
41.	A.M. Thomas	Food
42.	R.M. Hajarnavis	Law
43.	S.V. Ramaswami	Railways
44.	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Civil Aviation
45.	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Economic Affairs
46.	P.S. Naskar	Rehabilitation

Parliamentary Secretaries

1.	Sadath Ali Khan	External Affairs
2.	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	External Affairs
3.	G. Rajagopalan	Information and Broadcasting
4.	Lalit Narayan Mishra	Labour and Employment and Planning
5.	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad	Defence

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its more convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77 (3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned to him in relation to the business allotted to the Ministry.

Functioning of a Ministry

A Ministry is responsible for the formulation of the policy of the Government within its sphere of responsibility as well as for the execution and review of that policy. Normally, a Secretary to the Government of India is the administrative head of a Ministry. He is the principal adviser of the Minister on all matters of policy and administration within his Ministry. Where the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary vested with the maximum measure of independent functioning and responsibility in respect of all business falling within his wing, subject to the general responsibility of the Secretary for the administration of the Ministry as a whole. For the efficient and expeditious disposal of business allotted to it, a Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers.

The following is a list of Secretaries to the Government of India, as on March 1, 1958 :

	Ministry	Secretary
1.	Cabinet	M.K. Vellodi
2.	Commerce and Industry	S. Ranganathan L.K. Jha (Special)
3.	Community Development	B.R. Tandon
4.	Defence	O. Pulla Reddi
5.	Education and Scientific Research	K.G. Saiyidain (Education) M.S. Thacker (Scientific Research)
6.	External Affairs	N.R. Pillai (Secretary-General) S. Dutt (Foreign) M.J. Desai (Commonwealth) B.N. Chakravarty (Special)
7.	Finance	H.M. Patel (Principal) B.K. Nehru (Economic Affairs) M.V. Rangachari (Economic Affairs Special) N.N. Wanchoo (Expenditure) A.K. Roy (Revenue) D.L. Majumdar (Company Law)
8.	Food and Agriculture	B.B. Ghosh (Food) P.N. Thapar (Agriculture)
9.	Health	V.K.B. Pillai
10.	Home Affairs	B.N. Jha
11.	Information and Broadcasting	R.K. Ramadhyani
12.	Irrigation and Power	T. Sivasankar
13.	Labour and Employment	Vishnu Sahay
14.	Law	K.V.K. Sundaram
15.	Mines and Fuel (Department)	S.S. Khera
16.	Railways (Railway Board)	P.C. Mukherjee (Chairman)
17.	Rehabilitation	Dharma Vira
18.	Transport and Communication	R.L. Gupta (Transport) M.M. Philip (Communications and Civil Aviation)
19.	Works, Housing and Supply	M.R. Sachdev
20.	Atomic Energy (Department)	H.J. Bhabha
21.	Parliamentary Affairs (Department)	N.K. Bhojwani

Attached and Subordinate Offices

Where the execution of the policies of the Government requires decentralisation of executive direction and the establishment of field agencies, a Ministry has under it subsidiary organisations which are called Attached and Subordinate Offices. The Attached Offices are responsible for providing executive direction required in the implementation of the policies laid down by the Ministry to which they are attached. They also serve as repository of technical information and advise the Ministry on technical aspects of questions dealt with by them. The Subordinate Offices function as field establishments or as agencies responsible for the detailed execution of the decisions of Government. They generally function under the direction of an Attached Office, or where the volume of executive direction involved is not considerable, directly under a Ministry.

Reorganisation of Administrative Machinery

In order to ensure that the machinery of administration is geared up to the new tempo of developmental activities, a number of measures to reorganise the administrative structure and machinery and refashion its methods and procedure have been taken during the last few years. The reorganisation of the Central Secretariat cadres has been carried out. At

the request of the Planning Commission, Shri A.D. Gorwala examined the state of public administration in 1951 and made recommendations concerning the administration of public enterprises. Early in 1953, the Government of India invited Dr. Paul H. Appleby, consultant in public administration to the Ford Foundation, to study the administrative system and make recommendations for its improvement. Some of the important recommendations of Dr. Appleby were : the establishment of an Institute of Public Administration ; the setting up of an organisation and methods office ; consolidation of administrative responsibilities for the implementation of the community projects and other developmental activities ; appointment of executives to fill in the gaps in the administrative hierarchy so as to make it truly pyramidal ; elimination of fixed "Cadre" limitations in order to make recruitment wholly dependent upon frequent and flexible determination of needs ; and the establishment of extensive personnel development programmes designed to maximise the potentialities of all persons working for the Government.

Action on many of these recommendations has been taken. An Institute of Public Administration has been established at Delhi. An Organisation and Methods Division, as part of the Cabinet Secretariat, was set up in March 1954. The main task of the Division is to supply the leadership and drive, and to build up a common fund of information, experience and competence in organisation and methods work by co-operative effort. The three-fold plan with which the Division started its activities was (*i*) to create a consciousness of the prevailing inefficiency and of the need and scope for improvement ; (*ii*) to find out facts and to see what actually was wrong and where, and to locate causes which adversely affect the speed and quality of work ; and (*iii*) to devise and apply appropriate remedies. The work of the Division is carried on through the O and M Cells set up in each Ministry or department under the charge of a selected officer of the grade of Deputy Secretary. Inspections, case studies, arrear statements, standing guard files, recording and indexing, delegation of enhanced authority to the Section Officers, personal discussion among officers, and procedural reforms are some of the methods by which the O and M Division tries to achieve speedy and efficient disposal of cases. A "Quality Control Drive" has also been launched with the object of eliminating unnecessary or repetitive notings, pointless cross references to other Sections or Ministries, or lack of attention to the intrinsic urgency or the human aspect of questions under consideration.

Pay Commission

The Government of India announced the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to examine the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government employees on August 21, 1957. The members of the Commission are:

Chairman: B. Jagannadhadas (Judge, Supreme Court)

Members: V.B. Gandhi; N.K. Siddhanta; M.L. Dantwala ; Smt. M. Chandrasekhar; L.P. Singh (Member-Secretary) ; and H.F.B. Pais (Associate Secretary)

The terms of reference of the Commission are as follows:

"(1) Examine the principles which should govern the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of the Central Government employees ;

"(2) Consider and recommend what changes in the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of Central Government employees are desirable and feasible, keeping in mind the considerations mentioned below;

"(3) Recommend, in particular, the extent to which benefits to the Central Government employees can be given in the shape of amenities and facilities; and

"(4) In making their recommendations, the Commission will take into account the historical background, the economic conditions in the country and the implications and requirements of developmental planning, and also the disparities in the standard of remuneration and conditions of service of the Central Government employees on the one hand and of the employees of the State Governments, local bodies and aided institutions on the other, and all other relevant factors.

"The Commission may consider demands for relief of an *interim* character and send reports thereon. In the event of the Commission recommending any *interim* relief, the date from which this relief should take effect will be indicated by the Commission.

"The Commission will devise its own procedure and may appoint such advisers as it chooses for any particular purpose. It may call for such information and take such evidence as it may consider necessary. Ministries and departments of the Government of India will furnish such information and documents and other assistance as may be required by the Commission."

In an *interim* report dated December 14, 1957, the Commission recommended the grant, with effect from July 1, 1957, of an increase of Rs. 5 per month in the dearness allowance of all Central Government servants (with a few specified exceptions) whose basic pay does not exceed Rs. 250 per month. The Government have accepted the recommendation.

STATES

The States, like the Centre, have a parliamentary system of responsible government. The Governor, the constitutional head in each State, is a common constitutent of both the State Legislature and the Executive.

Like that of the Union President, the office of the Governor is of considerable dignity. All executive actions of the State are expressed to be taken in his name. His oath of office makes it his solemn duty to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law" to the best of his ability and to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people.

Among the more important powers of the Governor are the appointment of State Ministers, the allocation of Government business among them, the summoning and proroguing of the State Legislature, dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and the granting of pardons and remissions, etc., of sentences of persons convicted for offences under the State laws. Bills passed by the State Legislature, except under certain conditions, require the assent of the Governor to become law. The discretionary powers of the Governor relate to the administration of tribal areas in Assam and to

making of reports to the Union President about (*i*) the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribes, if any, in his State and (*ii*) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery. In the latter case, the administration of the State is taken over by the Union Government and the discretionary powers of the Governor are considerably enhanced, for the responsibility of administering the State as an agent of the President devolves on him.

ORGANISATIONAL PATTERN

The executive power of the State is co-extensive with its legislative authority. Although all executive actions of the State are expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor, the real Executive of the State is the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. It is, however, the duty of the Chief Minister to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation, and to furnish all such information to him as he might desire in this connection. The advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the Governor is treated as confidential and cannot be enquired into by a court of law. The Council works on the principle of collective ministerial responsibility and is accountable to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The number of Ministers, who in some States are assisted by Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, varies from State to State.*

Conduct of Government Business

Under Article 166(3) of the Constitution, the Governor is empowered to make rules for the more convenient transaction of Government business and its allocation among Ministers. Similar to the practice at the Centre, the State Ministers also work on the portfolio system, each Minister being the final authority in regard to the day-to-day administration of subjects allotted to his Ministry. Only matters of policy along with subjects in which more than one Ministry is concerned or on which there is difference of opinion between them are referred to the Cabinet or the Council of Ministers. Like the Ministries in the Union Government, the State Ministries are headed by Secretaries as their administrative heads. In addition, the States also have Chief Secretaries,* who besides acting as Secretaries to the State Cabinets, deal with all matters connected with public services and such other miscellaneous subjects as are not allotted to other departments, and generally co-ordinate the work of all the Government departments. The State Secretariats are patterned more or less like their counterpart at the Centre.

Besides Secretaries, who advise the Ministers on all matters of policy, there are heads of departments whose number corresponds to the number of the important subjects administered by a State. It is the departmental head who carries out the policy and programme of the Government at the headquarters as well as in the districts through a field staff.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS**

It is necessary for the sake of administrative convenience and delegation of authority to subordinate officers to have each State sub-divided into smaller units. Although there is some variety in the sub-divisions,

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* For the personnel of the State Councils of Ministers and names of Chief Secretaries to State Governments, see Chapter XXIX.

** A Complete list of districts and their taluks/tehsils, along with the area and population of each is given in an appendix at the end.

the District is common to all the States. Some of the States have a bigger unit called the Division headed by a Commissioner.

District Administration

The principal unit of administration is the district under a Collector and District Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Board of Revenue, and through it to the Government for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects, and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the District. For this purpose, the police force in the District with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the Forest Officer, etc.

For the sake of administrative convenience each District is divided into a number of Sub-Divisions, usually three to five. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate who is in charge of the Sub-Division is the principal assistant of the District Magistrate and is responsible to him for the maintenance of law and order, collection of Government dues and other connected matters in the Sub-Division. A Sub-Division is further divided into Taluks or Tehsils in the charge of a Tahsildar or a Mamlatdar.

Among other district officials are those belonging to the departments of Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Cooperatives, Industries, Labour, Jails, Local Fund Audit, etc., who carry out their respective duties under the direction and orders of their heads of departments at the State headquarters.

Steps have been taken in the District to strengthen and improve the machinery of general administration at all levels for purposes of developmental programmes. Co-ordination at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the Chairman. Generally, the functions of co-ordination for planning and for the implementation of district programmes are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

The District administration has also been geared to act as a popular agency for social change. The Collector, who is the Chief Development Officer of the District, is assisted in many States by additional Collectors and District Development or Planning Officers. In order to associate the people with the formulation and implementation of development programmes, District Development or Planning Committees have been set up in almost all the States. Members of the State Legislature and Parliament from the Districts, representatives of District and Municipal Boards and leading non-official workers are associated with these Committees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT*

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the larger cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The civic needs of rural areas are looked after by District or Taluk Boards and *Gram Panchayats*, their territorial jurisdictions extending to the general administrative boundaries of the respective units. There were 12 Municipal Corporations, 1,453 Municipal Committees and Boards, 383 Small Town Committees, 82 Notified Area Committees, 309 District and other Local Boards and 1,23,670 *Gram Panchayats* in India at the end of October 1956.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, enjoy more powers than municipalities in district towns. Their elected presidents are known as Mayors. The administration of a city under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (I) the General Council of the Corporation; (ii) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. Besides matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Smaller cities and district towns have elected municipalities with functions similar to those of corporations. They have elected Presidents and also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

In general, the obligatory functions of a municipality are: scavenging and sanitary measures to keep public streets clean and healthy; regulation of places for the disposal of the dead and registration of births and deaths; construction, maintenance, and improvement of public streets, latrines, drains etc.; maintenance of public hospitals and provision of medical relief; primary education; regulation of offensive or dangerous trades and practices; lighting of public streets; and provision of adequate water supply. At their own discretion, municipalities may, however, also take up the construction and maintenance of libraries, museums, rest houses and other public buildings, and the laying out of public gardens, parks, public streets and any other measures likely to promote the welfare of citizens. In recent years, a number of bigger cities have established Improve-

(*) For a brief history of local self-governing institutions, see Chapter XXXII of 'INDIA 1957'.

ment Trusts and Town Planning bodies to improve the existing conditions of cities and to regulate their future expansion. The passing of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, by Parliament and its recent extension to Delhi have been significant steps in this direction.

District Boards

The principal function of a district board is to provide for primary and secondary education, to construct and maintain roads other than highways, and to manage public health and charitable institutions in rural areas. Like municipalities, district boards are also elected on the basis of adult franchise. They have their Presidents and Vice-Presidents who are elected by and from among the members of the board. For the day-to-day execution of their work, district boards have a permanent Secretary or Commissioner who works under the direction of the elected President. The rest of the executive staff of the board consists of engineers, health officers and inspectors, etc. The boards also function through committees.

Village Panchayats

One of the directive principles of State policy in the Constitution of India is that the State shall take steps to organise village *panchayats* and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40). In pursuance of this directive, most of the States have enacted the requisite legislation and the network of village *panchayats* now covers more than half the total number of villages in the country. Under the second Plan, the number of *panchayats* is expected to increase to 244,564 by the end of 1960-61.

Panchayats are elected by *gaon sabhas* consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected from among the villagers, they are responsible for the provision of civic and other amenities to the residents. Medical relief, maternity and child welfare, the management of common grazing grounds, the maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc., are some of the other functions which are usually undertaken by them. In some places *panchayats* also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the realisation of land revenue. For building up funds they levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals, sale of goods and impose octroi duties, etc.

Besides their administrative and civic functions, *panchayats* also have a judicial wing called the *nyaya panchayat*. Elected from among the members of the village *panchayat*, they are competent to try minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines. Their civil jurisdiction extends to suits of the money value of Rs. 200. The *nyaya panchayat* employs a simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before it.

Finances

The problem of adequate finance for local bodies has been one of great difficulty ever since their inception. At present, the sources of local finance are (i) taxes levied by local bodies (ii) taxes levied by local bodies but collected by the State Governments on their behalf; (iii) share in the taxes levied and collected by the State Governments; (iv) grants-in-aid given by the State Governments; and (v) revenue from non-tax sources.

The Local Finance Enquiry Committee appointed in 1949 and the Taxation Enquiry Commission appointed early in 1953 went into the ques-

tion of finance for local bodies. The Local Finance Enquiry Committee recommended that terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by the railways, sea or air and taxes on railway fares and freights listed under item 89 of the Union List should be reserved for local bodies. It further recommended the reservation of some ten or twelve other taxes such as those on lands and buildings, mineral rights, entry of goods into local areas, consumption and sale of electricity, advertisements other than those published in newspapers, goods and passengers carried by road or inland waterways, vehicles, animals and pets, professions and luxuries, and tolls and capitation taxes listed in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution for utilisation by local bodies.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission which explored the subject equally thoroughly, was of the view that a sound system of local finance can rest only on local and direct taxation. The Commission felt that the present tendency of the State Governments to encroach on the taxation powers of the local bodies should be curbed and certain taxes should be reserved for their exclusive utilisation. In the Commission's opinion no amendment of the Constitution was necessary for this purpose. The State Governments should gradually cease encroaching upon the right of the local bodies which should be encouraged to develop the items of taxation assigned to them. The Commission was also unable to approve of the idea of local bodies sharing the taxes levied by the State Governments. This, it felt, was tantamount to receiving revenue without responsibility. In the Commission's opinion, grants-in-aid based on specific needs and subject to the maintenance of efficient standards would be more appropriate. The Commission prescribed a two-fold criteria for the devolution of powers of taxation to local bodies: (*i*) stability of the taxes; and (ii) capacity to levy and administer the taxes equitably and adequately.

The Commission also stated that Municipal Acts should not merely enable the local bodies to levy taxes, but also provide for their collection. Since the prospects of the local bodies securing capital in their own name for purposes of development like water supply, drainage, slum clearance, etc., were not considered bright, the Commission recommended financial assistance by the State Governments in the shape of loans and subsidies.

PUBLIC SERVICES

The success of a democracy, with the 'Welfare State' as its objective, depends largely on the ability and effectiveness of its public services to execute the economic and social policies of the Government. It is, therefore, necessary to have a system of recruitment and training which will attract the best available talent in the country to the ranks of public services. Accordingly, the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and similar bodies for the States.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Union Public Service Commission is an independent statutory body constituted under Article 315(1) of the Constitution of India. The Chairman and other members are appointed by the President, as nearly as one-half of the members being persons who at the time of their appointment have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or a State Government. A member of the Commission holds office for a term of six years or until he attains the age of 65. The Chairman or a member of the Commission can be removed only by the President on the ground of misbehaviour, after he has received a report from the Supreme Court to which a reference is made for an inquiry.

In order to emphasise and ensure the independence of the Commission, the Constitution debars its Chairman from further employment either under the Government of India or the Government of a State. A member, other than the Chairman of the Commission is, however, eligible for appointment as Chairman of that Commission or of a State Public Service Commission, but for no other Government employment.

The personnel of the Union Public Service Commission, as on April 1, 1958, was as follows:

Chairman	V.S. Hejmadi
Members	S.V. Kanungo
	J. Sivashunmugam Pillai
	C.V. Mahajan
	J.N. Mukherjee
	P.L. Verma
	S.H. Zaheer
	G.S. Mahajani

Functions

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution are: (i) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examination, by interview and by promotion and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers from one service to another. All disciplinary matters affecting Government servants, any claim by or in respect of persons who are serving or have served under the Government of India in a civil capacity for re-imbursement of any expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings instituted against them in respect of their official acts and any claims for the award of compensation in respect of injuries sustained by Government servants while on duty, etc., also fall within its sphere of responsibility. It is obligatory for the Government to consult the Commission on all these matters. The President can, however, with the approval of Parliament make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally or in any particular class of cases or circumstances, it shall not be necessary for the Government to consult the Commission.

The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual report of its work to the President who causes it to be laid before each House of Parliament. If there are any cases where the Government is unable to accept the advice of the Commission, a memorandum explaining the reasons for such non-acceptance has to be placed before Parliament.

The standards and syllabi of competitive examinations for recruitment to the all-India and Central Services are laid down by the Commission with great care in consultation with the Ministries of the Government of India and educationists of standing. In addition to qualifying in the written test, candidates competing for these services have also to appear at a *viva voce* test which enables the Commission to assess their personality. The Chairman or a Member of the Commission presides over the Board which includes one more member of the Commission; the Commission is assisted at these tests by senior administrators and others of high academic standing.

With the increase in the Government's activities, particularly in connection with the implementation of schemes of development under the Five Year Plans, the Commission has to make direct recruitment to quite a large number of specialised posts, which cannot be filled by promotion of persons belonging to duly constituted services. At the interviews for such posts a representative of the Ministry concerned invariably joins the selection board and helps the Commission to assess the suitability of the candidates. In addition, it is usual to associate with the board a specialist or two not connected with the Ministry concerned. In regard to some posts, the Commission holds practical or written tests as well. If the commission is unable to recruit suitable candidates by open advertisement, it explores possibilities of securing suitable personnel through direct contact with experts in different fields.

A new field of recruitment to Civil Services has come into being as a result of the decision by the Government in consultation with the Commission that officers of the Defence Services who have retired recently or are about to retire may be absorbed in civil posts for which they may be found suitable by the Commission. A special procedure for this recruitment has been adopted. This source of recruitment has proved valuable, especially for posts requiring technical personnel or organising ability, apart from serving the object of mitigating hardship to Defence Service officers retiring at a comparatively young age.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

Recruitment to the two all-India services (i.e. the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service) and other Central services* is made, as has already been mentioned, by the Union Public Service Commission, on the basis of a competitive examination supplemented by a *viva voce* test. The conditions of service of persons appointed to the public services under the Union are regulated by Acts of Parliament. The All-India Services Act was passed by Parliament in October 1951 and detailed rules and regulations under the Act have since been promulgated.

The Constitution also provides for reasonable security of service and tenure to the members of the services. Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practicable to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the

* These are: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Income-Tax Service (Class I), Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Indian Postal Service (Class I), Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I & II), Central Engineering Service (Class I & II), Central Electrical Engineering Service (Class I & II), Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the Indian Railways, Telegraph Engineering Service (Class I), Telegraph Traffic Service (Class II), Military Engineering Service (Class I), Survey of India (Class I & II) Services, and Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.

President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

Training of Services

The two all-India Services have their own training schools: (i) the Indian Administrative Service School at Delhi and (ii) the Central Police Training College at Abu. The curriculum of the IAS Training School is designed to make the new entrants conscious of their new role as public servants in independent India. The basic training imparted to the new entrants lays particular stress on fostering correct attitudes to questions of personal and public conduct. Among the principal subjects in which the trainee must have a thorough grounding are Indian history and Constitution, elements of criminal and civil law, the theory and practice of public administration with special reference to the social, cultural and economic developments in the country and the language of the State to which he is allotted.

The course at the Police Training College, Mt. Abu, includes a period of military training besides thorough instruction in the duties and responsibilities of a police officer. A new feature of the training programme, both for the IAS and the IPS is an educational and cultural tour to Army and Police training institutions, development project areas and community project and national extension blocks.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Service (CSS) embraces all posts in the Central Secratariat of the ranks of Under Secretary, Section Officer and Assistant except those specifically excluded with the concurrence of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, all posts in Attached Officers which can with advantage be manned effectively by officers of this service are also included in it. The service is organised into four Grades. Recruitment to Grade I (Under Secretary) is made entirely by selection of officers from Grade II (superintendent) on the advice of the Central Establishment Board. Recruitment to Grade II is made by promotion from among the permanent members of Grade III (Assistant Superintendent). Half the number of vacancies in Grade III are filled by direct recruitment on the results of the combined competitive examinations held for the IAS and other Central Services, and the remaining by promotion from Grade IV (Assistant). A new Selection Grade has also been created and persons appointed to this Grade are normally expected to hold posts of Deputy Secretary in the Central Secretariat and other departments of the Government.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE POOL

An Administrative Pool of 120 officers for staffing senior posts at the Centre was constituted by the Government of India in October 1957 in consultation with the State Governments. The purpose is to build up a reserve of officers with special training and experience for economic administration and for maintaining contiquity of knowledge and experience in the field of general administration.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT POOL

For staffing senior managerial posts in the public enterprises functioning under the Union Ministries, the Government of India also constituted in November 1957 an Industrial Management Pool, with an initial

permanent strength of 200 officers. For the present, the Ministries of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Transport and Communications and Commerce and Industry will be participating in the scheme, which will be under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. Any other Ministry concerned with the running of industrial undertakings may later join the scheme. Officers of the Pool are being selected by a Special Recruitment Board which has received as many as 18,544 applications in response to an advertisement.

REORGANISATION OF CENTRAL SERVICES

In September 1956, the Government of India appointed an Officer on Special Duty, to work with a Committee of Senior Secretaries, entrusted with the task of reviewing and reporting upon the structure, organisation and conditions etc. of public services, largely in the context of the growing requirements of the State in the public sector. The Officer submitted his recommendations to the Committee in November 1957. The final study which will now be undertaken by the Committee in the light of these recommendations, will also include subjects relating to the composition of the various cadres and the question of training and further education of different classes of public servants.

STATE SERVICES

To recruit personnel to their civil services, the States also have Public Service Commissions on the model of the Union Commission. Although the two all-India services are organised on the basis of State cadres and a majority of the principal administrative posts both at the State and district headquarters is manned by members of these, the States have their own civil services to administer the subjects falling within the sphere of their autonomy.

The executive branch of the State Civil Service is the most important among the public services of the State. Most of the sub-divisional appointments are held by the members of this service. The two other important branches are the State Police and Judicial Services. Recruitment to all these services is made on the basis of competitive examinations conducted by the respective State Public Service Commissions. Apart from these, there are a good number of other State cadres to man the technical branches of governmental administration like public works, irrigation, forests, agriculture, public health, education, veterinary, registration, cooperation, community and national extension services and so on.

Besides enjoying the usual safeguards provided for civil services in the Constitution, the members of these services are governed by detailed rules and regulations made by their respective States. Almost all the States have their own arrangements for giving the requisite training to fresh entrants. The States have also taken measures to reorganise the public services with a view to meeting the new demands of planned development.

CHAPTER VI

JUDICIARY

The adoption of a federal Constitution by India in 1950 did not disturb the continuity of existing laws and the unified structure of courts evolved through a century of highly centralised administration under the British. Article 372 provided that all laws which were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, with the exception of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, would continue to be in force until altered, repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority. In order to bring the provisions of any existing law into accord with those of the Constitution, the President of India was empowered to order the necessary adaptations and modifications in such law. Article 375 provided that "all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions," subject to the provisions of the Constitution. The future unity of the judicial structure was further preserved by placing such basic branches of law as criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, adoptions, wills, intestacy and succession, transfer of property, contracts, evidence, etc., on the Concurrent List.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

The Supreme Court of India stands at the apex of a single, unified judicial system for the whole country.* The Constitution has invested it with wide appellate powers over all other courts and tribunals; and its position as the highest judicial body in the country has been further strengthened by making High Courts, including the appointment and removal of their judges, a Union subject. The real importance of the Supreme Court, however, emerges from its unique position as the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution. In this capacity, the Court has not only to hold the scales even between the Union and the States, but also to act as the custodian of the liberties of the citizen.

The membership of the Court, as on March 1, 1958, was as follows:

Chief Justice: S. R. Das

Judges:
1. N.H. Bhagwati
2. B. Jagannadhadas **
3. T.L. Venkatarama Aiyar
4. B. P. Sinha
5. J. Imam
6. S.K. Das
7. J.L. Kapur
8. P.B. Gajendragadkar
9. A. K. Sarkar
10. K. Subba Rao
11. Vivian Bose

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* For constitutional provisions governing the composition of the Court and the appointment of judges etc., see Chapter III.

** On deputation as Chairman, Central Pay Commission.

The following are the Law Officers of the Union Government:

Attorney-General of India: M.C. Setalvad

Solicitor-General of India: C.K. Daphtary

Powers of Interpretation

As regards the precise powers of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution, the Court has defined the position in a number of its own judgments given during the last six years. It has recognised that the Indian Constitution has followed a *via media* between the American system of judicial supremacy and the English principle of parliamentary supremacy. The Judiciary in India cannot alter or amend the law under the cover of 'liberal interpretation'. It has no powers to review legislative policy or to nullify the Act of the legislature with reference to general principles of jurisprudence. To put it in the words of the Court itself: "Where the fundamental law has not limited, either in terms or by necessary implication, the general powers conferred upon the legislature, we cannot declare a limitation under the notion of having discovered something in the spirit of the Constitution which is not even mentioned in the instrument. It is difficult, upon any general principles, to limit the omnipotence of the sovereign legislative power by judicial interposition, except so far as the express words of a written Constitution give that authority."*

Subject to these limitations, it is the duty of the Supreme Court to see that the laws in the country are fairly administered and no citizen is denied justice by any court or tribunal. To enable it to discharge this duty effectively, the Supreme Court has been endowed with necessary powers by the Constitution. Article 140 provides that "the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India." Further, in exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court is authorised to pass such decree or order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any case or matter pending before it, and any decree or order so passed is enforceable throughout the territory of India. All civil and judicial authorities in the country are specifically enjoined by the Constitution to act in aid of the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, to enforce these rights. Any person who complains of any infringement of fundamental rights is at liberty to move the Supreme Court, whose powers on this subject are not confined only to issuing these writs as they are known in the English law. It can also improve upon them so as to avoid any technical deficiency or to adapt them to Indian circumstances.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to all cases from the High Courts involving questions of law concerning the interpretation of the Constitution. In regard to appeals in civil and criminal cases of a special nature, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court corresponds to

* A. K. Gopalan v. the State of Madras, 1950.

that exercised by the Privy Council before the commencement of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. Besides a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts in India, the Supreme Court has a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President.

Under the 1935 Act, an appeal on a constitutional question could be taken to the Federal Court only if the High Court which decided the case certified that it involved a substantial question of law relating to the interpretation of the Constitution. The new Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to admit such an appeal, by special leave, even if the High Court refuses a certificate. In cases of ordinary civil appeals, the pecuniary value of the subject matter in dispute should be Rs. 20,000 and above instead of the minimum of Rs. 10,000 formerly fixed for appeals to the Privy Council.

In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death ; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death ; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court." Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Working of the Court

The Supreme Court is a court of record and has all the powers of such a court, including the power to punish for contempt of itself. It has the power to frame its own rules of procedure. In the exercise of these powers, it made the *Supreme Court Rules, 1950*, which as amended from time to time, govern the day-to-day working of the Court. Under Article 145 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court can fix the minimum number of judges who are to sit for any purpose and may provide for the powers of single judges and Division Courts, subject to the condition that all cases involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution are heard by a Bench consisting of not less than five judges. Judgments of the Supreme Court, which must always be delivered in open Court, are arrived at with the concurrence of the majority of the judges present at the hearing. A judge who does not agree with the majority may give a dissenting judgment.

The cases in the Supreme Court can be filed by the parties personally or through advocates, specially registered as "Advocates on Record". If it is an appeal case, copies of the judgments of lower courts along with all relevant evidence, oral as well as documentary, have to be printed before the case is filed.

The Roll of Advocates of the Supreme Court is kept in two parts, the first containing the names of senior advocates and the second those of other advocates. Under the existing system, all advocates in the Court are instructed by agents on its rolls, and no senior is permitted to appear without a junior. At the end of 1957, some 2,263 lawyers were registered with the Supreme Court Bar.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

During the year 1957, the Supreme Court disposed of 228 petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution for the enforcement of Fundamental

Rights and 136 appeals involving questions regarding the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution. The following are the details of some of the cases so decided.

Prize Competitions

In this case,* the firm which was conducting a crosswords competition was required to obtain a license for the purpose under the Bombay Lotteries and Prize Competition Control and Tax Act. The petitioners contended *inter alia* that the competition which had an element of skill was not a gamble and that the impugned Act contravened their fundamental rights under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution to carry on their trade or business and also offended against Article 301 of the Constitution inasmuch as it imposed restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse between States and was not saved by Article 304(b) of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court held that the prize competition in question was a gamble as it contained a chance element. It observed that the ancient seers and law-givers of India looked upon gambling as a pernicious vice and deprecated its practice and that the said practice has also been discouraged in England, Scotland, U.S.A. and Australia. Therefore such an activity, although it comprised the external forms and the formalities of trade, could not fall within the meaning of the words 'trade', 'business', 'commerce' and 'intercourse' occurring in Article 19(1)(g) or Article 301, and the real purpose of the said Article could not have been to guarantee or declare the freedom of gambling. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Bombay High Court and held that such gambling activities were not protected by either Article 19(1)(g) or Article 301 of the Constitution and that the impugned Act was constitutional and valid.

Presidential Election

Under the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election Act, 1952, the Election Commission issued a gazette notification appointing a time schedule for the filing of nominations, for scrutiny of nominations, for withdrawal of candidatures, for polling and counting of votes and for declaration of the result of the Presidential Election. In this case,** the petitioner, an 'intending candidate' for the said election, submitted that the time was too short and that he was prevented from filing the nomination paper for want of time. He, therefore, moved the Supreme Court under Article 71(1) of the Constitution to inquire into and decide what was described as a 'grave doubt' in connection with the election of the President of India and to direct the Election Commission not to proceed with the polling for the said election. Since Article 71(1) confers jurisdiction and power on the Supreme Court to inquire into and decide "all doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President", the Court was called upon to decide upon the meaning of the word 'election' as used in the said Article. The Court dismissed the petition and held that the word 'election' occurring in Article 71 means the entire election process culminating in a candidate being declared elected and that doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with any of the stages of such completed election only can be inquired into and decided upon by the Supreme Court, after the completion of the entire process compendiously called the election.

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* The State of Bombay v. R.M.D. Chamarbaugwala & Others.

** Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare v. Election Commission of India.

Service Matters

Three important cases came up for hearing before the Court under this head:

(1) Article 320(3)(c) of the Constitution provides that the Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted in all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India or the Government of the State. In the first case,* the respondent who was a servant of a State Government contended that his reduction in rank from a senior to a junior post was wrong since the provisions of Article 320(3)(c) were not complied with in his case. The Court had to consider whether the word 'shall' in the said Article was to be taken in a mandatory sense and as to the effect of non-compliance with the provisions of the said Article on the order made. The Supreme Court held that the non-compliance with the provisions of the said Article will not render the proceedings invalid and that the absence of consultation or any irregularity in consultation will not afford a public servant a cause of action in a Court of Law or entitle him to any relief by way of a writ under the special powers of the High Court or Supreme Court under Articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution respectively.

(2) One Parshotam Lal Dhingra** who was under the service of the Union of India was reduced from an officiating higher rank to his substantive lower rank. As Article 311(2) of the Constitution provides that the punishments of dismissal, removal and reduction in rank cannot be meted out to a Government servant in civil service without giving him a reasonable opportunity to defend himself, it was contended by him that his reduction which was effected without such reasonable opportunity being afforded to him was illegal. The Supreme Court held that the principle embodied in Article 310(1) that Government servants hold office during the pleasure of the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is qualified by the provisions of Article 311 which give protection to Government servants. But if dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of a servant is sought to be brought about otherwise than by way of punishment, then the Government servant cannot claim the protection of Article 311(2). If the Government has by contract, express or implied, or under the rules the right to terminate the employemnt at any time, then such termination in the manner provided by the contract or the rules is, *prima facie* and *per se*, not a punishment and does not attract the provisions of Article 311. The real test whether a reduction is by way of punishment is to find out if the order of reduction visits the servant with any penal consequences. If a servant is appointed to a higher post on probation or on an officiating basis the implied terms of his appointment to that higher post are that his service may be terminated on reasonable notice and the reduction of such servant to his substantive post will not attract the provision of Article 311(2), as the servant in such a case had no vested right to hold the post of the higher rank in which he was allowed to officiate. Even if a supposed misdeed or misconduct of the Government servant is the motive which actuated the Government's action, if the Goverment was exercising its right under the contract, then Article 311 will not be attracted. What is necessary to find out is not what induced the Government to act but what right it was exercising. The appeal of Parshottam Lal Dhingra was dismissed by a majority of 4 to 1 as it was not considered to be a case of reduction by way of punishment.

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* State of U. P. v. Manbodhan Lal Srivastava.

** Parshottam Lal Dhingra v. Union of India.

(3) Article 311(2) of the Constitution provides that no member of a Civil Service of the Union or of a State shall be dismissed, removed or reduced in rank unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken against him. In the third case* before it, the Supreme Court has held that the term 'reasonable opportunity' envisaged by the above-mentioned provision includes the following:

"(*i*) An opportunity to deny his guilt and establish his innocence, which he can only do if he is told what the charges levelled against him are and the allegations on which such charges are based;

(*ii*) an opportunity to defend himself by cross-examining the witnesses produced against him and by examining himself or any other witnesses in support of his defence; and finally

(*iii*) an opportunity to make his representation as to why the proposed punishment should not be inflicted on him, which he can only do if the competent authority, after the enquiry is over and after applying his mind to the gravity or otherwise of the charges proved against the Government servant, tentatively proposes to inflict one of the three punishments and communicates the same to the Government servant".

LAW COMMISSION

In response to suggestions made from time to time in Parliament and outside, the Government of India announced in the Lok Sabha on August 5, 1955, the appointment of a Law Commission with the following personnel:

Chairman : M.C. Setalvad

Members : M.C. Chagla, K.N. Wanchoo, G.N. Das, P. Satyanarayana Rao, N.C. Sen Gupta, V.K.T. Chari, D. Narasa Raju, S.M. Sikri, G.S. Pathak, and G.N. Joshi.

The terms of reference to the Commission required it (*i*) to review the system of judicial administration in all its aspects and suggest ways and means of improving it and making it speedy and less expensive; and (ii) to examine the Central Acts of general application and importance, and recommend lines on which these should be amended, revised, consolidated or otherwise brought up to date.

After its inaugural meeting on September 16, 1955, the Commission commenced working in two Sections. One Section took up the problem of the reform of judicial administration. It first collected statistical and other details relating to the judicial set-up in the various States and then prepared and circulated a comprehensive questionnaire to the High Courts, Bar Associations, individual lawyers, commercial organisations and public men interested in judicial reform. The Commission examined the replies and arrived at tentative conclusions which formed the basis for local enquiries. Thereafter, they toured the headquarters of the High Courts for examining witnesses. The report of the Commission on the Reform of Judicial Administration is expected to be available before June 1958.

The other Section of the Law Commission is mainly concerned with the revision of Statute Law. By the end of December 1957, the Commission

* Khem Chand v. the Union of India and Others.

submitted seven reports to the Government on: (i) the liability of the State in tort; (ii) parliamentary legislation relating to sales-tax; (iii) Limitation Act, 1908; (iv) the proposal that High Courts should sit in Benches at different places in a State; (v) British Statutes applicable to India; (vi) Registration Act, 1908; and (vii) Partnership Act, 1932.

HIGH COURTS

The judicial administration of every State is headed by a High Court.* As shown in the table below, there are at present fourteen High Courts in the country:

TABLE 27

Serial No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam	1948	Assam, Manipur and Tripura	Gauhati
4	Bombay	1861	Bombay	Bombay (Bench at Nagpur)
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6	Jammu & Kashmir	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
7	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam
8	Madhya Pradesh	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
9	Madras	1861	Madras	Madras
10	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
11	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
12	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
13	Punjab	1947	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
14	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur (Bench at Jaipur)

For three-quarters of a century, till the establishment of the Federal Court of India in 1937, some of these courts were virtually the highest courts in the country. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which exercised an appellate jurisdiction in certain categories of cases, had no administrative control over the High Courts. Under the new Constitution, however, the power of the High Courts has been affected to the extent that the Supreme Court, with a slightly wider appellate jurisdiction, has now been established within the country. The Constitution does not, however,

* For the personnel of High Courts, see Chapter XXIX.

vest the Supreme Court with any administrative control over the High Courts, although some administrative link has been provided by Article 217 which requires the President to consult the Chief Justice of India while appointing judges to the High Courts.

Ordinarily, a High Court is identified with the State where it exercises its jurisdiction, but the State Legislature has no power to alter the constitution or the organisation of the High Court. This power vests in the Union Parliament. Similarly, the power to remove High Court judges also vests in Parliament. The special procedure to be followed in this matter is the same as prescribed for the removal of Supreme Court judges (Article 124, Clauses 4 and 5).

Powers and Functions

No substantial change in the powers and duties of the High Courts has been made by the Constitution. These are more or less the same as those prescribed in the Royal Letters Patent and the subsequent enactments which vested in them original or appellate jurisdiction in certain specified matters. The Letters Patent constituting the three Presidency High Courts in 1861 classified their jurisdiction as original and appellate, the original jurisdiction in civil as well as in criminal matters being confined to the city limits. The other High Courts did not ordinarily possess original jurisdiction but had the power to try cases for special reasons. This was a kind of extraordinary original jurisdiction. The High Courts were expressly authorised by the Government of India Act, 1935 to transfer suits to themselves when these involved interpretation of the Constitution. Article 228 of the new Constitution makes the transfer obligatory in all such cases.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 225). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibiton, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

The district judges, who preside over the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction, are appointed by the Governor of a State in consultation with the High Court concerned. Appointments of persons, other than district judges, to the judicial service of a State are also made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court, and the power of posting, promotion and granting leave to persons belonging to the judicial service and holding posts inferior to those of district judges vests in the High Court.

Structure and Functions

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate or mofussil courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the juris-

diction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so-called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts. There is a third group of cases affecting civil rights which are tried by administrative or quasi-judicial tribunals, or other statutory bodies. In such cases, there is no express provision for appeal to civil courts and the parties frequently invoke the intervention of the High Court for writs.

Criminal Justice

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are comparatively independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In his capacity as the District Collector, the latter is subordinate to the executive administration of the State. It is in this context that the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive becomes relevant. A redeeming feature of the situation, however, is that in respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

In pursuance of the directive principle regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50), the States of Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras have implemented the reform fully. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh have carried it out partially. The reform, as it has come into operation in the State of Madras, has been designed within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code and has been implemented by an executive order. Broadly speaking, it divides all the powers and functions of a magistrate under two heads (i) judicial, and (ii) non-judicial. The officers discharging judicial functions have been placed under the High Court. Another important feature of the reform is that, for purely judicial work, only those qualified in law are eligible to become magistrates. Similar schemes, with modifications to suit local conditions, have been introduced in other States also.

CHAPTER VII

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activitites of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. The occupants of these offices, as on March 1, 1958, were:

Chief of the Army Staff : General K.S. Thimayya
Chief of the Naval Staff : Vice Admiral S.H. Carlill*
Chief of the Air Staff : Air Marshal S. Mukerjee

Army

The Army is organised into three commands—Southern, Eastern and Western—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. Each of the Commands is further divided into Areas under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The Areas are in turn sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff. Its six main Branches, each under a Major-General, are: General Staff Branch, Adjutant-General's Branch, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Master-General of Ordnance's Branch, Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and Military Secretary's Branch.

The General Staff Branch consists of the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Military Training, Staff Duties, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Infantry, Signals and Territorial Army.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into three Directorates, namely, those of Organisation, Personal Services and Judge Advocate-General. The Medical Directorate, though separate under a Major-General, is technically placed under this Branch.

The Quartermaster-General has two main Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the second to provide accommodation for the personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport and of Remounts, Veterinary and Farms are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster-General.

* Rear Admiral R.D. Katari will take over as Chief of the Naval Staff in April 1958, with the rank of Vice Admiral.

The two main departments under the Master-General of the Ordnance are the Directorate of Ordnance Services and the Directorate of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Corps is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for the troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers' Directorate is charged with the responsibility for inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers and of the Military Engineering Service. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services on all engineering works, including their planning and construction.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their posting and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the granting of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are: (i) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (ii) Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Naval Officer-in-Charge, Visakhapatnam.

The Indian Fleet today comprises the new flagship *INS Mysore*—the 8,700 ton *Colony*-class cruiser, formerly known as *HMS Nigeria* and acquired by the Navy recently, *INS Delhi*—the 7,030 ton *Leander*-class cruiser, and a number of destroyers, frigates, mine-sweepers and other ships.

The Naval Aviation Wing, started in 1953 with a squadron of 10 Sealand amphibious aircraft, acquired some Firefly target-towing aircraft in 1955. An aircraft carrier *HMS Hercules* was also acquired in 1957 and is now being refitted in the U.K. The Hydrographic Office, set up for the Marine Survey of India, has started its main work of producing and printing charts for the Survey.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by three Principal Staff Officers controlling the three main Branches of Air Headquarters, viz., the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge Personnel and Organisation, and the Air Officer-in-Charge Technical and Equipment Services. Each of these three branches controls a group of Directorates.

Under Air Headquarters come three major Air Force formations, namely, Operational, Training and Maintenance Commands, located at Palam, Bangalore and Kanpur respectively.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, five Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (U.P.) and No. 55 (Bengal) have been formed. The last two squadrons were raised during 1957.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The Army and the Air Force are now self-sufficient in the matter of training, while the Navy is well on the way to achieving this objective. The principal institutions imparting training to officer cadets of all the three Services are described below.

National Defence Academy

The National Defence Academy moved from Dehra Dun to Khadakvasla near Poona in December 1954. The first course at Khadakvasla began on January 10, 1955. The Academy is ultimately to provide accommodation for 1,500 cadets.

Admissions to the Academy are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination, and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month on which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expenses of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of the parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The course at Khadakvasla is of three years' duration, after which the cadets receive specialised training at their respective Service colleges or establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Another important institution where training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis is the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington in South India. It has been designed to train officers up to the standard required for second-grade staff appointments and also to equip them for command and higher staff appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

Established in 1948, the Armed Forces Medical College at Poona, besides imparting training to newly commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, x-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Military College at Dehra Dun is the premier centre for training future officers of the Army. The principal source of entry into the College is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one-year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selec-

ted for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years.

At the Military College, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service. The programme of training at the College aims at moulding young cadets into model soldiers by an all-round development of their personality.

The Army runs a number of schools for advanced training in the different arms and trades for other ranks as well as for officers. The Armoured Corps Centre and School at Ahmednagar undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering at Kirkee imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in tele-communication and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank, and anti-aircraft artillery, while its branch at Bombay provides training in coastal artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

The other Army training centres and schools are the Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts Veterinary and Farms Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main Naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started in the country, and the Service hopes to achieve complete self-sufficiency in training in the next two years or so.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda*, both situated at Cochin. The *Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. The *Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji*, situated at Lonavla (Bombay State), mechanical engineers and artificiers are trained. Recently, a new Engineering College was started there to train junior engineer and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, the Electrical School of the Navy at Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the

ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars* at Visakhapatnam and on completion of their courses, become ratings. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. *INS Kistna* is the junior officers' training ship. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training of a year's duration for pupil pilots is imparted at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft are conducted at Hyderabad. Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabad before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. The Air Force Administrative College at Coimbatore trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine recently established at Bangalore.

The Air Force Technical College at Jalahalli trains engineering officers in technical engineering, signals, and armament and electrical engineering. The school at Jalahalli trains airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

Among the measures taken in recent years to attain self-sufficiency in defence equipment are: (i) the opening of the Machine Tool Prototype Factory at Ambarnath, (ii) the taking over by the Government of the Jerrycan Factory at Wadala and the Barrel Factory at Bhusaval for the production of ordnance stores, (iii) the expansion of the existing Naval Dockyard at Bombay to enable it to meet the requirements of the Indian Fleet, (iv) the production of HT-2 trainer aircraft by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, and (v) the implementation of schemes for the production of electronic, radio and radar equipment at the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.

Plans are also under way to build warships in India. The Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam has been entrusted with the construction of a survey vessel in the first instance.

Following the recommendations of the Ordnance Factories Reorganisation Committee, a Defence Production Board has been constituted. Its functions are (i) to deal with all matters concerning production in ordnance factories, (ii) to co-ordinate research, development and designing activities in the three Services and the ordnance factories, and (iii) to ensure effective liaison between the ordnance factories and the corresponding civilian industry in the country.

DEFENCE SCIENCE

A Research and Development Department was brought into existence on January 1, 1958, bringing together under the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence, the Defence Science Organisation (consisting of scient-

tists) and the Technical Development Organisation (manned for the greater part by Service officers). The integration of scientific and military thinking in defence matters which this Department is intended to bring about, will ensure an increase in the tempo and scope of scientific research in defence.

The Defence Science Organisation, established in 1948, is engaged in research on different aspects of defence science, viz., ballistics, operational research, communications, explosives, training methods and military physiology.

The Institute of Armament Studies established at Kirkee in 1952, provides basic training to officers in science and technology as applied to armaments. It maintains contacts with the universities and other civilian research institutions and promotes, in all possible ways, the dissemination of basic knowledge on defence science. It is also responsible for studying and carrying out research on the performances of weapons and equipment.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (i) the rendering of help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (ii) the carrying out of photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes and (iii) the reclamation of waste land. In recent years, India's Defence Forces have also assisted the United Nations in implementing the Korean Truce Agreements and the recommendations of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954 for the second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, an Indian contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. In a recent mercy mission to the flood-affected areas of Ceylon, the Air Force dropped over half a million pounds of supplies and medical aids.

DEFENCE FINANCE

The following table shows the defence expenditure during the last eight years on revenue and capital accounts:—

TABLE 28

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE*

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue Account	Capital Account	Total
1951-52 (Actuals) ..	186.28	10.17	196.45
1952-53 „ ..	192.38	5.96	198.34
1953-54 „ ..	198.06	10.16	208.22
1954-55 „ ..	201.34	8.47	209.81
1955-56 „ ..	188.37	17.59	205.96
1956-57 „ ..	192.15	19.70	211.85
1957-58 (Revised Estimates) ..	266.05	24.93	290.98
1958-59 (Budget Estimates) ..	278.14	27.00	305.14

* For a comparative statement of Defence expenditure to total national and Central expenditure, see Chapter XIX.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to supplement the Regular Army and taking over the responsibility for internal security. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways) the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the ages of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Recruit training in provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days, in the evenings after working hours, at week-ends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 120 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units.

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, rations and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the Regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity and disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

LOK SAHAYAK SENA

The Auxiliary Territorial Army, which was reorganised as the National Volunteer Force in 1954, is now designated as "Lok Sahayak Sena." Its aim is to give elementary military training to about 5,00,000 men in five years.

All able-bodied men, except ex-Servicemen and ex-NCC cadets, between the ages of 18 and 40 can join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Membership of the force carries no liability to military service. Under the new scheme, special attention is given to the training of people in border areas.

The recruits are given 30 days' training, which includes a literacy course for those who are illiterate. A record of the trainees is maintained and the outstanding trainee in each camp is given a Certificate of Merit. Others receive certificates in token of their completing the full period of training successfully. During the training period every trainee is provided with free accommodation, clothing and food and an out-of-pocket allowance of Rs. 15 on the conclusion of the camp.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Development of qualities of leadership and discipline in the youth of the country is the aim of the National Cadet Corps.

The Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and the Medical Corps.

In addition to the normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. The Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theortical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, the cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of the girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has also now been made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aero-modelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

The progressive increase in the strength of the Corps since its inception is shown in the following table:

TABLE 29

Date	Boys		Girls		Total
	Senior Division	Junior Division	Senior Division	Junior Division	
1-1-1949 ..	14,960	20,160	—	—	35,120
1-1-1950 ..	22,184	36,180	93	—	58,457
1-1-1951 ..	23,349	45,105	279	—	68,733
1-1-1952 ..	23,570	45,663	279	—	69,512
1-1-1953 ..	26,103	53,515	527	—	80,145
1-1-1954 ..	28,217	54,400	620	—	83,237
1-1-1955 ..	39,085	56,617	2,728	2,914	1,01,344
1-1-1956 ..	46,680	66,307	3,255	5,146	1,21,388
1-1-1957 ..	52,147	70,829	3,999	6,727	1,33,702
1-1-1958 ..	64,475	76,530	5,730	9,270	1,56,005

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. This Corps has made rapid progress, and its strength at the end of 1957 was about 7,61,800.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. Its instructors selected from schools are trained by Regular Army staff of the various NCC units.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

Special attention is given to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government and private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *gram sevaks*. In the matter of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointments in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age-limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted. Through the concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments as well as private organisations employment has been found for 1,06,047 ex-Servicemen, including 875 officers, during the last seven years.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families in close liaison with the local administrations, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards who, in their turn, control a network of District Boards, reinforced in some cases by tehsil or taluka committees. There are at present 189 such boards. Apart from the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet the expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance in the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Education is the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government confining its activities to the co-ordination of facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education or research and scientific teachnical education. Co-ordination of thinking and planning in regard to elementary and secondary education is provided through All-India Councils. The Union Government is also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare. It also administers the award of scholarships and fellowships in pursuance of the policy to promote cultural relations with other countries and co-operation with international organisations like the UNESCO.

The state of literacy in the country according to the 1951 census, the steps taken to bring about an improvement in educational facilities at all stages of education, the progress achieved till 1955-56 and the targets aimed at for 1960-61 are dealt with in the pages following.

Literacy

TABLE 30(a)

LITERACY IN INDIA

State/Union Territory	Literates			Percentage of Literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA ..	5,92,51,001	4,56,01,184	1,36,49,817	16.61	24.87	7.87
States						
Andhra Pradesh..	41,02,721	30,97,020	10,05,701	13.12	19.67	6.48
Assam ..	16,33,753	13,03,087	3,30,666	18.07	27.08	7.81
Bihar ..	47,11,967	39,86,568	7,25,399	12.15	20.46	3.76
Bombay ..	1,04,45,240	78,67,926	25,77,314	21.64	31.70	10.99
Kerala ..	55,38,975	33,65,778	21,73,197	40.88	50.37	31.65
Madhya Pradesh	25,62,583	21,50,263	4,12,320	9.83	16.22	3.22
Madras ..	62,37,133	47,32,520	15,04,613	20.81	31.69	10.00
Mysore ..	37,43,457	28,69,650	8,73,807	19.29	29.08	9.16
Orissa ..	23,13,431	19,78,705	3,34,726	15.80	27.32	4.52
Punjab ..	24,57,496	18,25,953	6,31,543	15.23	21.03	8.47
Rajasthan ..	14,29,712	12,00,282	2,29,430	8.95	14.44	3.00
Uttar Pradesh ..	68,25,072	57,53,580	10,71,492	10.80	17.38	3.56
West Bengal ..	63,18,603	48,29,707	14,88,896	24.02	34.23	12.21
Union Territories						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,980	6,513	1,467	25.77	34.18	12.31
Delhi ..	6,69,073	4,24,118	2,44,955	38.36	42.99	32.34
Himachal Pradesh	85,509	72,972	12,537	7.71	12.59	2.37
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	3,204	2,635	569	15.23	25.59	5.30
Manipur ..	65,895	58,932	6,963	11.41	20.77	2.37
Tripura ..	99,197	74,975	24,222	15.52	22.34	7.98

(a) Figures of literates for the taluks transferred from one affected State to another in the reorganisation of States have been compiled from village statistics

Institutions, Enrolment, Management and Expenditure

The total number of institutions, enrolment therein and direct expenditure incurred on them between 1951-52 and 1955-56 is shown below:

TABLE 31

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Total expenditure (in crores of rupees)
1951-52	2,89,354	265.72	124.56
1952-53	2,98,759	275.24	137.64
1953-54	3,13,344	291.39	147.74
1954-55	3,43,071	312.67	165.01
1955-56	3,66,637	339.24	189.66

The growth of different types of institutions between 1951-52 and 1955-56 is indicated below:

TABLE 32

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Pre-primary Schools ..	330	396	426	513	630
Primary Schools ..	2,15,036	2,22,014	2,39,382	2,63,626	2,78,138
Secondary Schools ..	22,639	24,059	25,767	27,518	32,568
Vocational Schools ..	2,463	2,616	2,599	2,752	3,067
Special Education Schools ..	47,994	48,706	44,142	47,534	50,987
Arts and Science Colleges ..	552	581	613	657	712
Professional Colleges ..	214	239	253	291	346
Special Education Colleges ..	68	79	87	106	112
Research Institutions ..	20	31	35	33	34
Boards of Education ..	9	9	10	10	11
Universities ..	29	29	30	31	32
TOTAL ..	2,89,354	2,98,759	3,13,344	3,43,071	3,66,637

published tract-wise in the District Census Handbooks. For Bihar and West Bengal, literacy figures have been estimated for the transferred areas on the assumption that they bear to the literacy figures of the tracts concerned, the same proportion as their total population.

The distribution of institutions and students therein according to management is as follows:

TABLE 33

INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT

Management	Number of Recognised Institutions				
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Government	71,074	70,681	70,520	80,434	87,601
District Boards	1,02,945	1,07,275	1,17,527	1,30,636	1,42,980
Municipal Boards ..	9,603	9,919	10,046	10,401	10,497
Private					
(a) Aided	95,596	1,00,450	1,04,324	1,10,956	1,14,204
(b) Unaided	10,136	10,434	10,927	10,644	11,355
TOTAL	2,89,354	2,98,759	3,13,344	3,43,071	3,66,637

TABLE 34

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS

Management	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Government ..	53,45,523	54,73,575	58,40,568	64,79,643	72,50,735
District Boards ..	98,28,781	99,39,163	1,07,40,424	1,13,54,736	1,24,44,863
Municipal Boards..	21,42,124	22,00,631	22,53,009	24,45,713	25,95,855
Private:					
(a) Aided ..	83,13,508	88,39,879	92,09,324	98,42,637	1,03,69,406
(b) Unaided ..	9,41,639	10,70,691	10,95,425	11,44,691	12,62,734
TOTAL ..	2,65,71,575	2,75,23,939	2,91,38,750	3,12,67,420	3,39,23,593

Out of a total direct expenditure of Rs. 189.66 crore incurred on education in 1955-56, 61.8 per cent came from government sources, 5.2 per cent was contributed by District Board funds, 3.4 per cent by Municipal Board funds, 20 per cent was made up of fees, 3.0 per cent of endowments and the balance of 6.6 per cent was drawn from other sources. This posi-

tion in 1955-56 as compared with previous years is indicated below:

TABLE 35

EXPENDITURE BY SOURCES AS PERCENTAGE

Source	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Government Funds ..	56.5	58.3	57.8	59.9	61.8
District Board Funds ..	6.9	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.2
Municipal Board Funds ..	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4
Fees	21.6	21.6	22.3	21.4	20.0
Endowments	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Others	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.6

Targets Under the Two Plans

The physical targets achieved at the end of the first Plan and those aimed at under the second Plan are indicated below:

TABLE 36

Activity	1955-56	1960-61
1. Percentage of children of age-group 6-11 to be under instruction to total population of age-group	51.0	62.7
2. Percentage of children of age-group 11-14 to be under instruction to total population of age-group	19.2	22.5
3. Percentage of children of age-group 14-17 to be under instruction to total population of age-group	9.4	11.7
4. Number of Primary/Junior Basic Schools	2,77,197	3,26,800
5. Number of Junior Basic Schools	42,824	64,919
6. Number of Middle/Senior Basic Schools	21,702	22,725
7. Number of Senior Basic Schools	1,529	4,571
8. Number of High/Higher Secondary Schools	10,695	12,125
9. Number of High Schools upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools	47	1,197
10. Number of Multipurpose Schools	334	1,187
11. Number of Universities	32	38
12. Number of Engineering Institutes at degree level ..	47	54
13. Number of Engineering Institutes at diploma level ..	88	104
14. Graduates in Engineering	3,395	5,480
15. Diploma Holders in Engineering	3,511	8,000
16. Number of Technological Institutes at degree level ..	25	28
17. Number of Technological Institutions at diploma level	36	37
18. Degree Holders in Technology	700	800
19. Diploma Holders in Technology	430	450

ELEMENTARY AND BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education being the accepted pattern of our educational system, the system of elementary education is gradually being brought in line with it. The basic system sets out an activity curriculum in which learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children and also with a productive activity like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft and domestic crafts including cooking, sewing, house management, etc. The programme for the conversion of the existing elementary schools into basic ones, the opening of new basic schools, the introduction of crafts in non-basic schools, the production of literature on basic education and training of basic school teachers is progressively being carried out. The recommendations of the Assessment Committee appointed in 1955 have generally been accepted and are being implemented.

An All-India Council for Elementary Education has been set up to advise the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and to prepare programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free elementary education.

The progress of primary education showing basic education separately is indicated in the following table:

TABLE 37

BASIC AND NON-BASIC PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of schools		Number of students on rolls (in thousands)		Direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)	
	Primary(a)	Basic	Primary(a)	Basic	Primary(a)	Basic
1951-52	2,15,366	33,751	1,90,23	30,70	40.54	5.48
1952-53	2,22,410	34,878	1,95,51	30,82	44.36	6.15
1953-54	2,39,808	35,805	2,08,43	32,01	46.43	6.67
1954-55	2,64,139	38,515	2,22,43	33,71	51.10	7.30
1955-56	2,78,768	47,813	2,29,66	50,60	53.98	12.16

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Significant among the reforms carried out on the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission which reported in August 1953, with the aim of making it a self-contained and complete stage up to the age of 17, are:

(1) Substitution of the present system in which the secondary stage serves as a terminal stage entirely subservient to university education by a diversified system, is being achieved through the conversion of existing schools into multipurpose types. These schools offer instruction in languages, social studies, general science, compulsory craft in addition to a course in either science, technology, commerce, agriculture, fine arts, home science or humanities.

(2) Provision of facilities for bringing about improvements in teaching science, libraries, introduction of craft in middle schools, training of teachers and career masters, etc.

(a) Inclusive of pre-primary schools.

(3) The establishment of the All-India Council for Secondary Education to advise the Central and State Governments.

(4) The compulsory study of three languages at the secondary stage, in regard to which the views of the State Governments have been invited.

Table 38 provides at a glance the development and financing of secondary education during the five years of the first Plan.

TABLE 38

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls (in thousands)	Total direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)
1951-52	22,639	56,80	34.86
1952-53	24,059	60,08	38.07
1953-54	25,767	64,10	42.17
1954-55	27,518	68,93	45.51
1955-56	32,568	85,27	53.02

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through (a) arts and science colleges, (b) professional colleges, (c) special educational colleges, (d) research institutions and (e) universities. In States where there is a Board of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate stage is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

Universities are of three different types. Affiliating universities do not themselves undertake any teaching but merely prescribe courses of study, conduct examinations and award degrees and diplomas in respect of colleges affiliated to them. The Affiliating and Teaching type of University, in addition to carrying out functions of the affiliating type, offers teaching and research facilities generally at the post-graduate level and in some cases from the post-intermediate level onwards. The Residential and Teaching type of Universities are unitary organisations, controlling all colleges under their jurisdiction in all respects and undertaking teaching at all levels. A number of the younger universities in India belong to the last category.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of this Board are advisory in character.

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which cater to higher learning. The Jamia Millia at Delhi and the Gurukul at Hardwar have the same standing as other universities, although they were not officially established as such under Central or State Acts. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on *Scientific*

Research are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well.

In Table 39 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of the various types of institutions catering to higher education in 1955-56 and in Table 40 relevant data in respect of the Universities is given for 1957.

TABLE 39

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1955-56)

State	Universities	Boards of Education	Research Institutions	Arts and Science Colleges	Professional Colleges	Special Education Colleges	Total
Andhra ..	3	2	—	47	22	15	89
Assam ..	1	—	—	21	5	1	28
Bihar ..	2	—	3	54	27	1	87
Bombay ..	6	2	16	71	73	7	175
Jammu & Kashmir ..	1	—	—	12	3	9	25
Kerala ..	1	—	—	40	13	7	61
Madhya Pradesh ..	1	1	—	51	22	9	84
Madras ..	2	1	—	54	28	17	102
Mysore ..	2	—	4	42	30	7	85
Orissa ..	1	1	—	14	6	3	25
Punjab ..	1	—	—	73	24	—	98
Rajasthan ..	1	1	—	52	13	17	84
Uttar Pradesh ..	6	1	4	65	40	7	123
West Bengal ..	3	1	4	95	30	9	142
Delhi ..	1	1	3	14	8	2	29
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Manipur ..	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Tripura ..	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
India ..	32	11	34	712	346	112	1,247

General Education in Universities

A significant development in the sphere of higher education was the appointment of a Study Team headed by Dr. S. Bhagavantam to examine the working of general education courses in some of the leading universities in the USA and the UK and to suggest how far these could be introduced in India. The Team which reported in January 1957 has drawn up two schemes. In the main scheme, the Team has recommended that general education

TABLE 40

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

Serial No.	Name and year of establishment	Character	No. of attached and affiliated colleges	No. of students 1955-56	Vice-Chancellor	Registrar
1	2	3	4		5	6
1	Agra University, Agra (1927)	Affiliating	79	41,159	K.P. Bhatnagar	L.P. Mathur
2	Aligarh University, Aligarh (1921)	Residential and Teaching	1	3,905	B.H. Zaidi	Abdul Aleem
3	Allahabad University, Allahabad (1887)	Residential and Teaching	4	7,736	S. Ranjan	Kanhaiya Lal Govil
4	Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	Affiliating and Teaching	47	35,726	V.S. Krishnan	K.V. Gopalaswamy
5	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (1929)	Residential and Teaching	*	2,483	T.M. Narayanaswami	T.D. Meenakshi-sundaram
6	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	Residential and Teaching	19	9,959	V.S. Jha	S.L. Dar
7	Baroda University, Baroda (1949)	Residential and Teaching	4	4,803	Smt. Hansa Mehta	B. K. Zutshi
8	Bihar University, Patna (1952)	Affiliating and Teaching	62	39,996	Dukhan Ram	P.P. Roy Chowdhry
9	Bombay University, Bombay (1857)	Federal and Teaching	42	36,304	T.M. Advani	T.V. Chidambaram
10	Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	136	1,00,136	N.K. Siddhanta	D. Chakravarti
11	Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	Affiliating and Teaching	22	11,615	V.K.R.V. Rao	T.P.S. Iyer
12	Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	23	14,571	S.K. Bhuyan	P. Datta
13	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	Affiliating	*	—	B.N. Jha	N.D. Gothi
14	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1950)	Affiliating and Teaching	41	20,924	M.P. Desai	Kanchan Lal C. Parikh
15	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)	Affiliating	17	—	K.L. Dubey	K.R. Pandya
16	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	Residential and Teaching	2	1,396	T. Sen	P.C.V. Mallik
17	Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	25	5,670	A.A.A. Fyzee	Ghulam Mohammad
18	Karnatak University, Dharwar (1950)	Affiliating and Teaching	17	7,675	D.C. Pavate	S.S. Wodeyar
19	Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Affiliating and Teaching	46	29,878	John Matthai	P.S. Abraham
20/	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	Residential and Teaching	*	—	A.C. Joshi	Gauri Shanker (OSD)

* Information not available.

TABLE 40 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4		5	6
21	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	Residential and Teaching	14	10,113	K.A.S. Iyer	K.D. Tewari
22	Madras University, Madras (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	126	53,177	A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	R. Ravi Varma
23	Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	Affiliating and Teaching	45	24,347	K.V. Puttappa	P. Mallikarjunappa
24	Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	Affiliating and Teaching	28	13,153	K.T. Mangalmurti	M.S. Modak
25	Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	Residential and Teaching	35	15,132	D.S. Reddy	I. Topa
26	Punjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	112	48,125	A.C. Joshi	J.R. Agnihotri
27	Patna University, Patna (1917)	Residential and Teaching	10	8,417	Balbhadra Prasad	Jagatnandan Sahay
28	Poona University, Poona (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	33	18,188	R.P. Paranjpye	W.H. Goley
29	Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	53	17,724	G.C. Chatterjee	K.L. Verma
30	Roorkee University, Roorkee (1948)	Residential and Teaching	—	567	A.N. Khosla	S.S. Sharma
31	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh-Nagar-Anand (1955)	Affiliating	4	*	Bhailalbhai D. Patel	Chiman Lal N. Patel
32	Saugar University, Saugar (1946)	Affiliating and Teaching	19	6,925	D.P. Misra	Ishwar Chandra
33	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching	6	1,613	Smt. P.V. Thackersey	Smt. Laxmi Thackersey
34	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	Affiliating and Teaching	12	428	S. Govindarajulu	M. Ramanuja Rao Naidu
35	Utkal University, Cuttack (1943)	Affiliating and Teaching	19	6,403	Pran Krushna Parija	G.C. Rath
36	Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	Residential and Teaching	6	579	Satyendra Nath Bose	S.C. Chakravarty
37	Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	Affiliating	*	—	Mata Prasad	G.D. Widhani

* Information not available

covering basic studies in the fields of natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities together with training in communication skills should be compulsory for all under-graduate non-professional faculties. In the alternative scheme, six periods a week in the first and second years of the degree course are to be devoted to general education.

Nine experts in general education from different universities in the USA were invited to serve as consultants to Indian universities introducing general education courses.

The reports of these groups were discussed in December 1957 and the introduction of general education courses has been accepted in principle by almost all universities in India, many of them having actually introduced them in one form or another.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendation of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953. It was given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. Most of the matters connected with university education including the determination and co-ordination of standards and facilities for study and research have been committed to the care of this body. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes.

The composition of the Commission as on March 1, 1958 was as follows :

Chairman : C.D. Deshmukh

Members : H.N. Kunzru
K.S. Krishnan
A.L. Mudaliar
Dewan Anand Kumar
G.C. Chatterjee
K.G. Saiyidain
N.N. Wanchoo

Secretary : Samuel Mathai

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The progress of institutions at the school and collegiate level engaged in the field of technical education during the first Plan period was as follows :

TABLE 41

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Year	Number		Pupils (in thousands)		Direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)	
	Schools	Colleges	Schools	Colleges	Schools	Colleges
1951-52 ..	454	35	36	15	1.39	1.67
1952-53 ..	478	39	43	16	1.45	1.73
1953-54 ..	484	44	45	19	1.45	1.86
1954-55 ..	538	47	56	21	1.88	2.07
1955-56 ..	670	47	66	22	2.33	2.07

Of the 8 new engineering colleges and 31 new polytechnics provided for during the second Plan period, 6 colleges and 18 polytechnics have already started functioning. Six engineering colleges and 12 polytechnics in the private sector have also started functioning with promise of substantial assistance from the Centre. The Western Higher Technological Institute at Bombay envisaged in the second Plan, is expected to admit the first batch of students in 1958. Substantial assistance in the form of laboratory and workshop equipment and expert professors for the Institute has been secured from the USSR under the UNESCO Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It has been decided to set up the Southern and Northern Institutes at Madras and Kanpur as soon as possible and they will probably start functioning in 1959. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have agreed to assist in the establishment and development of the Southern Institute with laboratory and workshop equipment and expert professors. The Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur was incorporated by an Act of Parliament in April 1957 as an 'Institution of National Importance'. It has on its rolls at present about 1,400 students for various under-graduate courses and about 100 students for post-graduate courses and research work. Metallurgical engineering, chemical engineering and mining engineering have been added recently to the under-graduate courses in the Institute to train the much needed technical personnel for the steel plants, fertiliser factories, mineral development, etc. The range of subjects for post-graduate work has also been increased and facilities are now offered in about 22 different fields.

After the second Five Year Plan had been formulated the Planning Commission appointed an Engineering Personnel Committee to make an estimate of the demand for technical personnel during the Plan period and to recommend measures necessary for meeting that demand. The Committee estimated that the short-fall of technical personnel would be of the order of 1,800 graduates and 8,000 diploma holders by 1960-61. It recommended that in order to bridge this gap between supply and demand during the current Plan period and to meet in part the requirements for technical manpower in the subsequent Plan periods, 18 more engineering colleges and 62 more polytechnics should be established in different parts of the country. The Committee estimated that these new institutions would make available about 2,794 additional seats for degree courses and 8,220 additional seats for diploma courses in civil, mechanical, electrical and electrical communication engineering. The Union Government, the Planning Commission and the All-India Council for Technical Education examined the matter in detail and came to the conclusion that in the existing circumstances the best course for the expansion of technical education in the country was to increase the training capacity of existing institutions wherever possible and new institutions should be established only if found necessary. A scheme for expanding the training capacity of 19 existing engineering colleges and 50 polytechnics so as to yield about 2,570 additional seats for degree courses and 4,890 additional seats for diploma courses immediately has been formulated and is now in the course of implementation.

It is estimated that when all the schemes undertaken under the second Five Year Plan are fully implemented and the expansion of the existing institutions is achieved, the annual admission for the first-degree courses in all branches of engineering and technology will be of the order of 10,500 students and for the diploma courses 19,000 students by 1960-61. This will represent a four to five-fold increase in the facilities as compared to the position in the pre-Plan years. Further, with the establishment of all the higher technological institutes during the Plan period, the provision

for post-graduate courses, advanced studies, etc., in engineering and technology will be of the order of 2,000 seats.

Over 600 research scholarships and 30 national research fellowships have been instituted for training at university departments, research laboratories and other institutions. Vigorous efforts have also been made to secure practical training facilities in industry for technical graduates and diploma holders. In the year 1957-58 over 900 training places for graduates and 500 training places for diploma holders were secured in a large number of industrial concerns, Government departments, etc. Steps are also being taken to train an adequate number of trained teachers under senior teachers at higher technical institutions.

The All-India Council for Technical Education had recommended some time ago that a Board of Technical Education fully representative of all interests concerned, including industry and commerce should be set up for the co-ordinated development of technical education in each State and to ensure proper standards in the institutions. The Council also drew up a model scheme for the State Boards. In pursuance of these recommendations, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have set up State Boards of Technical Education and Training. State Boards are in the process of being established in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

As recommended by the Rural Higher Education Committee, set up in 1954, a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas has been set up to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council selected 10 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning. The courses as approved by the Council and adopted by the rural institutes are : (*i*) a three-year diploma course in rural sciences, (*ii*) a two-year certificate course in agricultural science, (*iii*) a three-year certificate course in civil and rural engineering and (*iv*) a one-year preparatory course to initiate matriculates into the three-year diploma course. Efforts are now being made to secure recognition of the Diploma in Rural Services to a first degree of a University.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education embodies a five-point programme to promote (*i*) literacy, (*ii*) knowledge of the rules of health and hygiene, (*iii*) improvement of the adults' economic status, (*iv*) sense of citizenship with an adequate consciousness of rights and duties, and (*v*) healthy recreations suited to the needs of the community and the individual. The States execute the various schemes, while the Centre provides guidance, financial assistance and co-ordination.

To develop suitable techniques and carry out research on selected problems of social education as well as to serve as a clearing house for information, a National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi. The Centre will also train higher grade personnel for social education work. To encourage the production of literature suitable for children and adults, prizes are offered to authors of the best books in all regional languages.

Audio-Visual Aids

Started after independence, the Central Film Library has a stock of 3,476 films and 1,498 film strips on various educational and cultural subjects. These are loaned free of charge to educational and other institutions that become members of the Library. It has 1,045 educational institutions and social organisations scattered throughout the country as its members. A quarterly journal 'Audio-Visual Education' has been started in 1957 with a view to fostering interest in the use of audio-visual techniques among teachers and social education workers.

Seminars for the training of audio-visual workers have been organised by the Centre as also by the States. A Central Audio-Visual Education Institute will start functioning in 1958.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council advises the Government on all problems concerning education, training and employment of the physically and mentally handicapped. Scholarships are awarded to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students for higher education or for technical or professional training. Grants are provided to institutions and organisations for the handicapped chiefly for undertaking developmental work for the handicapped.

The training centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun imparts training in handicrafts to about 150 blind men from all parts of the country. A women's section with a capacity of 20 has been recently added to the centre. Attached to this centre is a small experimental workshop, set up in 1954 employing ten blind workers. An employment office for the blind has been functioning in Madras since July 1954. It has so far placed 73 adult blind men in various industries.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

A fifteen-year programme for the development and propagation of Hindi has been adopted. Twenty-three Expert Committees have been constituted under the Board of Scientific Terminology for evolving technical terminology in Hindi. About 34,000 technical terms have been evolved during the year thus raising the total number of terms so far evolved to nearly 1,07,000.

Standard key-boards have been evolved for the Hindi typewriter and the Hindi teleprinter. A Committee has been set up to evolve a standard system of short-hand suited to the genius of Hindi as well as other regional languages.

Universities have been financially assisted for carrying out a marphophonetic analysis of all the major regional languages. It has been decided to bring out lists of words common to Hindi and eleven other major regional languages. Five lists pertaining to Hindi-Bengali, Hindi-Tamil, Hindi-Malayalam, Hindi-Kashmiri and Hindi-Telugu have been published. Two lists of 500 and 2,000 basic Hindi words prepared last year have been revised.

A draft directive has also been prepared to be sent to the authors of elementary Hindi books proposed to be prepared for non-Hindi speaking people. Definite rules have been framed for the recognition of Hindi examinations conducted by various Hindi organisations in the country. Model syllabi have also been prepared for different examinations. Grants

have been given to various non-Hindi speaking States for implementation of their schemes for the propagation and development of Hindi and to private organisations for the preparation of a Hindi encyclopaedia, dictionaries, and a history of Hindi literature, etc. The Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad, which was entrusted with the work of preparparing a standard English-Hindi dictionary on the lines of the Concise Oxford Dictionary has submitted letters A to L of the dictionary to Government for final approval. Action has been initiated on the following new schemes for the propagation and development of Hindi:

1. Preparation of terminological index of all standard Hindi works, old and new.
2. Collection and indexing of special vocabularies on Arts and Crafts with the help of existing literature and actual field work.
3. Investigation of terminological material in old literature.
4. Preparation of technical encyclopaedias, dictionaries and other reference books in Hindi.
5. Publishing revised and critical editions of standard Hindi works now out of print.
6. Publication of omnibus volumes of the works of eminent Hindi writers.
7. Exchange of debating teams of schools and colleges between non-Hindi speaking areas and Hindi speaking areas.
8. Organisation of lecture tours by prominent Hindi scholars and writers of Hindi areas to non-Hindi speaking areas and *vice versa*.
9. Holding of seminars of Hindi teachers of non-Hindi speaking areas in Hindi speaking areas and *vice versa*.
10. Research into frequency of Hindi words.

YOUTH WELFARE

A significant development since independence has been the attention given to the drawing up of programmes catering to the recreational, cultural and emotional needs of the youth of the country and to the task of co-ordinating the work of various agencies engaged in youth welfare activities.

The highlights of this endeavour have been as follows:

(*i*) Organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals since 1954 and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals ;

(*ii*) Holding of youth leadership training camps, where short-term training is imparted to selected teachers in the promotion of extra-curricular activities.

(*iii*) Travel concessions and financial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historic, scenic and cultural interest and to development project areas.

(*iv*) The establishment of the Youth Hostels Association of India and the setting up of youth hostels all over the country.

(*v*) Assistance to universities and State Governments in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities.

(*vi*) Pilot surveys of the living conditions of students at selected university centres.

(*vii*) The setting up of non-student youth clubs and centres.

(*viii*) The Labour and Social Service Scheme to inculcate a sense of the dignity of manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages.

(*ix*) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide much needed amenities to universities and other educational centres like gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres-cum-auditoria, etc.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Physical Education

A 'National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation' has been prepared for strengthening institutions and colleges of physical education, implementing the syllabi of physical education, popularising norms of physical fitness tests, conducting seminars, awarding fellowships and scholarships for higher studies in physical education, granting assistance to *Vyayamshalas* and *Akhadas*, holding of physical efficiency weeks and festivals and production of documentary and feature films on physical education.

The first National College of Physical Education has been set up at Gwalior in 1957 offering training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education.

Sports

The highlights of the encouragement offered to the organisation of sports have been the following:

(*i*) The establishment of the All-India Council of Sports

(*ii*) The setting up of State Sports Councils in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Kerala, Madras, Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(*iii*) The Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme under which coaching centres have been established under the guidance of expert Indian and foreign coaches since 1953 and assistance given to sports federations to modernise sports equipment and to enable them to participate in international sports tournaments.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring up the younger generation under a proper code of discipline and to infuse in them ideals of good citizenship and comradeship, a scheme for the physical and general social training of displaced children was introduced in July 1954. A start was made in the training of the children in Kasturba Niketan at Delhi. The scheme has since been extended to a large number of schools in and around Delhi, Punjab U.P., Bombay Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal. About 73,000 children are under training in the various States.

The children are given training by trained instructors in the traditional form of drill which is essential both for physical fitness and disciplining the mind. This training is supplemented by lectures in classrooms on the country's cultural heritage and the deeds of valour and chivalry of our ancestors.

CHAPTER IX

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The National Culture Trust was set up to promote art and culture and foster the consciousness of art among the people. This is sought to be achieved through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). The facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been pressed into service to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have actively collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.*

ART

The activities in the realm of art, sponsored directly or indirectly by the State, aim at the preservation of the traditions of the past, their enrichment by the work of modern artists, the improvement of standards in art and the refinement of public taste.

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in October 1954, is devoted to the promotion of the study and research in painting, sculpture, architecture and the applied arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State academies, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and inter-national contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi has initiated a survey of the arts and crafts of the different regions of the country. The maintenance of a photographic record of ancient monuments, sculptures and paintings and reproduction of works of art that have decayed are among other important activities undertaken by it. A beginning has been made in these directions with the photographing of the paintings in the Kulu palace and the reproduction of paintings in the Badami Caves in the Bijapur district of Bombay State.

A seminar on 'Art Education', sponsored by the Akademi in 1956, was attended by a number of distinguished artists and educationists.

The holding of annual national exhibitions and displays of exhibits in various art centres in the country has been another activity aimed at enabling artists to reach a wider public than before. Four such national exhibitions have been held so far.

In furtherance of the objective of establishing international contacts through exhibitions of traditional and modern art, exhibitions of Canadian paintings, Hungarian folk arts, Chinese handicrafts, Polish arts and contemporary German art were organised. An Indian exhibition, comprising samples of contemporary art and classical museum pieces, was arranged in Europe in 1956.

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*Lists of these recognised institutions are given in the Appendices.

Publications

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures*, a *Portfolio of Contemporary Paintings*, a set of 12 picture post-cards in colour consisting mainly of Rajasthani paintings, *Krishna Legend in Pahari Paintings* and two *Portfolios of Ajanta and Marwar Paintings*. The forthcoming publications of the Akademi are three portfolios of Krishangarh and Bundi paintings and Indian paintings in relation to Indian poetry. The Akademi also brings out a bi-annual art journal "*The Lalit Kala*".

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also brought out a number of important art publications. These include *Kangra Valley Painting, Indian Art Through the Ages, Architecture and Sculpture of India, 5000 Years of Indian Art, Buddhist Sculptures and Monuments, The Way of the Buddha* and *Buddhist Shrines in India.*

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, now possesses works of nearly 100 artists, including Rabindranath Tagore, M.A.R. Chughtai, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, Mukul Dey, Amrita Sher Gill, M.F. Hussain, Kripal Singh Shakhawat, E.F. Brunner, Avinash Chandra, D.P. Roy Chaudhury, Sudhir Khastgir, Freda Brilliant, J. Sultan Ali, N.S. Bendre, A.K. Haldar, G. Bhatt, K.S. Kulkarni, R.D. Rawal and Satish Gujral.

DANCE AND DRAMA

The active promotion of India's dance and dramatic traditions and adapting them to modern conditions has been a significant feature of the cultural activities since the achievement of independence.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The main task which the Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in January 1953, has set for itself is the survey of and research in the different art forms of the country. In order to preserve them as part of our cultural heritage, the Akademi has a plan to record and film them. To develop these arts and to make them popular, it organises and sponsors seminars and festivals and establishes new art institutions.

The National Festival of classical, traditional and modern ballet dances, excluding folk dances, was organised by the Akademi in Delhi in 1955. The Akademi has taken over the Manipur College of Dance at Imphal, in order to make it the main centre of training in the Manipuri style of dance. Recitals by leading classical dancers are being filmed in order to preserve all the important styles of dancing. Books on Indian dance are being collected to build up an up-to-date reference library.

The Folk Dance Festival has become an integral part of the annual Republic Day celebrations. To keep a record of the different styles, folk dances are being filmed and recorded by the national and regional academies of dance and drama.

A National Drama Festival was sponsored by the Akademi in 1954 and plays in all the major Indian languages as well as in Sanskrit, English and Manipuri were staged. A seminar on Films and another on the 'Future of Indian Drama' were organised in 1955 and 1956.

Among other proposals under active consideration are the establishment of a National Theatre in New Delhi and the starting of a National School of Drama.

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio, in the languages of the regions, has made available to listeners all over India some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature of the past 75 years. The presentation of these plays in all the twelve major languages of India has involved a big literary effort by eminent men in their translation and adaptation.

MUSIC

A sustained effort to preserve and develop our music—classical, light and folk—and to make it popular is being made by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and All India Radio. While the Akademi has been devoting itself chiefly to survey and research, publications, seminars, festivals and training institutions, All India Radio has come to be the biggest patron of music.

Music Festival

The first National Music Festival was held in Delhi in 1954 and the second in Patna in 1956 under the auspices of the Akademi. These festivals will soon be a regular feature of the activities of the Akademi and will be organised in different parts of the country.

Library of Music

In order to build up a library of Indian music, efforts are being made by the Akademi to record select renderings by the leading classical musicians belonging to all the schools. Old gramophone records are also being collected for this purpose. Complete classified catalogues of manuscripts on Indian music are to be published. A library of books on Indian music is being built up to facilitate research. Folk music is being filmed and recorded by the regional academies.

Seminar on Indian Music

At the third seminar of Indian music, leading exponents of the Karnatak and Hindustani systems discussed such topics as music education and its future, growth and problems of popular music, relationship and affinity between folk and classical music, problems of orchestration in Indian music and group singing etc.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This annual feature of All India Radio provides an opportunity to people all over the country to hear in one series all the great Indian masters of Hindustani as well as Karnatak music. During the 1957 Sammelan, concerts of Hindustani music at Delhi and Bombay and of Karnatak music at Madras, Vijayawada, Tiruchi and Hyderabad were held. This regular musical event of the year aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis*. An annual music competition confined to young artists is now a regular feature preceding the Sammelan and aimed at discovering new talent. Along with the Sammelan, symposia are organised wherein eminent musicologists discuss the varied problems relating to the develop-

ment of music and examine possibilities of giving it a new direction. "Rhythm and Tempo in Indian Music" was the subject of discussion at the symposium held in 1957.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, the Programme aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between the two systems of music—Hindustani and Karnatak. In this weekly programme, listeners have an opportunity to hear top-ranking artists. Folk music and operas are also broadcast periodically.

Light Music

The planned development of modern light music is another feature of AIR's music policy. Based on classical and folk melodies and making use of old and new lyrics, light music is prepared and presented by a number of stations.

Folk Music

Fully equipped units for 'on the spot' recording of folk music and for their editing and presentation are to be set up soon at a number of stations. Selected folk music now forms an important part of both national and local programmes.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR National Orchestra (*Vadya Vrinda*), set up in 1952, has built up a reportoire of 113 compositions. The *Vadya Vrinda* has recently attempted thematic compositions such as *Meghadootam* and *Kalingavijayam*. Among the new items presented during 1957 were *Jwalamukhi* and *Hariali*, on the occasion of the centenary of India's first struggle for independence.

LITERATURE

In the field of letters, as in that of art and music, an attempt is being made to improve standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages, to create among the people the consciousness of the basic unity of the literatures in various Indian languages and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country.

Sahitya Akademi.

The Sahitya Akademi, which seeks to achieve these objectives, was inaugurated in March 1954. The publication of a *National Bibliography of Indian Literature* to include all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the 14 major languages specified in the Constitution as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. The final text of this bibliography, edited at the National Library, Calcutta, is now being printed.

Preparation of critically edited texts of Kalidasa's works by eminent scholars has made progress. *Meghadoota*, edited by S.K. Dey, has already been published. Prof. Velankar's critical edition of *Vikramorvasiya* is in the press. The text of *Ritusamhara*, collated by the late P.M. Lad, is being finalised by S.K. Dey.

Bharatiya Kavita 1953, an anthology of poems selected from each of the 14 major languages along with their Hindi translations, has been published. A second volume covering the years 1954 and 1955 is in the press.

Histories of Malayalam literature by P.K. Parameswaran Nair and of Bengali literature by Sukumar Sen have been completed and will shortly be publi*h*d.

Selections from the *Adi-Granth* have been compiled, edited and translated into English by a committee of distinguished Sikh scholars under the auspices of the Sahitya Akademi. The translation, which was sponsored by *UNESCO*, will be published shortly. Another publication similarly sponsored by *UNESCO* and prepared under the auspices of the Sahitya Akademi is C. Rajagopalachari's English rendering of selections from the *Kamba Ramayana*.

Twenty-five foreign classics have been selected for translation into all the major Indian languages. Translations of the Chinese classics, *Analects of Confucius* and *Wisdom of Lao Tse*, of the Japanese classic, *Tale of Genji*, of Voltaire's *Candide*, of Moliere's plays, and of Thucydides's *History of the Peloponnesian War* are ready for publication.

Hindi translations of well-known works in other Indian Languages published so far are: (*i*) *Bhagawan Buddha* (Marathi classic by Dharmananda Kosambi), (*ii*) *Mitti Ka Pulla* (Oriya novel by Kalindicharan Panigrahi), (*iii*) *Kerala Simham* (Malayalam novel by K.M. Panikkar), (*iv*) *Aranyak* (Bengali novel by Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyaya), (*v*) *Do Ser Dhan* (Malayalam novel by Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai), (*vi*) *Vaidik Samskriticha Vikas* (Marathi classic by Lakshmanshastri Joshi), (*vii*) *Arogya Niketan* (Bengali novel by Tara Sankar Bandyopadhyaya) and (*viii*) *Amrit Santan* (Oriya novel by Gopinath Mohanti).

Translations of these works in other Indian languages have been taken in hand. *Bhagwan Buddha* has already been published in Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi's novel, *Banabhatta Ki Atmakatha*, has been published in Gujarati, Kannada and Malayalam. Its Bengali translation is in the press. *Mati ki Muraten* (rural sketches in Hindi by Rambriksha Benipuri) has been translated into several languages.

Twenty-one short stories and 101 poems of Tagore are being transliterated into Devanagari script and will shortly be published. The two volumes will then be translated and published in other Indian languages. Selections from classics in all the Indian languages are under preparation and will be published in the original language as well as in translations.

Other publications already brought out include a *Russian—Hindi Dictionary*, a symposium on *Contemporary Indian Literature* and the first number of a half-yearly journal *Indian Literature*. A 'Who's Who' of Indian writers is also under preparation.

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches, and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. These volumes are to be brought out in English, Hindi and Gujerati, the three languages in which Gandhiji wrote or spoke. Work on the collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings which appeared in *Indian Opinion* in South Africa and other material pertaining to the period prior to 1903 has been completed. Translation of the material already

collected has been taken in hand. The first volume in this series consisting of the writings and speeches of Gandhiji from 1884 to 1896 was brought out on January 26, 1958.

Literary Broadcasts

AIR programmes have also made their impact on contemporary Indian literature. The policy of associating eminent literary men in all the regional languages of India as producers of the 'Spoken word' has helped the evolution of a class of literature which is adapted to the special exigencies of a listening audience.

Select broadcast talks are brought out in the form of a quarterly journal, *AIR Selections*, in English and *Prasarika* in Hindi. They are also published in the form of books on different themes.

A National Symposium of Poets, organised for the first time in 1956, is now a regular annual feature providing an opportunity for listeners to listen to the latest compositions of the leading poets in the country.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was convened in 1956. At this *Sahitya Samaroh*, trends in contemporary Indian poetry were reviewed and vital problems concerning Indian literature were discussed. The second *Sahitya Samaroh* meeting in April 1957 devoted itself to contemporary Indian fiction and short stories as also to a discussion on the requirements of language for mass communication.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 with C.D. Deshmukh as Chairman to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public.

The Trust will also publish standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, translations of foreign classics and of Indian classics from one regional language to another and reproduction of the pick of Indian art will receive special attention. The universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books. The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will be the principal publisher of the Trust.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to promote better understanding and good-will by means of exchanges of delegations of artists, students, scholars, publications, exhibitions, art objects, as also through presentation of books, selection of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students' houses and hostels, and subsidising of foreign translations of Indian classics.

Delegations

A cultural delegation of six writers led by Humayun Kabir was sent to attend the Pakistan Cultural Conference held at Kagmari, Dacca,

in February 1957. The Madras University Hockey Team visited Kabul on the occasion of the Afghan Jashan celebrations during August 1957. Nalinaksha Dutt and D. Valisinha were selected to go to Cambodia and J.M. Majumdar, D. Valisinha and Rev. J. Bikkhu to Thailand to participate in the 2,500th Buddha Jayanti Celebrations on the invitation of the Governments of Cambodia and Thailand respectively. A party of musicians and dancers was sent to Nepal to participate in the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations organised by the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu.

A delegation of students from Sikkim visited India at the invitation of the Government of India. Ten Nepalese students were invited as observers to the Fourth Inter-University Youth Festival. A forty-member Rumanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble from Rumania visited India as guests of the Government and gave performances in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A delegation of leaders from Nepal belonging to different political parties and another of prominent women from Russia visited India during 1957. An important writer to visit India during the year was Mr. Halldor Laxness, a Nobel Prize winner in Literature.

Cultural Agreements

To promote cultural relations, cultural agreements were concluded with Poland and Rumania.

Grants

Financial assistance in the form of *ad hoc* grants was given to the following societies engaged in furthering closer cultural contacts: Indo-Egyptian Cultural Association, Cairo ; Indo-Iranian Cultural Association, Teheran ; Indo-Turkish Cultural Association, Istanbul ; Indo-German Cultural Society, Bombay ; Indo-Nepal Friendship Association, Kathmandu ; Tibetan School at Kalimpong ; Ramakrishna Mission Centre in London ; School of Oriental and African Studies, London ; Indian (YMCA) Union and Hostel, London ; Indian Students' Association, Paris ; India League, Sydney; and Indian Students' Associations in the United Kingdom.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949 with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following are worthy of mention: (i) Exchange of eminent scholars, savants and students ; (ii) Maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities ; (iii) Appointment of lecturers in Indian culture abroad ; (iv) Presentation of books and films about India ; (v) Welfare of foreign students in India ; (vi) Reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India ; and (vii) Organisation of summer camps, seminars and social gatherings for the benefit of foreign students in India.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Taqafat-ul-Hind* in Arabic. Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English under the title *Indo-Iranica*. The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and other valuable books about India and undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture.

CHAPTER X

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science was announced on March 13, 1958 in a resolution placed before both Houses of Parliament. The aims of this scientific policy are:

(i) To foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science, and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied, and educational ;

(ii) To ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation ;

(iii) To encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence ;

(iv) To ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity ;

(v) To encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom ;

(vi) And, in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or institutes set up under its control. The Council also awards grants-in-aid to scientists in research institutions and university laboratories in the country, grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career, and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It also maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country. In general, the Council is the chief vehicle of Government's policy for the promotion and co-ordination of scientific and industrial research in India.

Finance

The activities of the Council are mainly financed by the Union Government. Besides other sources of income such as income from royalties and premia on processes leased out, sale of publications, fees and charges levied for consultation, testing, etc., the Council receives gifts of land, buildings and finances from State Governments and others and donations from industrialists. The recurring expenditure of the Council stood at Rs. 2·67 crore during the year 1957-58 and the estimated capital expenditure for the same year stood at Rs. 1·16 crore.

Administration

The Council is administered by a Governing Body with the Prime Minister as President and the Minister for Scientific Research as

Vice-President. Other members include prominent representatives of science, industry and Government. The Governing Body is advised by a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research consisting of eminent scientists, industrialists and others. The Board, in its turn, is assisted by a number of research and other advisory committees.

National Laboratories

Since the advent of Independence, a number of national laboratories and institutes have been set up by the Council at various centres in the country. A list of these is given in Table 42.

Plans are under way for the establishment of a Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute in eastern India and a National Aeronautical Research Laboratory at Bangalore.

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other research laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. The research schemes sponsored by the Council cover a very wide variety of subjects including various branches of physics, chemistry, technology and engineering, dealing with not only fundamental problems but also problems concerning processing of raw materials and utilisation of commodities. There are, at present, more than 360 such schemes in progress in over 70 research centres in the country. Apart from the results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and the development of active centres of independent research work.

An important item of work during the year was the inauguration of a systematic and integrated programme of investigations for the International Geophysical Year.

Pilot Plant

Lately, there has been greater emphasis in the national laboratories on pilot plant investigations, leading up to actual production. An experimental coke oven plant has been set up at the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, and a pilot low-shaft furnace is being set up for the production of iron without the use of coking coal at the National Metallurgial Laboratory, Jamshedpur.

Liaison

Liaison between research and industry has been strengthened by the establishment of regional offices for industrial liaison at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A committee has been set up to consider details of joint action by the research laboratories on the one hand and the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the other, in regard to topical problems concerning industrial development.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research maintains a Directorate for dissemination of scientific information addressed to various types of readers. The Indian National Documentation Centre at Delhi is also maintained by the C.S.I.R.

Some Achievements

A survey of the coal resources of the country by the Central Fuel Research Institute has led to the discovery of large reserves of coal suitable for

TABLE 42

NATIONAL LABORATORIES / INSTITUTES

No.	Name of Laboratory	Location	Functions
1.	National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory.
2.	National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied. Maintenance of Standards. Testing facilities are also available.
3.	Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through six coal survey stations under the Institute.
4.	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels; development of processes for glass and ceramic articles; standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
5.	Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of foods, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology.
6.	National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research.
7.	Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection, immunisation, pharmacology, chemotherapy and experimental medicine.
8.	Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road material and road surfaces.
9.	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems.

No.	Name of Laboratory	Location	Functions
10.	Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology.
11.	Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings.
12.	Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment.
13.	National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection, introduction and large-scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance. Maintenance of a herbarium of economic plants.
14.	Central Salt Research Institute	Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of pure salts, reduction of cost of production ; economic utilisation of byproducts of salt manufacture.
15.	Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery.
16.	Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area.
17.	Indian Institute for Biochemistry & Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of biochemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriology, etc.
18.	Birla Industrial & Technological Museum	Calcutta	A museum to depict the scientific and technological advancement.
19.	Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region).

coking and blending, besides helping coal-producing and coal-consuming industries.

Investigations on the washing possibilities of various types of coals have shown that by judicious processing in coal washeries, it is not only possible to provide the coals required for the iron and steel industry, but also to obtain products utilisable for power generation and manufacture of chemicals and fertilisers.

Studies on the sintering characteristics of iron ore fines of Madhya Pradesh have shown that the fines can be employed for steel production after processing. Studies on the L.D. process have revealed that Indian pig irons can be successfully processed in one step to give steel. Noteworthy among other projects studied in the National Metallurgical Laboratory is the one relating to the replacement of nickel in stainless steel by manganese. The results of beneficiation studies on low-grade manganese ore available as dumps at pitheads in manganese mines are of great value to the industry. Useful work has been done in the beneficiation of chromite, wolfram, graphite and uranium ores.

Studies directed to the production of refractories have shown that fosterite and sillimanite can be profitably utilised as raw materials.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has developed processes for the production of active carbon of high grade.

Two processes, namely, production of manganese sulphate from low-grade manganese ores and cuprous oxide from copper scrap, have been leased out for commercial development from the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.

Cheap grain substitutes with good nutritive value, based on indigenous materials, have been developed at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. A protein-rich multi-purpose food, which can be used with advantage along with other foods to correct deficiencies in proteins, minerals and vitamins, has been formulated from groundnut flour and pulses.

The Central Leather Research Institute has undertaken a series of demonstrations of improved tanning processes developed at the Institute for the benefit of tanners. It has successfully replaced wattle bark by indigenous tanstuffs, and a process for preparing tanning extracts has been worked out. A number of industrial leathers and tanning auxiliaries have been produced in the Institute.

A light-weight, multi-cellular material with excellent heat insulation and mechanical strength properties known as Foam Glass has been produced by a process developed at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur (Calcutta).

Investigations carried out at the Central Building Research Institute have shown that bricks of good quality can be produced from black cotton soil.

The method of all-weather road construction in which locally available soil and aggregates are utilised, developed by the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, is now being tried in some States as pilot plant projects.

A batch process for the production of table salt from crude Sambhar salt has been developed at the Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

The National Botanical Gardens, Lucknow, has collected a large number of plants of economic and medicinal value from various parts of the country ; the distribution of economic plants is being correlated with topography and other edaphic factors.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND ATOMIC ENERGY

Nuclear research is of recent origin in India. Pioneering work in this field was done by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, which carries on fundamental research and advanced study in the field of nuclear physics and mathematics. It is also an important centre for cosmic ray research and has made notable contributions to the theory of elementary particles. The Institute is entrusted with the training of personnel in the field of Atomic Energy.

Another institution connected with nuclear research is the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, which was founded by the late Dr. Meghnad Saha, F.R.S., and was formally inaugurated in 1950.

Atomic Energy Commission

A decision has recently been taken by the Government of India to establish an Atomic Energy Commission with full executive and financial powers. Headed by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy, the Commission will be responsible for formulating policy, preparing the budget of the Department and implementing Government's policy in all matters concerning atomic energy.

Department of Atomic Energy

The scientific aspects of the work entrusted to the Department under the Atomic Energy Act of 1948 are carried out by the Atomic Energy Establishment and the Atomic Minerals Division.

The Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, is the chief centre for research and development in the field of atomic energy and consists of three main groups—the Physics, the Chemistry and the Engineering groups, in addition to the Biology, Medical and Health Divisions.

The more important functions of the Atomic Minerals Division are: (a) geological survey, prospecting, exploration and mining of minerals useful in the production of atomic energy, (b) working and development of atomic minerals on an industrial scale, (c) procurement of atomic minerals, etc.

India's first atomic reactor "Apsara", which is of the swimming pool type, went into operation on August 4, 1956. Designed, engineered and built entirely by Indian personnel except for the fuel elements which were obtained on hire from the U.K., it is the first reactor to go into operation in Asia outside the U.S.S.R.

Work is also in progress on a reactor of the Canadian NRX type, which has been given by the Government of Canada as a gift to India under the Colombo Plan. This reactor is expected to go into operation about the end of 1958.

A third reactor which will enable the study of the effect of different lattices, shapes and sizes of fuel elements, mixed lattices containing uranium or plutonium and thorium is also under construction.

Assisted by a Board of Research in Nuclear Science and Advisory Bodies for Chemistry, Physics, Cosmic Rays, Biology and Medicine, the Department has been providing grants-in-aid for work on specified research projects at various university laboratories and research institutions. Special mention may be made of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, the Bose Institute, Calcutta and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

On the industrial side, it is proposed to produce all the materials required for the full atomic power programme. The Indian Rare Earths (Private) Ltd., established in August 1950, has set up a plant at Alwaye which processes monazite sands and produces rare earth chlorides and carbonates as main products and trisodium phosphate as a by-product. The Thorium Uranium Plant of the company at Trombay treats the residual cake which is left over after the rare earth content of monazite has been extracted.

The Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd., was set up in October 1956, to take over the mineral sand industry of South India.

A small uranium plant which will turn the uranium salt into reactor grade uranium metal is being constructed at Trombay and is expected to go into operation by the end of 1958. A small plant for the fabrication of fuel elements is in the course of construction. A pilot plant for the extraction of uranium from copper tailings is in operation in Ghatsila. Heavy water will be produced in quantity as a by-product at the fertilizer plant which is being built at Nangal. It is also intended to set up a pilot plant for producing beryllium oxide of nuclear purity and sintering it into bricks. Studies are also in progress for the erection of a plant to produce automatically pure graphite.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Communications (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, conducts research in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Ministry of Industries, lays down standard specifications for materials and products.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged on research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahni Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries on research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts post-graduate research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, founded in 1909, provides for advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physics Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

Co-operative research associations for the investigation of problems pertaining specifically to industry have been brought into existence. Associations of this type have already been formed by the Ahmedabad textile industry, the silk and art silk mills of Bombay and the jute mills of Calcutta. An association for the rubber industry is likely to be set up soon.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders valuable research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in the various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

In recent years, medical research in India has gained considerable momentum. Problems relating to the control and cure of diseases, specially those peculiar to Indian climatic conditions and environment, are receiving attention in medical colleges and specialised institutions dealing with medical research. Indian research workers have made notable contributions to the study and chemotherapy of diseases, particularly malaria, leprosy, kalazar, filariasis and cancer.

The Indian Council of Medical Research, founded in 1912, has contributed greatly to the fostering and co-ordination of medical research in India.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals, each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institu-

tions. The All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in the use of preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in and prepares bacterical vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research Institute.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes large-scale manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products and carries out investigations involved in their manufacture. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, amongst others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum.

The Pasteur Institute located at Coonoor is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research established in 1929 sponsors research in both agriculture and animal husbandry in institutions belonging to the Central and State Governments, the universities and other institutions.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in all aspects of agriculture. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale cultural investigations on food crops.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the Indian Dairy Research Institute,

Bangalore, looks after dairy research. The Central Rice Institute and the Central Potato Research Institute devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes, respectively. The Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, is engaged in evolving improved varieties of a number of agricultural commodities.

A large number of commodity committees devote themselves to research in specific commodities such as cotton, sugarcane, coconut, tobacco, oilseeds, arecanut and lac. The Indian Central Cotton Committee has a laboratory for research in cotton technology at Bombay and the Lac Research Institute is located at Ranchi (Bihar).

Although it does not undertake research, the activities of the Directorate of Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine under the Ministry of Agriculture, help research in many ways.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country. These include the mackerel, the sardine and marine prawns. Research stations are to be set up in Bombay, the Gulf of Kutch, Visakhapatnam and the Andamans.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, deals with inland fish—estuarine, riverine and lacustrine and pond fish. The work of the Institute has so far been confined to fish and fisheries of the Ganga and the Mahanadi basins, but the scope is to be enlarged to include the edible fish of ponds, lakes and reservoirs. Problems of water pollution and their effect on fish are also to be investigated.

CHAPTER XI

HEALTH

The figures given below, based on data available in registers of births and deaths, reflect the improvement in the general health of the people since 1947.

TABLE 43

	1947	1954	1955
General death rate per thousand of population	19.7	12.5	11.7
Infant mortality rate	146	113	..
Incidence of deaths per thousand of population on account of:			
(*i*) Fevers	10 8	6 4	4 8
(*ii*) Small-pox	0 1	0 1	0 1
(*iii*) Plague	0 3	0 0	0 0
(*iv*) Cholera	0 4	0 07	0 03
(*v*) Dysentery and diarrhoea	0 8	0 6	0 6
(*vi*) Respiratory diseases	1 5	1 1	1.3
Expectation of life (in years)	26	32	..

Health programmes are the responsibility of State Governments, but certain programmes relating to malaria control, filaria control, family planning and such fields as water supply and sanitation, control of communicable diseases and expansion of training facilities have been initiated and supported by the Centre under the two Plans. The general aim of health programmes under the second Plan is to expand existing health services, to bring them within the reach of all people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of national health.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The anti-malaria measures undertaken in the country since the twenties of the present century touched only a fraction of the estimated 20 crores of people exposed to malaria. The need for a well-conceived, integrated nation-wide scheme to fight the menace was met by the launching of the National Malaria Control Programme in 1953. The Programme is being implemented with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the US Technical Co-operation Mission. The Malaria Institute of India, which co-ordinates the implementation of the programme and distributes supplies, is responsible for research and for the training of staff in methods of malaria control.

At the beginning of 1957-58, about 13.5 crores of people were given protection and 174½ malaria units out of an allotted 200 units were formed and functioning.

A recent study conducted by the Malaria Institute revealed that the mortality rate due to malaria declined from 17.2 per 10 lakh of population in 1951-52 to 12.7 per 10 lakh of population in 1955-56, resulting in a corresponding fall of 67.7 per cent in the consumption of anti-malarials.

In conformity with the experience of other countries, it has been decided to convert the National Malaria Control Programme into the National Malaria Eradication Programme with effect from April 1, 1958. The US Technical Co-operation Administration and the WHO have agreed to assist the Programme during 1958-59 with financial help amounting to 8.7 million and 1.5 million dollars respectively.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1954-55, consists of (a) mass administration of drugs in filarious communities, and (b) anti-mosquito measures. Twenty-two survey units and 46 control units have been allotted to the different States. Surveys covering a population of about 160 lakh in the participating States other than West Bengal and Assam are in progress. Mass therapy has been administered to about 10.65 lakh persons and 3.66 lakh houses have been sprayed with Dieldrin. A centre for practical demonstration and field training has been established at Ernakulam.

Tuberculosis

It has been estimated that nearly 25 lakhs of people suffer from tuberculosis and about 5 lakhs die of it annually. About 90 to 100 crore man-days are lost every year owing to the incidence of this disease. Concerted measures have been taken to combat and control the menace, the more important of which are dealt with in the following paragraph.

The BCG vaccination programme, started in 1948 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, is meant to extend protection to a susceptible population of 17 crores, especially those below 25 years of age. One hundred and forty-nine technical teams, each consisting of a doctor and six technicians, are engaged in field work. By the end of December 1957, over 10 crores of persons were tested and about 3.5 crores of them vaccinated. Simultaneously, the assessment of the efficacy of BCG has been under way since 1954.

Four centres for demonstrating the technique of TB control and providing training to medical and auxiliary personnel have been established at New Delhi, Patna, Trivandrum and Madras. Another will start functioning shortly at Nagpur. Three more such centres will be set up during 1958-59. Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi.

As shown in the following table, there was a considerable increase in the number of TB hospitals, sanatoria and clinics and of the beds therein during the period 1950 to 1956.

TABLE 44

TB HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND CLINICS

	1950	1956
Sanatoria	49	69
TB hospitals	35	71
Clinics	110	174
TB wards	114	146
Beds	10,371	22,138

Under the second Plan, it is proposed to provide 4,000 additional beds, mainly for the segregation of patients living in overcrowded homes in urban areas.

The number of health personnel working in TB institutions in 1955 was: doctors 921; nurses 770; health visitors 104; social workers 7; X-Ray technicians 55; laboratory technicians 71 and general personnel 2,681.

There are 15 after-care colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured. Eight such colonies will be set up during the second Plan period. Approval has already been accorded to the establishment or upgrading of at least one after-care and rehabilitation centre at Delhi, Madras, Lucknow, Amargadh (Bombay,) Poona and Dhubulia (West Bengal).

A five-year national programme based on the recommendations of a technical committee, of which Dr. P.V. Benjamin was convenor, has been formulated. This was in pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Council of Health for tackling the problem on a national emergency basis.

A countrywide survey was started in September 1955 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, the Tuberculosis Centre, Patna, the Tuberculosis Centre, Trivandrum, the UMT Sanatorium, Arogyavaram, Madanapalle, and the Tuberculosis Clinic, Hyderabad, are participating in the survey work. The Delhi, Madanapalle, Trivandrum and Hyderabad units have completed work in their zones. The Patna unit has also completed the survey except for two inaccessible blocks in Patna City.

A TB Seals Sale Campaign is being conducted and BCG Day observed every year to focus the country's attention on this menace. Conferences of TB workers and of those connected with the BCG campaign are also being held periodically to harness the experience of the field workers in combating the disease.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country, engaged, since its establishment in 1939, in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities to combat the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the Secretaries' Conferences, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities for TB personnel and demonstrate advanced methods in the treatment of TB cases.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India was estimated in 1953 at about 15 lakhs. Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Kerala and certain parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bombay are areas of high incidence.

Under the Leprosy Control Scheme, started during the first Plan period, four treatment and study centres (one each in Madras, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh) and 52 subsidiary centres have

been sanctioned in 12 States and Union Territories. The subsidiary centres provide for mass treatment of all cases, detection of cases in the early stages of infection and their treatment and health education of the public. The treatment and subsidiary centres carry out, in addition, a detailed survey to study its epidemiology and assess the results of sulphone therapy. A composite programme for establishment of 100 subsidiary centres, upgrading of leprosy clinics and hospitals, provision of facilities for treatment of leprosy cases in the NES blocks and training of medical personnel has been included in the second Plan.

The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput provides treatment to indoor and outdoor patients at its two hospitals—the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput, and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet. The Mobile Epidemiological Unit of the Institute is visiting 15 centres covering 200 villages.

The Mission to Lepers which was started as early as 1875 is the most important of the voluntary organisations engaged in anti-leprosy work. The Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh and the Gandhi Memorial Trust are also doing valuable work in this field.

Venereal Diseases

It has been estimated that five to seven per cent of the population suffer from syphilis in the States of Bombay, Madras and West Bengal. The hilly tracts extending from Kashmir to Assam also show a high incidence. Endemic syphilis has also been noted. Yaws is found in a few districts of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and the former Hyderabad State. West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh have full-time VD control officers. Pilot projects for the control of yaws are in progress in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra.

A scheme which provides for the establishment of 8 VD clinics at State headquarters and 75 at the district level and for the training of medical and auxiliary personnel has been included in the second Plan.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. A pilot plant for the production of influenza virus vaccine has been set up there.

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer have been under investigation at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, since its establishment in 1952. The Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, was taken over by the Central Government in April 1957. It is proposed to encourage further research in cancer by establishing some new cancer wards or units in the existing hospitals in the country. The Government of India took over the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, in April 1957.

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Disability resulting from nutritional deficiency is a major public health problem all the world over. Dietary and nutrition surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. The estimated daily requirements of an adult person vary between 2,400 and 3,000 calories according to the nature of work. But an average Indian diet, according

to Dr. Aykroyd, formerly Director of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, contains only 1,750 calories. It also lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins.

The general raising of dietary standard is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of Indian economy. In the meantime, however, several measures have been taken to meet nutritional deficiency of certain vulnerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children, industrial workers, etc. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, supply of food yeast as a supplement to the Indian diet and manufacture and popularisation of cheap but nutritious food.

Skimmed milk received from UNICEF is being distributed to an increasing number of persons, and 3,84,600 persons received supplies through maternity and child welfare centres and hospitals during 1955, while the number of beneficiaries among school children during the same period was estimated at 35,35,000. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been implementing programmes of school feeding for some time past. Under this scheme, ch ldren in the primary and elementary schools are supplied milk and in some cases nutritious snacks such as fruits, roasted gram, etc. The Madras Corporation provides school meals to mal-nourished children. Supplements like vitamin tablets and cod liver oil are distributed to under-nourished children in some States. Industrial canteens have been established in big industrial cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad, where workers are provided with tea and snacks; in others meals are supplied on the premises.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of food yeast as a supplement to Indian diets have been conducted in labour colonies in Delhi and certain rural and urban areas in the States of Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The results indicate that food yeast at the rate of ¼ oz. per head per day is acceptable to some people and results in marked improvement in their health. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has succeeded in producing a cheap but nutritious multi-purpose food. Two ounces of this food cost about 1¼ annas and contain proteins, vitamins and minerals in sufficient quantity. Several industrial canteens as well as canteens run by the Southern Railway and other leading firms are using this food.

While research in nutritional problems is carried out at the Centre, mainly under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, regional dietary and nutrition surveys are undertaken in the States. The ICMR runs the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor and also promotes special schemes of research in nutritional problems at universities and other institutions. There are research units in Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore and other cities.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee

The Nutrition Advisory Committee enjoys the status of a national organisation. Established in 1938, it consists of 10 experts, including the Chairman. The Committee's recommendations for nutrition policies during the second Plan period fall into the following broad categories :

(i) Protection of vulnerable groups of the population ;

(ii) Control of specific nutritional diseases ;

(*iii*) Organisation of nutrition work as an integral part of the work of the State Health Departments; and

(*iv*) Nutrition education as part of general health education.

Nutrition Research Laboratories

Research in problems of nutrition has been under way in India since the beginning of this century. The Nutrition Research Laboratories were established in 1929. The functions of these Laboratories are as follows :

(*i*) to carry out researches in all aspects of human nutrition and allied sciences;

(*ii*) to train workers in nutrition, both for public and clinical nutrition work and for a career of research in nutrition;

(*iii*) to prepare suitable educational material for the public; and

(*iv*) to advise public organisations and State and Central Governments on matters pertaining to nutrition whenever called upon to do so.

A special nutrition section was organised in 1943 in the Hygiene and Pathology Branch of the Medical Directorate at the General Headquarters, Ministry of Defence. Another nutrition section was set up in 1945 in the Ministry of Food. In November 1947, the Ministry of Health appointed an adviser on nutrition. Nutrition centres are also in existence in some of the States such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The State Acts empowered local authorities to take action against those responsible for food adulteration. Although adulteration of food was practised on a wide scale, no effective measures were taken by these bodies. There was need to tighten up measures against offenders. Accordingly, Parliament adopted the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, which provided for deterrent punishment to offenders. The Act came into force throughout the country, except Jammu and Kashmir, on June 1, 1955. It prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. About 45,900 prosecutions were launched under the Act upto August 1957. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, envisaged in the Act, were inaugurated on June 1, 1955, and they advise the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

At the beginning of the first Plan period, 128 towns with a population of 50,000 and over, 60 towns with populations between 30,000 and 50,000 and 210 towns with smaller populations had protected water supply. It was estimated that only about 25 per cent of the urban population was served by protected water supply. About 450 lakh people in towns lacked such supply and over 500 lakh people were without sewage facilities.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

Two hundred and fifty-five water supply schemes and drainage schemes for urban areas and 133 for rural areas were approved for execution till the end of March 1956 under the scheme launched by the Union Government on a national basis in 1954. The programme was hampered

by the late start as also by lack of technical personnel and difficulties in the supply of equipment.

A sum of Rs. 28 crore has been provided in the States' second Five-Year Plans for rural schemes, the Centre contributing by way of grants-in-aid Rs. 85 lakh and Rs. 72 lakh during 1956-57 and 1957-58. For the urban areas, the Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 30 crore in the Central Plan and Rs. 23 crore in the States' Plans. A sum of 6.425 million dollars has been made available for the implementation of the scheme by the U.S. Government.

The Plan also envisages training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the programme. Training of 30 engineers in a ten-month course and of 90 engineers and 120 engineering subordinates in a three-month course as also of 120 plant operators and 30 sanitary inspectors has been proposed.

The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance. Three foreign experts, provided by the TCM, are associated with the Organisation.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in the provision of medical relief. Table 45 shows the position in regard to the number of hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated by them and the expenditure involved in their maintenance for the years 1947 to 1955.

TABLE 45

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES: PATIENTS TREATED AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of hospitals and dispensaries	Number of patients treated	Expenditure (in rupees)
1947	3,825	4,30,19,772	4,63,84,083
1948	4,383	5,47,68,123	7,61,41,243
1949 (a)	5,509	8,53,53,125	10,86,08,937
1950 (a)	4,319	6,66,71,549	10,85,39,506
1951 (a)	5,564	8,24,90,434	12,25,71,610
1952	9,497	11,01,98,788	21,80,07,223
1953 (a)	9,600	11,68,69,535	21,59,07,595
1954	9,806	11,34,70,494	22,75,87,535
1955 (b)	9,833	12,67,60,302	30,63,45,533

The following table shows the number of registered medical practitioners and other health personnel at the end of the year 1956 :

TABLE 46

Group	Number
Registered medical practitioners	70,152
Vaids, *Hakims* and other unregistered practitioners	81,857
Compounders	30,536 (b)
Nurses	22,386
Midwives	26,823
Vaccinators	4,300
Dentists	3,283 (b)

(a) Incomplete information
(b) Provisional

Contributory Health Service Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, which came into operation on July 1, 1954, is confined to Delhi and serves over 4 lakhs of Central Government employees and their families. The staffs of ten autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have also been admitted into the Scheme. The contributions are based on a gradual scale varying from 50 nP. to Rs. 12 according to emoluments. There are now 118 full-time medical officers including 26 women doctors and 20 specialists and 397 ancillary staff. The number of dispensaries is 27, including 3 mobile dispensaries to serve beneficiaries residing in outlying areas. The total attendance during 1957 was 32,49,211 as compared to 29,62,265 in 1956.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The health insurance scheme which provides *inter alia* medical benefits to industrial workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, was first introduced in Delhi and Kanpur in February 1952. It now covers 13 lakh workers in the country. Under the scheme, an insured worker is entitled to receive medical help at the State dispensaries, his residence and in hospitals. A total of 15,45,794 new and 49,88,011 old cases were treated at various State Insurance dispensaries and clinics of the panel doctors in 1955-56; and 1,36,951 and 14,477 cases were referred to specialists and for admission in the hospitals, respectively. It has been decided to extend the medical benefits under the scheme to families of insured workers.

Colliery and mica workers receive medical help at insitutions maintained by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. The private employers as well as the States provide medical relief to their employees.

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

Seventy-four primary health centres were established in National Extension Blocks during the first Plan period under a scheme launched in 1954. Each centre serves the Block area with an average population of 66,000 from where a team of health workers covers the surrounding area and looks after the curative and preventive health needs of the area. About 2,000 such centres will be established during the second Plan period in addition to about 1,000 in the Community Project Areas ; 184 of them were already in existence at the end of 1956-57 and 362 were proposed for opening in 1957-58.

Two hundred and one maternity and child welfare centres were set up in backward areas in the country with a Central subsidy by 1955-56. The work of these units will be linked up with primary health centres during the second Plan.

Central Health Service

A Service consisting of all Class I and Class II Medical, Public Health and Research posts under the Government of India (other than those under the control of the Ministry of Railways and Defence) was constituted in 1956. Selection of eligible candidates has been completed and the Service at initial constitution will consist of about 380 Class I posts and about 420 Class II posts.

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

It is an accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate from them contributions of approved value in the existing system of medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and State Governments in this connection.

Dave Committee

A Committee under the chairmanship of Shri D.T. Dave was asked to study and report on the question of establishing uniform standards in respect of education and the regulation of practice of *Vaids*, *Hakims* and homoeopaths. It submitted its report in 1956. The Committee recommended a uniform five-year degree course in *Ayurveda* and *Unani* and a five-and-a-half-year degree course in homoeopathy. Their other recommendations related to the upgrading of existing educational institutions, the provision of facilities for post-graduate research, the preparation of text books and the creation of separate Faculties for *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicine.

Regarding regulation of practice, the Committee recommended the creation of separate Central Councils for *Ayurvedic*, *Unani* and homoeopathic systems of medicine on the lines of the Indian Medical Council. They have also recommended the creation of two separate Directorates for *Ayurvedic*, *Unani* and homoeopathic systems of medicine at the Centre and as far as practicable in the States. The Central Council of Health considered the report in January 1958. Being of opinion that under existing conditions it is not possible to lay down a uniform policy, it has recommended to the State Governments to take such steps as are practicable and desirable for the development of *Ayurveda* and other indigenous systems of medicine. Active encouragement to research has been commended to the Union Government.

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine has been functioning since August 24, 1953 at Jamnagar. Its main functions are to promote research in indigenous systems of medicine and train workers in methods of such research. There is a 50-bed hospital and an outpatient department, besides a pharmacy, a museum and a pathological research laboratory in the Institute. Research programmes under investigation at the Institute, among others, are: (i) the study of *Pandu Roga*, *Grahani*, *Jalodar* and *Amavata* cases and (ii) indentification of crude Ayurvedic drugs, plants and herbs, cultivation of medicinal herbs, etc. A new 'Siddha' unit was started during the year 1956-57. The modern section of the Institute investigated and studied diagnosis and treatment in *Ayurvedic* and *Siddha* systems of 134 cases from the point of view of modern medicine.

Ad hoc schemes of research in *Ayurveda* and *Unani* are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-Governmental research organisations.

Uniform Standards in Education

There are more than 50 colleges and schools for the teaching of the *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicine in the country, but the methods of teaching, the courses of studies and the standards of examination differ from institution to institution. At its third annual meeting held at Raj-

kot in February 1954, the Central Health Council recommended a five-year degree course and the prescription of minimum standards in the matter of admissions and curricula. A post-graduate training centre in *Ayurveda* was started at Jamnagar in July 1956.

Regulation of Practice

Attempts to regulate practice in the indigenous systems of medicine date from the second decade of the present century. By now, State Boards have been set up in almost all States for this purpose.

Homoeopathy

In 1955, the Government of India approved a five-year degree course in homoeopathy. Under the second Plan, it is proposed to upgrade five existing teaching institutions, prepare a homoeopathic pharmacopoeia and encourage schemes of research. In some States, Boards for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy have also been set up.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are operative in all the States except the States of Rajasthan and Mysore. Steps have been taken in these two States also for setting up the necessary machinery.

Under the Drugs Act, the Union Government has powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. The provisions of the Act were made even more stringent by the enactment of the Drugs (Amendment) Act passed in March 1955. Among other provisions, penalty for offences under the Act has been enchanced to three years' imprisonment. All patent and proprietary drugs must disclose their formulae on the labels.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments with a view to securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of 'objectionable' advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the Customs and Postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. The Assistant Drugs Controllers at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and New Delhi and the Technical Officer, Cochin, have been appointed as officers for the purpose of rule 5 (1) of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Rules, 1955, to advise the Collectors of Customs. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations

and Consulates abroad. Offences under the Act are punishable with six months' imprisonment and/or fine. The Government of India has decided that in view of the importance attached to family planning in the national health programme, advertisements of contraceptives should, however, be permitted.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory at Guindy in Madras, established in 1948, manufactures enough vaccine to meet the country's requirements and its output is being drawn upon by international organisations like WHO and UNICEF to meet the BCG requirements of South-East Asian countries. It is noteworthy that 4,43,280 ccs. of Tuberculin and 1,93,790 ccs. of BCG vaccine were supplied to indentors in India till the end of November in 1957 and 25,800 ccs. of Tuberculin and 64,560 ccs. of BCG vaccine were supplied to Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli (1906) supplies India's entire needs of vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, anti-venom sera, tetanus anti-toxins, diphtheria toxoid and diphtheria anti-toxin. Influenza vaccines are manufactured at the Influenza Centre, Coonoor.

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, has already gone into production and produced 140 lakh mega-units of penicillin in 1956. If a 60 per cent expansion programme, which is under consideration, is taken up, the factory will be able to meet almost the entire demand for penicillin in the country and reduce imports worth nearly Rs. 2 crore every year. The factory is also to undertake the manufacture of other antibiotics like Streptomycin and Chloromycetin. A well-equipped research laboratory has also been started.

The DDT factory at Delhi went into production on March 25, 1955. Its existing production capacity is one ton per day which is shortly to be raised to two tons. Another factory with a capacity of 1,400 tons per annum is being set up soon at Alwaye in Kerala. When the two factories go into full production, the country's dependence on imports to meet the present requirements of DDT will be considerably reduced.

In pursuance of the recommendations of an expert committee appointed in 1952-53, which were reviewed by representatives of the Central and State Governments in 1955, several measures have been taken for stabilising cinchona cultivation in India, such as effecting substantial reduction in the import of synthetic anti-malarial drugs, exploring markets for Indian quinine in foreign countries and evolving a uniform price for quinine. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Indian Council of Medical Research are investigating the possibilities of using quinine produced in India for purposes other than anti-malarial.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs which rank among the best in the world market. The Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. produces 500 tons of BHC (benzene hexachloride) per year. Approval for the production of 1,500 tons of BHC per year has been accorded to the Tatas.

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having four depots at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring a supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved patterns to Govern-

ment, semi-Government and certain non-Governmental institutions. Over 9,000 regular and a large number of casual indentors draw supplies from these depots.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 49 medical colleges, 7 dental colleges and 55 other institutions for training in the allopathic system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges at Bhopal, Jamnagar, Ranchi, Kanpur, Pondicherry, Jabalpur, Hubli and Kozhikode was sanctioned during the first two years of the second Plan. In addition to this, expansion of 11 medical colleges so as to admit 100 additional students was also sanctioned.

With a view to giving post-graduate training to select doctors, a scheme to upgrade certain departments has been in operation since 1948, and the following institutions have been upgraded so far: Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras; Institute of Venereology, Government General Hospital, Madras; Institute of Anatomy, Stanley Medical College, Madras; All-India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore; Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay; Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi; Thoracic Survey Unit, Christian Medical College, Vellore; Bernard Institute of Radiology, Government General Hospital, Madras; Upgraded Department of Paediatrics, Madras Medical College, Madras; the Department of Pathology, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.

Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine have been started in the medical colleges at Nagpur, Dibrugarh, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Trivandrum, Gwalior, Lucknow and Laheriasarai and sanction for their establishment in the colleges at Madras, Jaipur, Calcutta and Utkal has been given.

All-India Medical Institute

An All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, which aims at self-sufficiency in post-graduate medical education in India, was set up in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. An under-graduate medical college with 121 students and a post-graduate course in the Department of Orthopaedics have already started functioning. Besides the medical college, the Institute will have a dental college, a nursing college, a post-graduate teaching centre and a 650-bed hospital.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Vellore and New Delhi. Besides, many State and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term courses with the help of grants from the Centre. Provision has been made under the second Plan to assist the State Governments in the training of 36,000 *dias*. There are also

schemes under the second Plan to train 1,700 health visitors as against a target of 600 under the first Plan. The Malaria Institute of India is conducting a training course for health personnel working under the schemes to control malaria and filaria. Students from certain Asian and African countries also received training at the Institute during 1954-55. A training scheme for maternity and child welfare workers is in operation under the auspices of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Training of Auxiliary Medical Workers

A scheme to train auxiliary medical workers received the approval of the Union and State Governments in 1954. It envisages a two-year course in elementary curative and preventive medicine, minor surgery, sanitation and hygiene, laboratory techniques, health education and, in the case of women workers, also midwifery. Those trained under the scheme will not be allowed to set up independent practice. They are expected to work as aides to the doctors and serve the Government for at least five years.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme, as laid down by the Planning Commission, are (i) to obtain an accurate picture of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India; (ii) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated ; and (iii) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies.

Out of Rs. 497 lakh—Rs. 400 lakh in the Central sector and Rs. 97 lakh in the States' sector—provided for family planing in the second Plan, Rs. 373.25 lakh are for family planning clinics, Rs. 15.75 lakh for training, Rs. 50 lakh for education, Rs. 50 lakh for research and Rs. 8 lakh for Central organisations. About 2,500 clinics—2,000 in rural and 500 in urban areas—will be opened during the Plan period. The pattern of Central grants to the State Governments, local bodies and voluntary organisations in this respect is as follows:

Non-recurring expenditure—100%

Recurring expenditure—as indicated below:

TABLE 47

	State Governments and local bodies	Voluntary organisations	
		Urban	*Rural*
First year	80%	100%	100%
Second year	70%	80%	100%
Third year	50%	80%	100%
Fourth year	30%	80%	100%
Fifth year	20%	80%	100%

During the first Plan period, 147 clinics were opened, and 205 clinics, maintained by the State Governments, local bodies and voluntary organisations received grants. Out of the Plan target of 2,500 clinics, 300 in rural and in urban areas were to be opened by March 1958. The latest available number of clinics sanctioned is as follows:

TABLE 48

	Sanctioned during 1956—57		Sanctioned during 1957—58	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
State Governments	19	21	192	55
Local Bodies	..	1	..	18
Voluntary Organisations	1	3	22	45
	20	25	214	118

A high-power Family Planning Board has been constituted at the Centre to formulate family planning programmes. Family Planning Boards are also functioning in the States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, U.P., West Bengal and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. The States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan have also appointed full-time Family Planning Officers. Training in the technique of family planning is imparted at the Family Planning and Research Centre at Bombay, the Family Planning, Training, Demonstration and Experimental Centre at Ramanagram (Mysore) and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta. Grants to open regional training centres have been given to the States of Kerala, Madras, U.P., M.P., West Bengal and Punjab. Efforts are made to educate public opinion with the help of pamphlets, posters, films, exhibitions, children's days, etc.

Research

Research on contraceptives is being carried on at the Contraceptive Testing Unit, Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta and Pharmacology Department, Lucknow University, Lucknow. Suitable contraceptives are tested at the Contraceptive Testing Unit and recommended for use in the family planning clinics.

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CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs throughout the country. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and a machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956, which recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nationwide prohibition speedily and effectively.

At the end of 1956, the area in which prohibition was in force was 32.2 per cent of the total area and its population 39.9 per cent of the country's population. The following table gives the State-wise breakdown of the area and population under prohibition:

TABLE 49

AREA AND POPULATION UNDER PROHIBITION*

States and Territories	Total area (sq. miles)	Area under prohibition (sq. miles)	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2	Total population (in lakhs)	Population of dry areas (in lakhs)	Percentage of col. 6 to 5
Andhra Pradesh..	1,05,700	56,693	53.6	312.6	199.0	63.6
Assam ..	85,062	3,860	4.5	90.4	15.0	16.6
Bombay ..	1,90,668	1,69,964	89.1	482.7	452.5	93.7
Kerala ..	14,937	8,615	57.6	135.5	70.2	67.9
Madhya Pradesh	1,71,300	30,119	17.6	260.7	55.2	21.2
Madras ..	50,174	50,174	100.0	299.7	299.7	100.0
Mysore ..	74,861	47,883	64.1	194.0	119.3	61.5
Orissa ..	60,250	25,631	42.5	146.5	82.8	56.5
Punjab	47,062	2,329	4.9	161.3	11.2	6.9
Rajasthan ..	1,32,098	34	—	159.7	0.1	—
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,13,423	19,350	17.6	632.1	135.3	21.4
Himachal Pradesh	10,922	1,648	15.1	11.1	2.0	18.0
TOTAL ..	10,56,457	4,16,300	39.4	2,886.3	1,444.1	50.0

*The figures for area and population for reorganised States given in 'INDIA 1957' were provisional and these have now been revised.

Programme and Policy

An interim programme has been formulated by the Planning Commission. While stressing the importance of evolving a common approach, the Commission has left it to each State to fix a target date and to formulate its policy in accordance with local conditions and circumstances. Pending a detailed scrutiny of the proposals made by the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, the Planning Commission has commended the following steps to the States:

(i) Discontinuance of advertisements and other inducements for the use of alcoholic drinks;

(ii) Stoppage of drinking in public premises (hotels, restaurants, clubs) and at public receptions. (In applying this rule, care should be taken to ensure that the rights of foreign missions are not affected and foreign visitors and tourists are not put to inconvenience or harassment);

(iii) The setting up of technical committees to draw up phased programmes with the object of

   (a) reducing progressively the number of liquor shops both in the rural and urban areas;

   (b) gradually increasing the number of closed days during the week for liquor shops;

   (c) reducing the supplies to liquor shops;

   (d) progressively reducing the strength of liquor produced by distilleries in India;

   (e) closing of shops in and near specified industrial and development project areas;

   (f) removal of shops to places away from the main streets and living quarters in towns and villages;

(iv) Taking of active steps to encourage and promote the production of cheap and health-giving soft drinks;

(v) Assistance to private agencies in the organisation of recreation centres; and

(vi) Prohibition to be made a major item of constructive work in national extension and community project areas and in rural welfare extension projects.

Progress

All States of the Indian Union except Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal have taken steps to enforce a phased programme of total prohibition. A Prohibition Board has been constituted in Bihar for preparing a phased programme.

Total prohibition has been enforced throughout the State of Madras and the law recently stiffened by providing for enchanced penalties and summary trial for prohibition crimes. In Bombay the existing wet areas—the Aurangabad (except East Khandesh district) and Nagpur Divisions—which became part of the State as a result of the States reorganisation in November 1956, will go dry from April 1, 1959. In Andhra Pradesh, the administration of prohibition law has been entrusted to the police department and vigorous steps have been taken to effectively implement total prohibition in the area of the former Andhra State. All toddy shops in the Telangana area are to be shifted from populous areas and all opium addicts are to be licensed.

The entire district of Kamrup in Assam has been declared a dry area. In Orissa, prohibition has been extended to the Ganjam and Koraput districts, facilitating thereby the effective enforcement of the law in the neighbouring districts of Andhra Pradesh. In the non-prohibition areas of Orissa, steps are being taken to progressively reduce the number of liquor and drug shops and to extend dry days to cover pay days and the two days following, as also national holidays. Legislative measures to strengthen the prohibition law of 1956 have also been taken. In Rajasthan the Legislature will soon take up the Rajasthan Prohibition Bill for enactment.

All toddy shops in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been closed permanently and liquor shops closed for five days in the week. The policy of gradual prohibition in Delhi is being continued and steps were taken recently to ban the advertising of liquor, prohibit drinking in public, restrict serving of liquor in clubs, prohibit the sale of drinks to persons under the age of 25, increase dry days to two days in the week and declare national holidays as dry days.

The campaign in favour of prohibition through posters, films, journals, etc., has been intensified with the establishment of the National Committee for the Prevention of Alcoholism. In October-November 1957, the Committee held a conference which was attended by well-known figures in the prohibition movement from abroad as well as by doctors, administrators and social workers. Prohibition weeks continue to be organised and those held during 1957 evoked considerable popular enthusiasm.

In furtherance of the aim to introduce total prohibition of the consumption of opium throughout the country by 1959, a progressive cut of 10 per cent every year in the quota of opium allowed to the States' Excise Departments is being effected. The State Governments in turn have been applying cuts in the quota of opium supplied to licensed vendors. Sale of opium husk as well as its import from outside the State has been banned in the dry areas of Uttar Pradesh. There has been complete prohibition of *charas* in India since 1946. The sale of *ganja* has been prohibited throughout Uttar Pradesh from April 1, 1956. The Government *ganja* store-house in Madras was closed in 1949-50. A permit system has been in force in Bombay since 1947 under which *ganja* and *bhang* are supplied to registered addicts from Government depots in restricted quantities. All licenced selling of opium, *ganja* and *bhang* has been discontinued in the Kutch and Saurashtra areas. The cultivation of *ganja* and its sale and import have been prohibited in Mysore. In other States, the issue price as well as the retail price of *ganja* and *bhang* have been greatly enhanced to discourage their consumption.

A conference called by the Narcotics Commissioner of the Government of India reiterated an earlier decision to stop the oral consumption of opium by April 1959. It also called upon the State Governments to ban the consumption of *ganja*, *charas* and other hemp drugs by that date.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366 A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, the following special measures against immoral traffic are in force in

the States:

The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act (Act XI of 1923).
The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act V of 1930).
The Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act VI of 1933).
The UP Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act VIII of 1933).
The Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act IV of 1935).
The Madhya Pradesh Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act III of 1953).
The Bihar Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act III of 1948).
The Mysore Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act VIII of 1936).
The Travancore-Cochin Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act IV of 1952).
The Saurashtra Prevention of Prostitution Act (Act VIII of 1952).
The Hyderabad Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act XLIX of 1952).
The Ajmer Prevention of Prostitution Act (Act I of 1953).
The Patiala Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act II of 2004 *Bikrami*).
The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Jammu & Kashmir Act of 1954).
The Uttar Pradesh Naik Girls' Protection Act (Act VII of 1929).
The Uttar Pradesh Minor Girls' Protection Act (Act VIII of 1929).
The Bombay Devadasi Protection Act (Act X of 1934).
The Madras Devadasi (Prevention of Dedication) Act (Act XXXI of 1947).

The Madras Act has been extended to the State of Andhra and the Bengal Act to Delhi. The Bombay Devadasi Protection Act, 1934, and the Madras Devadasi (Prevention of Dedication) Act, 1947, declare illegal the practice of dedicating women or girls as *devadasis*. The Uttar Pradesh Naik Girls' Protection Act, 1929, authorises District Magistrates to remove minor girls of the Naik caste from the custody of their guardians, if it is suspected that such girls are being trained as prostitutes. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, received the assent of the President on December 30, 1956.

There are several institutions which aim at making good citizens out of fallen women. The more important of such institutions are the two Stri Sadanas maintained by the State of Madras. The Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram of Bombay, the Good Shepherd Home in Madras, Crispin's Home in Poona, the Salvation Army Home, the Fendall Home and the All-Bengal Women's Union Home in West Bengal and the Khushalbagh Mission Orphanage at Gorakhpur. Out of 80 Homes and about 330 Rescue Shelters which are being opened in various parts of the country with assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board during the second Plan period, some are meant for lodging and reclaiming women and girls recovered from houses of ill-repute.

Juvenile Delinquents

Children Acts are in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Bombay Act was extended to the former States of Ajmer and Delhi. The Borstal Schools Acts, which are slightly different in scope, are in operation in the States of Andhra, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 has also been enforced in all the bigger States and some Union Territories. There are 67 remand homes, 49 certified schools, 7 reformatory schools, 8 borstal schools and 5 juvenile jails in the country.

Besides formal education, vocational training in a number of trades is imparted to the inmates of the three types of institutions referred to above. Some of these institutions also provide juvenile delinquents, on their release, with implements and money to enable them to settle down in trades learnt by them while in school. Others provide follow-up services. The inmates of the certified schools are given training in citizenship and democratic living and encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities, such as sports, debates, dramas, music and scouting.

Beggars

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Section 55 (i) (b) and 109 (b). Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 as those committing public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. The following special Acts have been passed to prohibit begging in public places:

The Bombay Prevention of Beggary Act, 1945.
The Bengal Vagrancy Act, 1943.
The Bihar Prevention of Beggary Act, 1952.
The Madras Prevention of Beggary Act, 1945.
The Cochin Vagrancy Act, 1945.
The Hyderabad Prevention of Beggary Act, 1941.
The Mysore Prevention of Beggary Act, 1944.
The Travancore Prohibition of Begging Act, 1945.
The Bhopal Prevention of Beggary Act, 1947.

Begging is also prohibited in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh under the respective Municipalities Acts. The Police Acts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras City also provide measures against begging.

There are institutions in the States for the custody, care and assistance of beggars in their rehabilitation. There are 18 certified institutions with a total capacity for 2,000 beggars in Bombay. West Bengal has 8 beggar homes with accomodation for 2,050. There are 7 similar institutions in Madras, 8 including 3 relief settlements in Kerala and 2 in the Union Territory of Delhi. There is a Beggar Home each in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. The inmates of these homes are provided with food, clothing, education, facilities for physical culture and vocational training. The money seized from the vagrants is used for their common benefit such as the purchase of radio sets. Annual sports are a regular feature of the homes. Programmes of *bhajans* and folk songs are organised. The inmates are taken to places of interest like the zoo and the museum and are treated to cinema shows.

Bal Sahyog

A novel type of vagrant home-cum-training centre is in existence in New Delhi in which the inmates take part in the management of the home. Juvenile vagrants are picked up by contact clubs operating in different parts of the city and are given training in carpentry, tin-smithy, tailoring, spinning, weaving and canning. The home also offers adequate facilities for the education and recreation of the inmates.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board, set up in August 1953, is an autonomous body through which funds made available under the Plan by the Government* are distributed to voluntary social service oganisations for "strengthening, improving and extending" the existing activities in the field of social welfare and for developing new programmes and carrying out pilot projects. It is also charged with the task of exploring the need for and the possibility of implementing new welfare activities.

Among the various schemes directly sponsored by the Board are the Welfare Extension Projects, Urban Family Welfare Projects and the training programmes. Welfare Boards, consisting mainly of women social workers and representatives of the State Governments, have also been constituted

* Rs. 4 crore under the first Plan and Rs. 14 crore under the second Plan.

and are functioning in all the States. Since its inception the Board has sanctioned Rs. 110 lakh by way of yearly grants-in-aid to 4,185 institutions and Rs. 88.10 lakh as long-term grants to 482 institutions.

Welfare Extension Projects

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was launched on August 15, 1954. Each of these projects covers a group of about 25 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise *balwadis* (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped and the delinquents), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities. Care has been taken to avoid duplication of activities conducted by governmental and non-governmental organisations in the areas covered by the Welfare Extension Projects.

The coverage of these projects between August 1954 and December 1957 is indicated in the table below:

TABLE 50

WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS

	Number of Welfare Extension Projects	Number of centres	Villages covered	Population covered (in lakhs)	Total expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)*	CSWB'S contribution (in lakhs of rupees)
August 1954 to March 1956	292	1,150	6,000	55	32.40	21.60
April 1956 to December 1957	138	828	3,715	32	30.00	20.00
TOTAL	430	1,978	9,715	87	62.40	41.60
Welfare Extension Projects of the New Type						
April 1957 to January 1958	42	588	4,200	20		
†As estimated at the end of the second Plan period (March 1961)	1,550	13,250	1,19,000	715.00	1,503.00	736.00

The Project Implementing Committee is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each Welfare Extension Project area. Each project area is generally divided into 4 or 5 centres of 5 villages each, each centre being under the charge of a trained *gram sevika*, who is assisted by a midwife or a *dai* and a craft assistant. The expenditure on each project during the first Five-Year Plan was Rs. 25,000. Half of this amount was contributed by the Board as grants-in-aid, while the other half was raised from other sources such as the State Governments, local bodies and public contributions. From April 1, 1957, the Board has undertaken all work relating to the welfare of women and children in the Community Development blocks and most of the welfare extension projects will be established in com-

* Exclusive of expenditure met from local contributions.

† This includes both old and new types of projects.

munity development block areas. Each project covers about 100 villages and a population of 60,000 to 70,000.

For the execution of this programme, 1,300 *gram sevikas*, 39 midwives had received training up to the end of August 1957 and 1,045 *gram sevikas* and 254 midwives were under training.

Urban Family Welfare Scheme

A scheme called the Urban Family Welfare Scheme has been sponsored for promoting the welfare of women. Under this, industrial co-operatives are being formed for starting small-scale industries in selected urban areas. Each of these industries will provide employment (mainly at their homes) to about 500 women of lower middle class families. According to an estimate, a woman employed in this way earns between Re. 1 and Rs. 1.50 per day. Five such units benefitting 2,500 families have already gone into production at Delhi, Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Poona. A few others will be set up shortly in Assam, Bombay, Kerala, Mysore and West Bengal, the aim being to set up 20 such units by the end of the second Plan period for the benefit of 10,000 families.

Other Programmes

On the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, a comprehensive programme for starting 80 after-care homes, at the rate of 5 each for a State, and nearly 330 shelters, at the rate of one in each district, has been formulated. The homes will provide appropriate training and meet other needs of persons discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions and rescued women and girls and render necessary assistance for their economic rehabilitation. The shelters will receive discharged and rescued persons and send them to the homes, assisting their rehabilitation in certain cases. The following table indicates the progress made in this direction:

TABLE 51

	Number of State homes	Number of District shelters	Number of production units	Number of beneficiaries
From April 1956 to December 1957	31	90	31	10,000
As estimated at the end of the second Plan period (March 1961)	80	330	80	40,000

The Board has formulated three new programmes of social welfare to be implemented during the rest of the second Plan period. One of these is the starting of 100 pilot Welfare Extension Projects in urban areas; the second relates to the provision of facilities to enable women in the age group 25 to 30 years to attain the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for recruitment as welfare workers like *Gram Sevikas*, midwives, primary teachers etc., and the third makes provision for basic welfare services in *Gramdan* villages. All these programmes are to be worked through voluntary welfare organisations, to which grants-in-aid will be made by the Board.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Of nearly 88.6 lakh displaced persons from Pakistan who had migrated to India till the end of 1957, 47.4 lakhs came from West Pakistan and the rest from East Pakistan. While the large-scale influx of such persons from West Pakistan came to an end some years ago, migrants from East Pakistan continued to enter the country in considerable numbers till October 1956, when their entry came to be regulated by a system of priorities in the issue of migration certificates.

The assistance provided by Government towards the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons till the end of December 1957 and the State-wise distribution of the displaced population are shown in the tables below.

TABLE 52

EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

(In crores of rupees)

	On D.P.s from West Pakistan	On D.P.s from East Pakistan	Total
Grants	80.11	60.13	140.24
Loans	25.39	33.37	58.76
Housing	59.82	30.38	90.20
Establishment	1.95	.45	2.40
Compensation	74.00	—	74.00
Loans by Rehabilitation Finance Administration (up to 31.12.57)	7.97	4.28	12.25
Miscellaneous	.01	—	0.01
Dandakaranya Scheme ..	—	.25	.25
TOTAL	249.25	128.86	378.11

TABLE 53

DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED POPULATION

State	Number of Displaced Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	..	4,000	4,000
Assam	3,33,000	1,54,000	4,87,000
Bihar	17,000	50,000	67,000
Bombay	54,000	3,61,000	4,15,000
Madhya Pradesh	51,000	1,59,000	2,10,000
Madras	1,000	8,000	9,000
Mysore	2,000	5,000	7,000
Orissa	10,000	2,000	12,000
Punjab	16,11,000	11,26,000	27,37,000
Rajasthan	1,64,000	2,09,000	3,73,000
Uttar Pradesh	54,000	4,32,000	4,86,000
West Bengal	15,94,000	15,69,000	31,63,000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,000	—	4,000
Delhi	30,000	4,71,000	5,01,000
Himachal Pradesh	1,000	4,000	5,000
Manipur	1,000	1,000	2,000
Tripura	2,36,000	1,38,000	3,74,000
TOTAL	*41,63,000*	*46,93,000*	*88,56,000*

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

Over 97 per cent of the displaced persons from East Pakistan are concentrated in West Bengal (31.63 lakhs), Assam (4.87 lakhs) and Tripura (3.74 lakhs), the rest being dispersed in Bihar (67,000), Orissa (12,000), Uttar Pradesh (6,000) and Manipur (2,000). 2.64 lakh persons were still being maintained at the end of 1957 in 168 camps located in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura. Unattached women and children, and old and infirm displaced persons were being cared for in 44 homes and infirmaries in the eastern zone with accommodation for about 60,000 inmates.

About 46,000 displaced persons in Bihar have been dispersed to rehabilitation sites and the rest are expected to be settled by the end of 1958. Nearly 4,000 persons still being maintained at the Charbatia Camp in Orissa are also to be dispersed to rehabilitation sites by the end of 1958. Uttar Pradesh and Manipur have practically completed their rehabilitation programme. About 75,000 out of 1,28,000 families in Assam have been provided with rehabilitation assistance and the rest will be resettled during the next two years. In spite of paucity of available cultivable land and limited scope for industries in Tripura, 53,000 out of 83,000 displaced families have been given rehabilitation assistance and the rest are expected to be settled by the end of the second Plan period. West Bengal has already provided assistance to 28.99 lakh persons in their rehabilitation.

The rapid rehabilitation of the camp population under the Land Development Scheme for Rural Rehabilitation, the Dandakaranya and the Raima Serma Valley Scheme is receiving special attention. Homes are being constructed for the unattached, old and infirm who may have to be maintained by Government for a relatively longer time.

To resettle 4.9 lakh families of the displaced persons from East Pakistan, loans to the extent of Rs. 50 crore have so far been advanced. With a view to rehabilitating surplus displaced population in States other than West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, 65 schemes providing for the settlement of 7,834 families on 42,462 acres of land have already been sanctioned involving a cost of Rs. 3.39 crore. Under this scheme, 2,021 displaced families have been rehabilitated in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Possibilities are being explored to locate over 2 lakh acres of land for the purpose of rehabilitation in the States of Bombay, U. P., Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

Till the end of 1957, a sum of Rs. 142.67 lakh has been sanctioned as house building loans to the displaced persons in urban areas. The table below indicates the State-wise location and the total number of the residential units constructed:

TABLE 54

State	No. of residential units		
	By Government	By D.P.s with the State assistance	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	452	560	1,012
Assam	23	27,290	27,313
Bihar	676	3,409	4,085
Manipur	—	607	607
Orissa	—	2,520	2,520
Tripura	—	73,130	73,130
Uttar Pradesh	1,173	—	1,173
West Bengal	6,039	2,73,600	2,79,639
TOTAL	8,363	3,81,116	3,89,479

In addition, 137 squatters' colonies have been selected for regularisation, of which colonies providing for 6,733 families have been regularised. A sum of Rs. 264.48 lakh has been sanctioned for development of 71 urban and rural colonies.

Up to June 1957, about 32,000 persons received training in various arts and crafts and about 6,000 were undergoing training. To provide employment to the displaced persons in development schemes, Contracts Divisions have been set up, the one in West Bengal employing about 4,000 displaced persons daily. About 2.08 lakh displaced persons have so far been placed in employment through the medium of employment exchange. Twenty schemes have been sanctioned for the setting up or expansion of the medium industries. These will cost about Rs. 2.60 crore and provide employment to about 10,000 persons. During 1957, 18 schemes of small-scale industries were sanctioned. These will cost Rs. 15.28 lakh and offer employment to 2,730 displaced persons.

For the education of the displaced students in the eastern region, the opening of 1,529 primary schools, 22 secondary schools and 20 colleges has been sanctioned. During 1957, the expenditure on displaced students was estimated at Rs. 146.9 lakh.

With a view to resettling a sizeable displaced population, an area of 80,000 sq. miles is being developed on the borders of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh under the Dandakaranya Scheme. It is expected that before the onset of the monsoon, 1,000 acres of land will be reclaimed for the purpose of setting up a small colony of 100 displaced families.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

Though relief camps for displaced persons from West Pakistan have long been closed down, about 20,000 unattached women and children and old and infirm persons are still being maintained in homes and infirmaries organised and run by Government and 2,250 such persons maintained in private homes continued to receive gratuitous relief. Over Rs. 6 crore have been spent on the maintenance, education and technical training of the inmates of these homes and infirmaries. An effort is being made to train and educate the able-bodied and young and to disperse others with rehabilitation grants and cash allowances before tansferring the administration of these homes to State Governments.

About 50 per cent of the 47.40 lakh displaced persons from West Pakistan have been settled on evacuee land and in occupations ancillary to agriculture. Fifty per cent of displaced non-agriculturist population has been accommodated in evacuee houses and new constructions for the other half put up. Of the 19 new townships set up in the western region, the Central Government were directly associated with the construction and administration of four townships of Faridabad, Rajpura, Nilokheri and Hastinapur. By the end of December 1957, about 1.63 lakh residential units were constructed by Government and displaced persons with governmental assistance. The following table shows the State-wise distribution of the residential units constructed.

Besides about 2·00 lakh displaced non-agriculturists have been provided with gainful employment in the services and trades and about 90,000

TABLE 55

State	Number of residential units constructed		
	By Government	By displaced persons with State assistance	Total
Andhra Pradesh	21	..	21
Bihar	547	..	547
Bombay	38,466	4,374	42,840
Delhi	33,700	7,989	41,689
Jammu and Kashmir ..	500	1,200	1,700
Kerala	..	1,324	1,324
Madhya Pradesh	5,664	23	5,687
Madras	92	..	92
Mysore	53	2	55
Punjab	45,099	2,426	47,525
Rajasthan	2,274	977	3,251
Uttar Pradesh	12,340	6,114	18,454
TOTAL	1,38,756	24,429	1,63,185

have been given vocational and technical training. An aggregate of Rs. 22.85 crore has been advanced as loans through the State governments and the Rehabilitation Finance Administration to enable the urban displaced population to set up trades and industries. In addition, 85 schemes for medium and small-scale industries have been sanctioned, involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.27 crore. These schemes are expected to open up employment opportunities for 8,700 persons.

A sum of Rs. 1.80 crore was advanced to educational, medical and cultural institutions as graints-in-aid for providing facilities to displaced students. In addition, a sum of Rs. 36.58 lakh was paid as grants to the State Governments for providing financial assistance to displaced students.

COMPENSATION

The Final Compensation Scheme, approved by Parliament in September 1955, replaced the Interim Compensation Scheme sanctioned in November, 1953. Under this scheme, a compensation pool was created out of all evacuee property valued at Rs. 100 crore and a Government contribution of Rs. 85 crore in the shape of Government built property constructed for displaced persons. This pool is being utilised to compensate displaced claimants for the immovable property left behind by them in Pakistan. Property of the value of Rs. 10,000 and under—accounting for 90 per cent of evacuee property and 97 per cent of Government built property is sold to the displaced claimants and non-claimants at the reserve price. The loans advanced towards their purchase are adjusted against their claims. Besides,

the Scheme provides for payment in cash of verified claims up to Rs. 10,000. Since May 1957 cash payment of such claims is restricted to Rs. 1,000, the balance being paid in 4 per cent National Plan Savings Certificates.

Up to the end of December 1957, a sum of Rs. 74.00 crore was paid as compensation to 2.47 lakh claimants. This amount includes Rs. 43.37 crore paid in cash, Rs. 18.85 crore in property and Rs. 11.78 crore by adjustment of public dues. In addition, 79,109 claimants have been paid the first instalment of compensation under the Interim Scheme and 1,67,459 claimants full compensation under the Final Scheme. As many as 26,767 cer-certificates of admissibility of compensation have also been issued. Compensation was paid till the end of 1957 to about half the total number of claimants (4.60 lakh). Payment to the rest is expected to be made during the next two years.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Relief Organisation to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., is in the process of being established. The Organisation will ensure that:

(i) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn up ahead of an emergency and, as far as possible, by personnel well-trained in conducting such operations ;

(ii) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistance from outside the area affected by a disaster is reduced to the minimum;

(iii) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted a definite role to play ; and

(iv) the district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take on themselves the responsibility for proper integration of the activities in this respect within their respective spheres.

The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central, State and district levels. The central organisation will implement the emergency relief policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the Government of India.

The Scheme has been accepted in principle by all the States and Territories. The organisation has been established at the State and district levels in Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura, while Bihar, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh have set it up at the State level only.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training institute known as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute has been set up at Nagpur and has started functioning. The Institute is intended to lay down a basic pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the Scheme. Seven courses of training, each of five week's duration, have so far been completed.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

Since November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, a sum of about Rs. 1.82 crore has been used in providing relief to people affected by national clamities such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, draught, famine, and fire. Relief has also been given to displaced persons from Pakistan. During 1957, the disbursements from the Fund were as follows, leaving a balance of about Rs. 5,19,262:

	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	30,000
Assam	25,000
Bihar	3,50,000
Bombay	15,000
Himachal Pradesh	15,000
Jammu and Kashmir	1,67,596
Madhya Pradesh	33,000
Madras	25,000
Orissa	50,000
Rajasthan	25,000
Uttar Pradesh	2,25,000
West Bengal	25,000
TOTAL	9,86,096

CHAPTER XIV

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The welfare and advancement of certain sections of the Indian population has been made the special concern of the State under the Constitution. It prescribes protection and safeguards for these classes—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes—either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain special social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subject to. These are:

(i) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);

(ii) the promotion of the educational and economic interests of these classes and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46);

(iii) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25);

(iv) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);

(v) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19);

(vi) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);

(vii) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335);

(viii) special representation in Parliament and State Legislatures for a period of ten years (Arts. 330, 332 and 334);

(ix) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and

(x) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Arts. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

The population of the Scheduled Castes is now estimated at 5.53 crores as a result of the issue of revised lists under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. Ex-criminal Tribes number about 40 lakhs, while the number of other backward classes is yet to be finally determined.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the 1951 census is shown in the following table:

TABLE 56

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes—1951 estimates	Scheduled Tribes—1951 estimates
INDIA	5,51,70,886	2,25,11,854
States		
Andhra Pradesh	44,15,995	11,49,919
Assam	4,24,044	17,61,434
Bihar	49,13,990	38,80,097
Bombay	52,02,077	37,43,408
Kerala	12,07,294	1,34,757
Madhya Pradesh	39,12,205	48,44,128
Madras	53,81,836	1,36,376
Mysore	25,83,142	80,402
Orissa	26,29,250	30,09,590
Punjab	34,90,983	2,661
Rajasthan	25,02,202	17,74,278
Uttar Pradesh	1,31,00,398	—
West Bengal	47,43,713	15,66,868
Territories		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
Delhi	2,68,530	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,19,972	27,928
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	13,486
Manipur	28,647	1,94,239
Tripura	46,608	1,92,293

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

A three-pronged attack—legislative, executive and educational—has been launched to eradicate the evil of untouchability which continues to be practised in some form or the other in certain parts of the country.

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place

of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, *dharmshala*, *sarai* or *musafirkhana* or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act also prescribes penalities for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act also lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan ; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the ex-communication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable.

Campaign Against Untouchability

Since 1954, the Government of India have been giving financial backing to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and urgency of doing away with this evil. " Harijan Days " and " Harijan Weeks " are observed in almost all the States to focus public attention and enlist the people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. State and District Advisory Committees have been established to promote co-operation between the Scheduled Castes and other sections of society. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills, and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

The assistance and co-operation of voluntary organisations, such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, the Harijan Ashram of Allahabad, etc., have been obtained in the fight against untouchability. A sum of Rs. 61,50,746, of which Rs. 14,77,200 came from the Centre, was given as grants-in-aid to these organisations during the first Plan period. The Central grant earmarked for this purpose under the second Plan is Rs. 50 lakh with an additional Rs. 25 lakh to be spent on publicity through the media of films, press, radio, etc.,

The Central Government have already sanctioned Rs. 9,22,225 for direct payment to non-official organisations during the year 1956-57. In addition, a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 has been provided for the production of films on the removal of untouchability. Grants are also being given to the State Governments for this purpose.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan

Sabhas for a period of ten years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 57 gives details of the representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

TABLE 57

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	In Parliament			In the State Legislature		
	Total number of seats in the House of the People	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of Seats in the Legislative Assembly	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh	43	6	2	301	43	11
Assam	12	1	2(a)	108	5	26
Bihar	53	7	5	318	40	32
Bombay	66	7	5	396	43	31
Kerala	18	2	0	126	11	1
Madhya Pradesh	36	5	7	288	43	54
Madras	41	7	..	205	37	1
Mysore	26	3	..	208	28	1
Orissa	20	4	4	140	25	29
Punjab	22	5	..	154	33	..
Rajasthan	22	3	2	176	28	20
Uttar Pradesh	86	18	..	430	89	..
West Bengal	36	6	2	252	45	15
Jammu and Kashmir	6	..	..	100(b)	..	..
Territories						
Delhi	5	1	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	..	..	..	..
Manipur	2	..	1	..	..	..
Tripura	2	..	1	..	..	..
	500	76	31	3,202	470	221

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for them in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commissions (Art. 320 (4)).

On January 26, 1950, the Union Government decided that 12½ per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16⅔ per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise, be reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the vacancies are to be reserved at a uniform rate of 5 per cent in both cases. Where recruitment is made on a regional basis, the reservation must be in proportion to the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the region, subject to a minimum reservation of 5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes.

(a) One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.
(b) Number prescribed in the new Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

To facilitate their adequate representation in the services, the minimum age limit for recruitment has been raised by five years and examination fees have been reduced by three-fourths. The principle of reservation will also apply in cases where promotion is subject to the passing of a qualifying departmental examination. The standard of qualification for Scheduled Castes or Tribes need not in such cases be as high as for other candidates. If no suitable Scheduled Caste candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as reserved for Scheduled Tribes and *vice versa*. Only when suitable candidates are not available from either is a post to be treated as unreserved.

To properly give effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. Employing authorities are required to maintain a roster of every 40 vacancies, the number of vacancies to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes being specified in it. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. There is a provision for the carry over for two years of reserved vacancies for which suitable candidates from these classes are not forthcoming. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. Concessions in the matter of confirmation and protection in the matter of retrenchment have also been extended to these classes. Statutory bodies and semi-governmental institutions functioning under the Central Government are also required to observe the rules laid down for reservation. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps were taken during 1956-57 to increase their representation in State services.

At the beginning of 1957, 2,26,000 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were holding permanent and temporary posts in the Government of India. Statistics collected through Employment Exchanges reveal that 33,000 persons were placed in employment during 1956, i.e., 14,500 by the Central Government, about 9,500 by the State Governments and approximately 9,000 by other employers.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Part X of the Constitution read with the Fifth and Sixth Schedules provides for the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in States other than Assam and for the administration of tribal areas in Assam.

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, 1 Regional Council and 5 District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of these District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule making powers as also certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such a Council in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya

Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters, concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (i) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (ii) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. The Commissioner has so far submitted six reports to the President. Each State will have in the near future one Assistant Commissioner to assist the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertaining to the development of Tribal areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, two Central Advisory Boards—one for Tribal Welfare and another for Harijan Welfare—have been constituted by the Government of India. These Boards advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them with a view to suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

The proviso to Article 164 (1) of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister be set up. Welfare Departments have been set up in these States as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339 the Union Government can give directions to States in the drawing up and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275 (1) the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes for their welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas. The Government of India have been giving grants for the welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes since 1953 and for that of the Scheduled Castes since 1945. The steps taken to implement the constitutional directive are briefly noted below.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Clothing and mid-day meals are also supplied in many places.

During the first plan period, a sum of Rs. 10,32,75,406 was spent on the education of the backward classes—Rs. 3,88,38,843 on Scheduled Castes, Rs. 5,10,33,518 on Scheduled Tribes, Rs. 16,79,358 on ex-Criminal Tribes and

Rs. 1,17,23,687 on other Backward Classes. During the second Plan period, the expenditure proposed is Rs. 23,75,52,452. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 4,44,29,858 was spent, of which Rs. 4,34,99,473 were under the Central and Rs. 9,30,385 under the State Sector.

An important recent development in furthering the education of tribal people has been the preparation of text books in 8 tribal dialects and the training of tribal teachers in some States. About 4,000 schools, of which 1,000 were *sevashram* schools and 650 *sanskar kendras*, *balwadis*, etc., were opened in the tribal areas during the first Plan period.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. This benefit was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The following table shows the amounts spent on this account.

TABLE 58

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1951-52	..	8.18	2.82	4.41	15.41
1952-53	..	14.36	5.22	10.94	30.52
1953-54	..	26.36	8.19	26.51	61.56
1954-55	..	45.80	12.38	49.71	107.89
1955-56	..	63.78	13.05	73.70	150.53
1956-57*	..	88.24	15.68	83.68	187.60

*Provisional

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54, and from 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased from 6 to 12—4 for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are also awarded to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. So far 9 Scheduled Caste, 10 Scheduled Tribe and 12 other Backward Class scholars have been selected for the award of Overseas Government of India scholarships, in addition to 11 belonging to the other Backward Classes and one to the Scheduled Castes under other central schemes.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for the backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps commended by the Union Government to all educational authorities.

Economic Opportunities

Among the measures taken to advance the economic interests of the tribal population, a scheme to control the wasteful method of shifting cultivation is the most significant. Of a tribal population of 225 lakhs, about 26 lakh persons practise shifting cultivation annually over an area of

22,55,816 acres, the total area used so far for shifting cultivation being five times this figure. The problem is in its acute form in the States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. The scheme to control shifting cultivation was started during the first Plan period. Nine pilot project centres were established in the State of Assam, 4 colonisation schemes were started in Andhra and nearly 283 families in Bihar, 366 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,496 in Orissa and 3,124 in Tripura were settled under the scheme.

In the second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to undertake a more ambitious programme of settling 27,213 tribal families and establishing 208 demonstration centres and 3 pilot farms at an estimated cost of Rs. 287·33 lakh. A further sum of Rs. 130·00 lakh has been earmarked for tackling this problem in other ways in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have launched schemes to improve irrigation facilities, to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better seeds, etc., are also being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are encouraging the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Nearly 111 cottage industry centres were opened in the tribal areas during the first Plan period. Multi-purpose co-operative societies which provide credit in cash and in kind to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have also been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. During the first Plan period, 312 societies of this type were established and 350 grain-golas were opened to advance loans in kind during the lean seasons of the year. In some States, such as Bombay and Andhra Pradesh, contracts for exploiting forest produce are being given to the Scheduled Tribes through labour co-operative societies. During the first Plan period, 653 such societies were started in various States.

Legislation exists in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure to the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their *Harijan* employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially started for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some 2,340 miles of bridle and hill paths were constructed at a cost of Rs. 6 crore and 3,144 dispensaries and mobile health units established in tribal areas during the first Plan period.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The Gauhati University has started the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam. In Bombay, tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society and the University of Bombay. In West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute has produced valuable reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State. The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, has completed intensive research studies on important tribes of Tripura and Kerala, while studies in respect of tribals in other States are in progress. Studies in the culture and languages of the people of NEFA are being undertaken by the research department of NEFA. The Tribal Research Bureau in Orissa has also undertaken investigation on several important tribal problems. The Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, is a pioneer non-official organisation which has conducted cultural survey of 14 tribes in the former Madhya Bharat State and others in Rajasthan.

Progress Under Second Plan

It is proposed to open 3,187 schools and hostels and 200 community and cultural centres in tribal areas and also to give stipends and other concessions to 3 lakh tribal students during the second Plan period. The corresponding educational facilities contemplated for the Scheduled Castes are the establishment of 6,000 schools and hostels and scholarships and freeships for 30 lakh students. For ex-Criminal Tribes, the Plan provides 1·16 lakh scholarships and other educational concessions. Besides the States' plans to construct 10,200 miles of bridle and hill paths and 450 bridges in tribal areas, there is a Central Plan to build 450 miles of motorable roads and 720 miles of bridle and hill paths involving an expenditure of Rs. 4 crore. The health schemes comprise the opening of dispensaries, mobile health units, the training of health personnel, the construction of 41,000 wells and 2 reservoirs in the the tribal areas, 23,400 wells for the Scheduled Castes and over 394 wells for ex-Criminal Tribes. The housing programme comprises the provision of 1,29,300 houses or house sites for the Scheduled Castes at a cost of Rs. 5·25 crore and 45,800 houses for the tribals.

The Plan includes colonisation schemes for the settlement of 12,000 tribal families in 186 colonies and rehabilitation of 15,246 families of ex-Criminal Tribes. There is also provision for the conversion of the 350 existing grain-golas into full fledged co-operatives and for starting 800 additional forest multi-purpose co-operative societies. Table 59 shows the details of expenditure under various heads for the first and second Plan periods.

TABLE 59

Name of the Scheme	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes		Ex-Criminal Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total expenditure incurred during the first Plan period	Total Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the second Plan period
	Expenditure incurred during the first Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the second Plan period	Expenditure incurred during the first Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the second Plan period	Expenditure incurred during the first Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the second Plan period	Expenditure incurred during the first Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the second Plan period		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Education ..	5,10,33,518	8,82,44,845	3,88,38,843	10,76,80,192	16,79,358	77,13,565	1,17,23,687	3,39,13,850	10,32,75,406	23,75,52,432
Agriculture ..	2,65,98,852	2,22,93,671	6,58,485	76,29,000	30,12,828	44,36,300	93,760	58,85,000	3,03,63,925	4,02,43,971
Cottage Industry..	47,43,183	2,38,50,580	16,88,992	2,47,54,550	6,82,286	2,01,570	3,02,080	38,22,450	74,16,541	5,50,29,150
Medical and Public Health	1,53,52,601	5,00,32,578	65,20,732	2,84,34,675	6,44,607	4,89,940	18,21,871	15,78,200	2,43,39,811	8,05,35,393
Housing ..	48,91,024	2,26,43,950	12,24,368	5,46,57,900	11,39,916	32,80,250	4,69,236	18,04,350	77,24,544	8,23,86,450
Communications..	4,07,99,551	8,78,95,850	2,24,898	3,81,[illegible]0	23,172	..	1,90,144	4,63,500	4,12,37,765	8,87,41,100
Co-operation ..	49,75,564	1,39,71,025	1,31,755	66,49,800	29,640	2,59,350	2,22,699	6,62,650	53,59,658	2,15,42,825
Rehabilitation ..	4,57,021	3,36,43,275	..	50,28,400	17,03,828	89,99,800	4,83,055	12,99,000	26,43,904	4,89,70,475
Forest ..	57,89,432	1,05,59,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,89,432	1,05,59,415
Veterinary ..	11,53,451	48,24,252	1,982	..	31,700	81,750	..	1,00,000	11,87,133	50,06,002
Publicity ..	6,62,157	6.61,095	29,27,662	46,44,565	14,959	6,500	20,000	70,500	36,24,778	53,82,660
Community Centres	7,17,748	1,14,000	73,651	45,10,775	13,772	2,40,525	..	16,83,200	8,05,171	65,48,500
Aid to Voluntary Agencies ..	18,62,118	44,76,350	34,51,465	35,30,950	1,89,446	5,90,875	3,61,860	10,68,500	58,64,889	96,66,675
Administration	54,57,676	2,02,86,109	9,68,104	26,19,100	4,17,004	1,89,858	4,57,127	33,29,700	72,99,911	2,84,24,767
Intensive Development Blocks ..	..	6,42,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,42,00,000
Miscellaneous ..	91,70,688	1,56,61,910	29,48,373	37,63,510	6,60,601	21,64,500	65,420	1,01,53,950	1,28,45,084	3,37,43,870
Total ..	17,36,64,584	48,33,58,905	5,96,59,312	25,62,85,167	1,02,43,117	3,10,54,783	1,62,10,939	6,58,34,850	25,97,77,952	83,65,33,705

*Includes Rs. 200.co lakh to be paid to the Government of Assam under Clause (a) of second proviso to Article 275(I) of the Constitution.

CHAPTER XV

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

There are today 28 radio stations covering all the important linguistic areas of the country as against only six in 1947. The stations are grouped into four regions as follows:—

North	..	Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur-Ajmer, Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.
West	..	Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad-Baroda, Poona, Rajkot and Dharwar.
South	..	Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad and Bangalore.
East	..	Calcutta, Cuttack and Gauhati.

In addition, Radio Kashmir has two stations at Srinagar and Jammu. The number of radio centres, transmitters and receiving centres, as on March 1, 1958, was 32, 52 and 28, respectively.

Programme Policy and Composition

In planning its programmes, All India Radio is guided not only by the tastes and preferences of listeners but also by the important objectives which a broadcasting organisation must fulfil, namely, information, education and entertainment. It does not accept sponsored programmes or any matter that amounts to commercial advertising. Its news service is in accordance with responsible professional standards and covers only news of news value and of public interest. It maintains complete objectivity and impartiality in its news broadcasts.

Music programmes comprise nearly a half of all the programmes broadcast from AIR. The content and scope of these programmes have already been dealt with in an earlier chapter.* Talks, features and discussions cover a wide range of subjects and help listeners to keep abreast of the latest developments in arts, sciences and literatures. A National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in these fields is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations. Documentary features, group discussions, interviews, etc., are being put on the air more frequently than before to make the programme interesting and varied.

Table 60 shows the composition and the time approximately taken by various categories of programmes during 1957:—

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* See Chapter IX

TABLE 60

PROGRAMME COMPOSITION†

Type of programme	Total duration (in hours and minutes)	Approximate percentage
Home Services		
1. Indian Music	47,396—44½	48.2
2. Western Music	1,985—44	2.0
3. Spoken Word	5,030—30½	5.0
4. Drama, etc.	4,318—00	4.0
5. News	19,917—40½	20.0
6. Publicity Items	1,070—11	1.1
7. Other Broadcasts (including programmes for children, women, rural and industrial areas, schools and broadcasts of music lessons, Hindi lessons and other miscellaneous items not included under items 1 to 6 above)	19,606—45	19.7
Total ..	99,325—35½	100.00
External Services		
1. Music	2,840	43½
(i) Indian .. .. 2,066)		
(ii) West Asian .. .. 377)		
(iii) African (Swahili) .. 62)		
(iv) Western .. .. 28)		
(v) East Asian .. .. 307)		
2. Talks, Discussions, Interviews, etc. ..	928	14
3. Dramas, Plays and Features	294	4½
4. News Bulletins	1,714	27
5. Publicity Items	373	5
6. Other Broadcasts (including programmes for children, women, religious broadcasts, radio reports and other items not included in items 1 to 5 above)	405	6
Total ..	6,554	100

Vividh Bharati

Vividh Bharati is a new venture of AIR seeking to meet the demand of the average listener for a variety programme of light and popular music skits. Inaugurated on October 3, 1957, it is being broadcast for 5 hours on weeks days and for 7½ hours on Sundays and principal festival days. Carried on two very powerful short-wave transmitters simultaneously from Bombay and Madras, the programme can easily be heard in any part of India. The items comprising songs, skits, playlets, operattas, poetry recitals and music are based on contributions by all the radio stations in India.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to the villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, health and hygiene

† It is regretted that due to an error the figures given in programme composition for Home Services in INDIA 1957 (page 166) were totals (in minutes) of monthly averages for the whole year for each category of programmes shown therein.

are dealt with by experts. Under the Central Government Subsidy Scheme, 25,036 community sets were supplied till March 1957 to various State Governments for installation in the rural areas, and arrangements were made for the supply of 11,166 receivers complete with auxiliaries during 1957-58.

Special Farm Forum programmes are also broadcast from some of the stations. One hundred and fifty Farm Forums were formed and special programmes were broadcast to them in an experiment partly financed by UNESCO and carried out by AIR at Poona with the co-operation of the Government of Bombay, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and other institutions.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 20 stations. They are meant to instil national awareness and widen the outlook of young listeners. Persons with considerable experience in the educational field are now being appointed at stations for these broadcasts. A series of special courses for school broadcasts with the co-operation of Mr. Reid of the School Broadcasts Division of BBC were organised during 1957.

The number of schools with radio receivers, as on October 31, 1957, was 9,608.

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast by each station in which information on housekeeping, child care, nutrition, mental health and their place in the community and the nation is given. Talks, discussions, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast from Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Trivandrum and Kozhikode. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and their timings are fixed in consultation with the Labour Department of each State Government. The number of industrial sets in use on December 31, 1956 was 209.

Forces programmes are broadcast from Delhi, Srinagar and Jammu.

Five Year Plan Publicity

Sustained publicity is given to the objectives of and achievements under the Five Year Plans through suitable programmes arranged from all stations. In addition to the programmes originated at the studios, relays and recordings from dam, factory and project sites and documentary features are presented by stations. Thirteen National Features on important development projects were broadcast by the end of March 1958.

A total of 3,171 programmes covering various aspects of the second Five Year Plan were broadcast from all stations of AIR during 1957. Of these, 2,029 were talks, 459 discussions, 344 dialogues, 141 plays and feature programmes, 83 songs, 7 reviews and 108 interviews.

Programme Production Staff

Eminent musicians and musicologists, playwrights and literateurs from different regions have been appointed Producers and Assistant Producers. Their experience and special qualifications have been extremely valuable in programme-making in the fields of music, drama and literature.

Programme Exchange

A Programme Exchange Unit has been set up for the exchange of recordings between the radio stations in India and outside broadcasting organisations. The external section has supplied fairly regularly such material to broadcasting organisations in the USSR, Nairobi, Australia, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Japan and Fiji Islands. The BBC and UNO have also been furnished with recordings. The internal section makes available outstanding programmes of various stations to one another.

Transcription Service

The Transcription Service, started in 1954, maintains a central Library of recordings in which recorded speeches of eminent persons of India, music recitals by exponents of the various important *gharanas* of Indian music and folk music are preserved. It has also recordings of post-prayer addresses of Mahatma Gandhi for a duration of about 50 hours.

The Transcription Service is now producing long playing microgroove records which carry programmes of a duration of about 20 minutes on one side of the record.

Programme Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in planning and presentation of programmes and suggests how they can be made more useful and interesting. The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR. At stations, public opinion is associated with the planning and presentation of programmes through (i) the Programme Advisory Committee (attached to all Stations), (ii) the Rural Advisory Committee (attached to all Stations) and (iii) the Consultative Panels for Educational Broadcasts (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes).

Programme Journals

The programmes planned by the different stations are announced in advance in the following journals:

TABLE 61

Name of Journal	Published from	Language	Periodicity
Akashvani (formerly Indian Listener)	Delhi	English	Weekly
Awaz	,,	Urdu	Fortnightly
Sarang	,,	Hindi	,,
Betar Jagat	Calcutta	Bengali	,,
Vanoli	Madras	Tamil	,,
Vani	,,	Telugu	,,
Nabhovani	Ahmedabad	Gujarati	,,

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast in English and Hindi four times a day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati and Assamese three times a day; in Kashmiri, Dogri and Urdu twice; and in Gorkhali once a day. A bulletin is also broadcast for troops in the Forces Programme in Hindi once a day.

Seventy-six bulletins—46 in the Home Services and 30 in the External Services—are broadcast daily. To give a wider coverage to news from the States, regional news bulletins are also broadcast. The Lucknow and Bhopal stations broadcast a bulletin in Hindi, Bombay in Marathi and Gujarati, Madras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Telugu, Bangalore in Kannada, Trivandrum in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese and Srinagar in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Pushtu.

Radio newsreel programmes—two in English and one in Hindi—are broadcast every week, besides a series of special newsreel bulletins on important occasions.

External Services

Broadcasts on the External Services of AIR are carried in 16 languages including Burmese, Cantonese, French, Kuoyu, Indonesian, Pushtu, Portuguese, Persian, Arabic, Swahili and Tibetan besides English and the Indian languages. For people of Indian origin abroad, AIR has a general service in English, Hindi, Tamil, Gujarati and Konkani.

Out of a total transmission time of 20 hours and 5 minutes a day, Hindi covers 2 hours and 20 minutes, Tamil 1 hour, Konkani 30 minutes, Burmese 55 minutes, Gujarati 1 hour, English 5 hours and 30 minutes, Cantonese 30 minutes, Kuoyu 45 minutes, Indonesian 45 minutes, Tibetan 30 minutes, Pushtu 1 hour, Persian 1 hour and 15 minutes, Arabic 1 hour and 30 minutes, Swahili 35 minutes, French 1 hour and Portuguese 1 hour.

Thirty news bulletins in 16 languages are broadcast daily in the External Services.

Growth of Listening

The number of radio set owners has shown a steady increase since the inauguration of broadcasting in 1927, as shown in the following tables:

TABLE 62

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC RECEIVER SETS IN INDIA

Year	Number
1927	3,954
1947 (December)	2,48,274
1948 "	2,86,046
1949 "	3,69,728
1950 "	5,07,324
1951 "	6,35,026
1952 "	6,94,560
1953 "	7,69,505
1954 "	8,35,246
1955 "	9,47,353
1956 "	10,75,900
1957 (October)	11,73,125

TABLE 63

NUMBER OF OTHER KINDS OF LICENCES IN INDIA

(C.B.R., Possession, Demonstration, Community, School, Crystal, Blind)

Year	Number
1947 December)	27,681
1948 „	32,944
1949 „	38,332
1950 „	38,995
1951 „	50,482
1952 „	64,060
1953 „	68,244
1954 „	71,948
1955 „	82,463
1956 „	1,00,611
1957 (October)	1,08,992

Import and Production of Radio Sets

Until a few years ago, India depended mostly on imported sets. In recent years, however, a number of modern factories have been established for the manufacture of radio sets. In addition, a large number of sets are assembled on a cottage industry basis. The following tables show the position about the import and manufacture of sets in India:

TABLE 64

IMPORT OF RADIO SETS

Year	Number	Value (in lakhs of rupees)	Income from Customs Duty (in thousands of rupees)
1947-48	1,92,172	288.40	181,18
1948-49	42,202	76.59	52,39
1949-50	43,355	71.66	63,09
1950-51	16,012	25.44	50,56
1951-52	29,121	52.64	92,90
1952-53	19,286	36.09	68,85
1953-54	13,042	23.45	45,42
1954-55	4,515	11.20	58,73
1955-56	6,258	17.67	76,35
1956-57	4,393*	12.01*	80,96

* Figures for January, February and March 1957 not included.

TABLE 65

PRODUCTION OF RADIO SETS IN INDIA

Year	Number of sets produced
1947	3,036
1948	24,996
1949	16,836
1950	44,340
1951	61,800
1952	71,800
1953	56,300
1954	58,203
1955	81,200
1956	1,50,596
1957 (September)	1,38,789

THE PRESS

According to the first report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released on July 22, 1957, there were 6,570 newspapers in existence on December 31, 1956. The highest number (1,271) of newspapers was published in the State of Bombay, followed by West Bengal (1,129), Uttar Pradesh (756), Madras (717) and Delhi (560). These accounted for more than two-thirds of the total number of newspapers published in the country.

The periodicity-wise distribution of newspapers shows that there are 476 dailies, 1,903 weeklies, 598 fortnightlies and 2,506 monthlies.

The State-wise breakdown according to periodicity is given in the following table:

TABLE 66

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY

State/Territory	Dailies	Tri-weeklies	Bi-weeklies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	Other periodicals	Total
Andhra Pradesh	21	—	4	87	26	93	4	19	254
Assam	3	—	—	23	2	5	1	—	34
Bihar	9	—	2	78	30	97	24	46	286
Bombay	132	3	10	403	193	451	35	44	1,271
Kerala	25	—	2	65	10	129	8	29	268
Madhya Pradesh	26	1	4	58	9	55	6	6	165
Madras	32	—	7	167	73	314	45	79	717
Mysore	42	—	7	117	10	83	5	13	277
Orissa	6	—	1	28	11	74	27	68	215
Punjab	36	1	3	124	23	160	42	37	426
Rajasthan	18	—	3	90	10	48	2	9	180
Uttar Pradesh	53	—	10	314	63	279	12	25	756
West Bengal	36	1	7	226	83	420	88	264	1,129
Delhi	33	7	6	114	48	287	31	24	560
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Manipur	3	—	—	1	—	9	—	4	17
Tripura	1	—	—	7	1	1	1	—	11
Grand Total	476	13	66	1,903	598	2,506	341	667	6,570

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that 19 per cent of the total number are published in Hindi, 17 per cent in English, 10 per cent in Bengali, 9 per cent in Urdu, 7 per cent in Gujarati and 5 per cent each in Marathi and Tamil. The following table shows the language-wise distribution of newspapers:

TABLE 67

Language	Number
Assamese	16
Bengali	633
English	1,133
Gujarati	429
Hindi	1,254
Kannada	198
Malayalam	158
Marathi	357
Oriya	137
Punjabi	114
Sanskrit	7
Tamil	344
Telugu	209
Urdu	583
Bi-lingual	569
Multi-lingual	304
Other languages	125
Total	6,570

Newsprint

Until recently, India depended entirely on foreign countries for the requirements of its newsprint. The only Indian concern, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. at Chandani in Madhya Pradesh, went into production in January 1955 and has an annual installed capacity of about 30,000 tons. The rest of India's newsprint comes mainly from Canada, Finland, Norway and Austria. The quantity and value of the newsprint imported between 1952-53 and 1956-57 are given in the following table:

TABLE 68

IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

Year	Quantity (in cwt.)	Value (in rupees)
1952-53	10,85,446	5,01,63,503
1953-54	14,15,951	5,28,63,916
1954-55	15,79,426	6,31,45,317
1955-56	15,79,928	6,65,77,027
1956-57	12,56,253	5,35,91 217

News Agencies

There are only two major Indian news agencies, the Press Trust of India and the United Press of India. The Hindustan Samachar is a minor agency. Accurate information in respect of news agencies is not available, for no registration is necessary in the case of news agencies, as in the case of newspapers under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. Nine minor Indian news agencies were also reported to be operating, apart from the above-mentioned three news agencies.

Amongst the foreign news agencies, the following six world news agencies operate in India: (1) Reuters of the United Kingdom, (2) the Agence France Presse of France, (3) the Associated Press of America (through the Times of India group of newspapers), (4) the United Press of America, (5) the International News Service of United States, and (6) Tass of the Soviet Union.

Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12 Indian languages by the Press Information Bureau. During 1957-58, textual services were received by about 4,477 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 542 and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks by 700. Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India at headquarters numbered 156 in 1957. They were from the USA, Canada, the USSR, 11 European countries, seven Asian countries and Africa.

The Bureau's Information services in Hindi and Urdu are issued from the head office in New Delhi and those in other Indian languages from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese) Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay (Marathi and Gujarati), Madras (Tamil and Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi). The Bureau's regional and branch offices are linked up with the headquarters by teleprinter lines, and information of immediate nature is made available to the former without avoidable time-lag after release in Delhi. Distribution offices at Lucknow, Varanasi and Patna provide similar service to Hindi newspapers and another at Nagpur to Marathi newspapers. Another office is to be opened at Jaipur to serve Hindi newspapers.

Information Centres have been opened at New Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot and Nagpur as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other important places. Similar centres will be opened in other States also. For the benefit of the villagers, Information Centres have been set up at Hirakud and Bhakra-Nangal. Similar centres are proposed to be opened at Kosi and other projects.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19 (1) of the Constitution guarantees " the right to freedom of speech and expression " to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right " in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to offence." The words " reasonable restrictions " occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

Press Laws

There are five main central laws relating to the Press:

(1) *The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867*, provides for the regulation of printing presses and newspapers, preservation of copies of books and newspapers printed in India, and for the registration of such books and newspapers. The Act was amended by an Amending Act of 1955, its main object being the setting up of a statutory machinery for the collection of and making available to the public authentic statistics regarding all aspects of

the newspaper industry. It empowers the Government of India to appoint a Press Registrar who is required to maintain an up-to-date Register of Newspapers as prescribed under the Act. The publishers of newspapers must furnish to the Press Registrar information, statistics and returns required by him. The Registrar, or any gazetted officer authorised by him, has access to the relevant records maintained by the publisher for the collection or verification of such information. The Press Registrar is required to prepare an annual report containing a summary of the information supplied to him. Wilful disclosure of information supplied by a newspaper, other than that provided under the Act, is a penal offence. The Press Registrar is authorised to issue certificates of registration to newspapers.

The amending Act and the rules framed under it came into force from July 1, 1956. The Registrar of Newspapers for India has been appointed and an organisation for the collection, maintenance and publication of information concerning newspapers has been set up under him.

(2) *The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955*, came into force on December 20, 1955.* The more important provisions of the Act concern the appointment of Wage Boards, their composition, powers, etc. Under the Act, an employer must give six months' notice to an editor and three months' notice to other working journalists in case of retrenchment. The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, has been extended to all newspaper establishments employing 20 working journalists or more. The Act prescribes a maximum of 144 working hours during four consecutive weeks for a journalist. It also contains provisions for a weekly holiday, casual leave, earned leave and leave on medical grounds.

Under Section 17 of the Act, money due to an employee is recoverable from the employer in the same manner as arrears of land revenue. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, has been extended to all newspaper establishments with 20 or more working journalists. The Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Act, 1955, has been repealed and its provisions incorporated in this Act.

(3) *The Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956*, provides for the regulation of the prices charged for newspapers in relation to their pages and of matters connected therewith for the purpose of preventing unfair competition among newspapers, so that newspapers may have fuller opportunities of freedom of expression. Under Section 3 of the Act, the Central Government may from time to time by notification in the official Gazette make an order providing for the regulation of the prices charged for newspapers in relation to their maximum or minimum number of pages, sizes or areas and for the space to be allotted for advertising matter in relation to other matters therein. The scope of the Act is restricted to newspapers which appear at intervals of a week or less.

(4) *The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954*, provides that the publisher of every book and newspaper published in India shall deliver at his own expense a copy of the publication to the National Library at Calcutta and one such copy to each of the other three public libraries specified by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette within 30 days of its publication.

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* *On March 19, 1958, the Supreme Court held Section 5 (1) (iii) of the Act, relating to gratuity in the event of voluntary resignation, to be 'ultra vires' the Constitution.*

(5) *The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956*, provides that no person shall be liable to any proceedings, civil or criminal, in any court in respect of the publication in a newspaper of a substantially true report of any proceedings of either House of Parliament, unless the publication is proved to have been made with malice. Parliamentary proceedings broadcast by wireless telegraphy are also protected by the Act.

Courses in Journalism

The following Universities have introduced courses in journalism:—

Name of University	*Nature and scope of course*
1. Calcutta	Two-year Diploma course open to graduates or those who have passed the Intermediate Examination and have at least one year's practical experience of newspaper work.
2. Gujarat	The course was introduced by the University a few years ago, but no college or institution has yet made a start.
3. Madras	One year (January to December) Diploma course conducted in the University.
4. Mysore	Journalism is included as one of the optional subjects for the B.A. degree of the University and is taught at the Maharaja's College, Mysore.
5. Nagpur	Runs courses for Diploma and Certificate examinations, each of one year's duration, at the Hislop College, Nagpur.
6. Osmania	Conducts two courses, each of one year's duration, for "Diploma in Journalism" (open to graduates) and "Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism" (open to Matriculates).
7. Punjab	Maintains a University Journalism Department at Camp College, New Delhi, and offers a one-year post-graduate course for "Diploma in Journalism".

FILMS

India is one of the major film-producing countries of the world. At the end of 1957, there were 257 producing concerns, 1,173 distributing agencies, 67 studios, and 3,555 cinema houses.* The output of feature films for the year 1957 was 292. Table 69 shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition in 1931, 1941 and between 1947 and 1957.

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 588 Shorts for public exhibition during the calendar year 1957. These consisted of:

	35 mm.	
(i)	Shorts over 2 000 ft. in length ..	41
(ii)	Shorts 2,000 ft. and below in length ..	516
	16 mm.	
(i)	Shorts above 800 ft. in length ..	7
(ii)	Shorts 800 ft. and below in length ..	24
	Total	588

* This information has been culled out from film industry journals. Included in the number of cinema houses are also 462 touring cinemas.

TABLE 69

OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Languages	1931	1941	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Assamese ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3
Bengali ..	3	18	38	37	62	42	38	43	50	48	52	54	54
English ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—
Gujarati ..	—	1	11	28	17	13	6	2	—	—	3	3	—
Hindi ..	23	79	186	148	157	115	100	102	97	118	126	123	115
Kannada ..	—	2	5	2	6	1	2	1	7	10	15	14	14
Malayalam ..	—	1	—	1	1	6	7	11	7	8	7	5	7
Marathi ..	—	14	6	7	15	19	16	17	21	18	12	13	14
Oriya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
Punjabi ..	—	2	—	1	1	4	4	—	3	3	—	—	2
Tamil ..	1	34	29	32	21	19	26	32	42	37	46	51	44
Telugu ..	1	16	6	7	7	18	20	25	29	27	24	27	36
Persian ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Urdu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ..	28	167	281	263	287	237	219	233	260	273	287	296	292

The following table shows the classification of films produced during the last four years according to the nature of their themes :

TABLE 70

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

Nature of theme	1954	1955	1956	1957
Social	204	188	160	170
Crime	4	5	11	20
Fantasy	17	33	49	23
Historical	1	14	4	7
Biographical	10	9	4	4
Mythological	23	28	37	39
Legendary	13	17	25	19
Devotional	—	1	2	8
Children	1	1	2	4
Total ..	273	296	294	294

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period from 1947-48 to 1956-57 are shown below :

TABLE 71

(*in lakhs*)

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (value in rupees)	Projection equipment (value in rupees)
	Footage	Value (in rupees)	Footage	Value (in rupees)		
1947-48 ..	1,742.00	79.96	150.88	19.98	86.64	61.51
1948-49 ..	1,564.16	76.96	123.91	31.52	24.53	37.14
1949-50 ..	1,787.50	95.30	146.32	38.18	11.59	61.08
1950-51 ..	2,085.38	125.59	145.37	35.79	9.53	61.94
1951-52 ..	1,981.74	135.55	105.96	28.01	17.58	53.79
1952-53 ..	2,479.41	166.27	126.47	39.49	10.70	25.58
1953-54 ..	2,074.64	154.89	108.55	30.39	7.50	21.52
1954-55 ..	2,041.15	151.18	86.44	22.80	4.57	20.19
1955-56 ..	3,009.55	222.16	121.21	35.10	7.46	43.25
1956-57 ..	2,700.69	206.28	158.61	41.24	—	—

Exports

Export of cinema films from India during the first eight months of 1957 fetched foreign exchange worth Rs. 72.45 lakh. The total footage exported was about 15·4 million. Indian films are exported to over 50 countries. These include Ceylon, Singapore, Iran, Indonesia, Thailand, Aden, the U.K., Nepal, Burma, Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Sudan, Cambodia, Trinidad, Kenya, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, France and the U.S.A. A Film Export Advisory Committee, with headquarters

at Bombay, has been constituted to suggest ways and means of stimulating exports.

National Film Board

As a measure of economy, it was decided to give up the proposal for the setting up of the National Film Board as recommended by the Film Enquiry Committee.* In consequence, the Cinematograph Bill, 1956 was withdrawn from Parliament in August 1957. Steps are, however, afoot to set up a Film Finance Corporation, a Film Institute and a Film Production Bureau.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Society Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Government provide grants-in-aid to the Society for this purpose. The Society has produced so far two feature films, 'Char Dost', and 'Jaldeep'. It also prepared two adaptations, 'Ram Shastri Ka Nyay' and 'Bal Ramayan', besides adapting and dubbing a number of foreign films in Hindi.

The film 'Jaldeep' was awarded the Certificate of Merit as the best children's film of 1956 at the State Awards for Films held in April 1957. The Society is at present producing two films, viz., 'Scout Camp' and 'Ganga ki Laharen.'

Film Festivals

During 1957 Indian films won significant recognition at a number of international film festivals :

'Aparajito' was awarded the Golden Lion of St. Mark at the Venice Film Festival. This prize, according to the Venice Regulations, is awarded to the film which is foremost among those that make a genuine contribution to the progress of cinematography as a means of artistic expression, spreading civilisation and culture, and promoting brotherhood of peoples.

'Pather Panchali' was given the best award at the San Francisco Festival for being the best picture of the world.

'Jagate Raho' won the Great Grand Prix, the highest award at Karlovy Vary (Czechoslovakia), for its deep human content expressed in a remarkable poetic form.

'Jaldeep' produced by the Children's Film Society won the first prize at the Ninth International Exhibition of Films for Children at Venice in the children's age-group 13 to 16 for its 'exalted theme'.

'Kabuliwala' (Bengali) was given a special award for having the best music at the International Film Festival held in Berlin.

'Gotama the Buddha' was given a special Certificate of Merit at the Cannes Film Festival. Of other Indian documentary films, 'Magic Touch' was awarded the 'Diploma of Honour' at the Milan Sample Fair

* For action taken on other recommendations of the Committee, see INDIA 1957, pp. 180-81.

(Italy); 'Wonder of Work' won the first prize at the International Congress of Occupational Health at Helsinki; and 'Operation Khedda' won a silver cup for its suggestive description of a subject in the III International Cinematograph in Rome, in addition to a diploma. It also won a diploma and bronze medal at the Moscow Festival. All the three documentaries were produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

State Awards for Films

State Awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standard and of educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. Regional Committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, consisting of distinguished men in public life and other persons qualified to judge technical standards selected from a panel of names received from film organisations, recommend films for the consideration of a Central Committee of Awards*.

As from 1958, the following annual cash awards have also been sanctioned for films:—

(i)	For the best feature film, winning the President's Gold Medal	Rs. 25,000
(ii)	For the second best feature film	Rs. 12,500
(iii)	For the best children's film, winning the Prime Minister's Gold Medal	Rs. 25,000
(iv)	For the second best children's film	Rs. 12,500
(v)	For the best documentary, winning the President's Gold Medal	Rs. 5,000
(vi)	For the second best documentary	Rs. 2,500

Documentaries and Newsreels

Documentary films and newsreels are produced mainly by the Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Till the end of 1957, it had produced 480 newsreels and released 347 documentaries for exhibition. Films meant for exhibition in cinema halls are produced in English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu, whereas those intended for exhibition through mobile vans are produced also in Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. They are made in 35 mm. standard size and are of an average length of 1,000 feet. Those used in mobile vans are in 16mm. size and 400 feet in length. Some of the documentaries are made in colour.

While the bulk of documentaries are produced by the Films Division, private producers are also entrusted with the production of films on selected subjects. In 1957, 10 such films were produced by private producers, out of which one documentary was purchased by the Government. In addition, 8 ready-made films were purchased from the State Governments. Three children's magazines were also produced during the same period. Production of short cartoon films has also been taken in hand and it is proposed to produce two films every year. One such film is nearing completion.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the newsreels. Items from foreign countries are received from various newsreel

* Awards for best films produced in 1956 are given in the Appendices.

organisations as part of an arrangement for free exchange of newsreels. Happenings within the country are covered by more than 12 cameramen of the Films Division. In addition, events covered by the film units of the State Governments are also utilised.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 feet of films approved by the authorities specified in the conditions governing the grant of licence. Under contracts with the cinemas, the Films Division supplies them with approved films on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one documentary a week are released to all cinema houses by rotation. Films are supplied free of charge to schools, colleges, charitable institutions, hospitals, semi-Government and non-profit-making bodies, etc.

Documentary films approved for external publicity are supplied to 65 missions abroad. A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to 20 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions and to local Indian residents, etc. Distribution of selected films in the UK through the BBC (TV) continues. Distribution through commercial channels continues in Africa, Ceylon, Thailand, and Ghana. Arrangements for the commercial distribution of the Films Division's films in Europe are nearing completion.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for certification of films for the whole of India. The Board has seven members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted by members of an Advisory Panel who are also appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is received, is viewed by an Examining Committee. An appeal lies to a Revising Committee, if the person who has applied for certification is not satisfied with the decision of the Board. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant for certification is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view before both the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called Universal certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, i.e., to persons above the age of 18 years, are given Adult certificates and bear an 'A' mark on them. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the *Gazette of India.*

A directive is issued by the Board for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees. It contains broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality,

indecency, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

Between January 1951 and December 1957, the Board certified 5,604 Indian films and 15,151 foreign films. During 1957, the Board examined 2,951 films of which 67* including 56** foreign films were refused certification, 2,802 were given 'U' and 101 'A' certificates. The certified films consisted of 2,023 foreign films and 880 Indian films. The excisions from the films totalled 73,615 feet.

A Research Section has been opened for the purpose of assessing public reactions in respect of films seen by them.

PUBLICATIONS

The task of reaching the people through the medium of the printed word for providing them with authentic information about their cultural heritage, the activities of the Government, the progress of various development programmes and places of tourist interest is shared by the Publications Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the departments of Information and Publicity in the States.

Publications Division

Besides being responsible for the production, distribution and sale of popular pamphlets, books, journals, albums, etc., for this purpose, the Publications Division also advises the various Ministries and Departments of the Government on the preparation and production of publicity literature relating to their specific activities. Publications are brought out by the Division in English, Hindi and regional languages.

The Division publishes 20 magazines, including general and cultural magazines such as *March of India* and *Ajkal* (in Hindi and Urdu), a children's magazine, *Bal Bharati* (in Hindi) and journals devoted to community development (*Kurukshetra* in English and Hindi) and the Plan (*Yojana* in English and Hindi). In addition, a new journal on weights and measures, entitled *Metric Measures,* was brought out in January 1958 with the object of promoting better understanding of the change-over to the metric system in India. Two more journals, namely, *Indian Information* and *Bharatiya Samachar,* are being brought out since February 1958. These provide a condensed record of the main activities of the Government and of principal events in the country.

During 1957, the Division released 256 books and publicity pamphlets, including 130 pamphlets on various aspects of the second Five Year Plan. Among the books brought out during the year were two publications in connection with the Centenary of India's First Struggle for Freedom, *Eighteen Fifty Seven* (in English and Hindi) and *1857—A Pictorial Presentation. The Way of the Buddha,* produced by the Division on the occasion of the 2,500th anniversary of Buddha's *parinirvana,* secured the President's Award (First Prize) for illustrated books.

Among the important publications on the Plan brought out during 1957 were *Second Five Year Plan—Questions and Answers, Achievements and New Targets,* and *We Plan for Prosperity* (in English, Hindi and regional languages).

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* Features 38, Trailers 24 and Shorts 5.

** Features 28, Trailers 23 and Shorts 5.

On January 26, 1958, the Division brought out the first volume in the series *The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi.* It includes the writings and speeches of Gandhiji from 1884 to 1896, together with explanatory notes on the position of Indians in South Africa during that period.

The Division brings out selections of important talks broadcast over All India Radio, as well as booklets of tourist interest. In view of the general dearth of children's literature, the Division publishes, in addition to the journal *Bal Bharati*, story books for children in Hindi and regional languages.

The Photo Unit of the Division helps in getting up exhibitions on the activities of the various Ministries. During 1957, the Unit assisted in organising exhibitions in connection with the Centenary of the First Struggle for Freedom and the 30th Anniversary of Broadcasting in India. In addition to photographic prints, the Division supplies coloured enlargements on the development activities of the Plan for exhibition in India and abroad.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

The importance of advertising and visual publicity has been steadily growing with the increased tempo of development in various fields. At home, the various economic and social measures undertaken by the Government to build up a Welfare State have to be interpreted to the people whose enthusiastic support is indispensable for the success of democratic planning. Abroad, a true picture not only of the new India that is rising but also of the various fascinating features of the country has to be projected with a view to promoting a proper understanding and appreciation of India among the people of foreign lands.

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

While in the States advertising and visual publicity is undertaken by the Departments of Information and Publicity, at the Centre this responsibility rests with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Directorate handles the publicity for all the Ministries (excepting Railways) and their Attached and Subordinate offices. It plans the production and release of all press advertising and display publicity campaigns and utilises media like posters, broadsheets, folders, pamphlets, leaflets, calendars, picture postcards, pictorial maps and charts and in the field of out-door publicity, neon-signs, hoardings, cinema slides, display panels in public transport vehicles, railway stations, aerodromes, etc., cinema slides and advertising films. Exhibitions organised by the Central Exhibition Division of the Directorate and its regional units have proved a big draw not only in cities but also in rural areas. The Division organised in 1957 the "1857 Centenary Exhibition" to mark the Centenary of the First Struggle for Freedom, and the exhibition "This is India" at the time of the International Labour Organisation and Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences. An innovation introduced by the Exhibition Division is a special transportable exhibition to popularise small savings.

In keeping with the Government's policy of reaching the people in all walks of life, regional newspapers, particularly Indian language newspapers, have been increasingly utilised for classified and display advertisements. Some of the major publicity campaigns carried out in 1957-58

covered the Five Year Plan, Tourism, Small Savings, Handloom Fabrics and Anti-untouchability.

The third State Awards for Excellence in Printing and Designing were presented in November 1957*. The 7,000 entries received for the 1957 competition indicated a measure of the enthusiastic response and encouragement that the competition has evoked in the printing trade of the country. In 1957-58, the scope of the competition was further widened by the inclusion of the category of "Display Advertisements."

* A complete list of the awards is given in the Appendices

CHAPTER XVI

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

POTENTIAL WEALTH

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and man-power. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. Despite a 10 per cent rise since 1948-49, the per capita income remains low (Rs. 254 in 1954-55*). The Indian economy is still predominantly argricultural, nearly half of the country's national income being derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force (about 152 million in 1956 inclusive of earning dependents). It has been the aim of national planning, since independence, to accelerate the pace of industrial development and at the same time to increase productivity in agriculture. Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years. Yet, in 1954-55 it amounted to only 7.8 per cent** of the national income, which is smaller than in most advanced economies and less than what India's own needs of development require.

The consumption pattern of the people underscores the low standard of living. According to the National Sample Survey (April-September 1952) results, over three-fifths (61.3 per cent) of the consumer expenditure was on food articles. Other important items of expenditure were clothing (7.7 per cent), fuel and lighting (5.5 per cent), ceremonials (5.6 per cent) and services (5.6 per cent). Education, conveyance, amusements, furniture and footwear accounted for only small fractions of consumer expenditure.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

The national income of India for 1954-55 was computed at Rs. 9,620 crore compared to Rs. 8,650 crore in 1948-49. The per capita income in 1954-55 was reckoned at Rs. 254.4 compared to Rs. 246.9. for 1948-49. The national income in 1954-55 was 11.2 per cent higher than in 1948-49 at current prices ; while in real terms, that is, assuming a constant price level, the rise in national income during this period was 18.8 per cent. The per capita income in 1954-55 was 3 per cent higher than in 1948-49; while, at 1948-49 prices, the rise in per capita income amounted to 10 per cent. The table below shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1955-56. The figures for 1955-56 are, however, preliminary estimates and subject to revision.***

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*The per capita income in 1954-55, though nominally lower than in 1953-54 (Rs. 281), was higher in real terms, as shown in table below.

**On the basis of the revised figures of investment given later in this chapter.

***According to the latest information the final figures on national income in 1955-56 at current and constant (1948-49) prices were Rs. 9,990 crore and Rs. 10,480 crore respectively. The corresponding figures for 1956-57 (provisional) were Rs. 11,410 crore and 11,010 crore.

TABLE 72

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES (1948-49 to 1955-56)

Year	National income (in crores of rupees)		Per capita income (in rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	246.9	246.9
1949-50	9,010	8,820	253.9	248.6
1950-51	9,530	8,850	265.2	246.3
1951-52	9,970	9,100	274.0	250.1
1952-53	9,820	9,460	266.4	256.6
1953-54	10,480	10,030	280.7	268.7
1954-55	9,620	10,280	254.4	271.9
1955-56 (preliminary)	9,650	10,420	252.0	272.1

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1954-55 and 1955-56 (preliminary) are given below :

TABLE 73

INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES (1948-49=100)

Year	National income		Per capita income	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1950-51	110.2	102.3	107.4	99.8
1954-55	111.2	118.8	103.0	110.1
1955-56 (preliminary)	111.6	120.5	102.1	110.2

The following table shows the distribution of national income by occupational categories.

TABLE 74

NATIONAL INCOME BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(In crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1950-51	1954-55	1955-56 (preliminary)
Agriculture				
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	4,230	4,100
Forestry	60	70	70	70
Fishery	30	40	50	50
Total for agriculture	4,250	4,890	4,350	4,220
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises				
Mining	60	70	100	100
Factory establishments	550	550	750	810
Small enterprises	870	910	960	960
Total for mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	1,480	1,530	1,810	1,870

TABLE (*Contd.*)

	1948-49	1950-51	1954-55	1955-56 (preliminary)
Commerce, transport and communications				
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	40	40
Railways	170	180	220	240
Organised banking and insurance	50	70	80	80
Other commerce and transport	1,350	1,400	1,470	1,490
Total for commerce, transport and communications	1,600	1,690	1,810	1,850
Other Services				
Professions and liberal arts	430	470	540	560
Government services (Administration)	400	430	520	560
Domestic service	120	130	140	140
House property	390	410	450	450
Total for other services	1,340	1,440	1,650	1,710
Net domestic product at factor cost	8,670	9,550	9,620	9,650
Net earned income remitted abroad	20	20	..	..
Net national output at factor cost (National Income)	8,650	9,530	9,620	9,650

The percentage distribution of the national income according to its origins is shown below :

TABLE 75

	1950-51	1954-55	1955-56 (preliminary)
Agriculture	51.3	45.2	43.7
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	16.1	18.8	19.4
Commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications	17.7	18.8	19.2
Other services	15.1	17.2	17.7

WORKING FORCE

Of the country's population, estimated in 1950-51* at 35.93 crore, 14.32 crore made up its working force. The distribution of the working force among the various occupations is given in the following table:

TABLE 76

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY OCCUPATIONS (1950-51)

	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	1,027	71.8
Forestry	4	0.2
Fishery	6	0.4
Total for agriculture	1,036	72.4
Mining	8	0.5
Factory establishments	30	2.1
Small enterprises	115	8.0
Total for mining, manufacturing and hand-trades	153	10.6
Communications (posts, telegraphs and telephones)	2	0.1
Railways	12	0.8
Organised banking and insurance	1	0.1
Other commerce and transport	95	6.7
Total for commerce, transport and communications	111	7.7
Professions and liberal arts	64	4.5
Government services (administration)	39	2.7
Domestic service	29	2.1
Total for other services	133	9.3
Total working force	1,432	100.0
Population	3,593	..

PRINCIPAL CROPS

In 1950-51, the gross value of all the agricultural commodities produced in the country was Rs. 4,866 crore, the net value being Rs. 4,112 crore. The values of the principal crops were as follows :

Rice	Rs. 1,199	crore	*Arhar*	Rs.	83	crore
Wheat	Rs. 334	"	*Bajra*	Rs.	81	"
Sugarcane	Rs. 305	"	Barley	Rs.	80	"
Ground-nut	Rs. 216	"	Coconut	Rs.	76	"
Jowar	Rs. 194	"	Tobacco	Rs.	71	"
Gram	Rs. 147	"	Rape and Mustard	Rs.	69	"
Cotton	Rs. 113	"				
Straw	Rs. 591	"	Chillies	Rs.	68	"

*Data given in this and the following sections are derived from the *Final Report of the National Income Committee*. Corresponding set of figures for a later year is as yet not available.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The net contribution of the manufacturing industries to the national income was computed at Rs. 513.4 crore for 1950. It consisted mainly of the following :

Cotton textiles	Rs. 107.9	crore
Tea manufacturing	Rs. 69.3	„
Jute textiles	Rs. 46.6	„
Sugar	Rs. 35.8	„
General and electrical engineering	Rs. 29·4	„
Iron and steel	Rs. 26.9	„
Chemicals	Rs. 14.0	„
Vegetable oils	Rs. 11.7	„
Tobacco products	Rs. 10.5	„
Rubber and rubber manufacturing	Rs. 10.1	„
Cement	Rs. 8.5	„
Automobiles and coach building	Rs. 7.4	„
Paper and paper board	Rs. 6.6	„

Of the sum of Rs. 65.12 crore, which represented the income from banking and insurance during 1950, Rs. 36.29 crore were from banks, Rs. 22.85 crore from insurance and the remaining Rs. 5.98 crore from co-operative societies.

PROFESSIONS AND THE LIBERAL ARTS

Out of Rs. 468 crore, which were contributed to the total national income in 1950-51 by the professions and liberal arts, Rs. 116 crore were derived from medical and health services, Rs. 69 crore from educational services, Rs. 66 crore from the letters, arts and science, etc., Rs. 32 crore from legal services, Rs. 47 crore from religious and charitable services, and Rs. 37 crore from sanitary services, etc. Of the sum of Rs. 130 crore, which represented the income from domestic service, Rs. 114 crore were earned by cooks, gardeners and other domestic servants and Rs. 16 crore by motor drivers and cleaners.

Out of the income of Rs. 408·3 crore from house property in 1950-51, Rs. 212·8 crore were from houses in urban areas and the remaining Rs. 195·5 crore from those in rural areas.

PER CAPITA OUTPUT

In 1950-51, the net output per employed person was valued at Rs. 670 for the whole of the national economy. The output per person in each sector of the economy was as follows :

TABLE 77

NET OUTPUT PER EMPLOYED PERSON (1950-51)

	Net output (in crores of rupees)	Number of persons engaged (in crores)	Net output per employed person (in rupees)
Agriculture	4,890	10.36	500
Mining and factory establishments	620	0.37	1,700
Small enterprises	910	1.15	800
Railways and communications	220	0.14	1,600
Banking, insurance and other commerce and transport	1,470	0 97	1,500
Professions and the liberal arts	470	0.64	700
Government services (administration)	430	0.39	1,100
Domestic service	130	0.29	400
Net domestic product at factor cost	9,550	14.32	670

CAPITAL FORMATION

According to a provisional estimate, the amount of fixed capital formation in India during 1954-55 was Rs. 749 crore or about 7·8 per cent of the national income. Of this, Rs. 385 crore were in the private sector and Rs. 364 crore in the government sector. Table below gives an analysis of the domestic fixed capital formation in India between 1948-49 and 1954-55.

TABLE 78

ESTIMATES OF DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

(In crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Private investment	288	332	319	390	370	375	385
Construction (urban)	50	82	88	108	109	124	147
Construction (rural)	41	44	43	43	45	55	48
Improvement of land and construction of irrigation works	66	69	71	69	66	77	68
Agriculture, small enterprises, etc.	44	42	39	50	52	41	46
Mining and manufacturing	55	75	52	77	63	60	53
Transport	32	20	26	43	35	18	23
Government investment	154	191	199	211	218	254	364
Total Investment	442	523	518	601	588	629	749
Total investment as percentage of national income	5.1	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.8

UNEMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics are of limited value, for they cover mainly the urban areas and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges even where these exist.

According to a National Sample Survey conducted in 1953, 7·10 per cent of the population of the city of Calcutta were unemployed. According to another sample survey conducted in that year 2·59 per cent of the population or 7·44 per cent of the labour force were unemployed in towns with a population of 50,000 and above, excluding the four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. The latter survey also revealed that 8·48 per cent of the population in these towns were under-employed, including 3·17 per cent "severely under-employed." The total number

of the severely underemployed in the urban areas for the country as a whole, on this basis, would work out at 27·4 lakhs. According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the number of the rural unemployed in 1950-51 was about 28 lakhs.

On the basis of the available data, the Planning Commission has estimated that early in 1956 there were, roughly speaking, 53 lakh unemployed persons in the country, 25 lakh in the urban areas and 28 lakh in the rural areas.

A study undertaken by the Manpower Division of the Directorate of Employment Exchanges, Ministry of Labour and Employment, of the pattern of unemployment among graduates as on May 15, 1957, showed that graduate unemployment was more widespread in West Bengal, U.P., Bombay and Delhi than in the other States. The highest incidence of unemployment among women graduates was in Kerala. About 93 per cent of the unemployed graduates seeking employment were men and about 7 per cent women. 48·5 per cent of the unemployed graduates were B.A.s, 22·7 per cent B.Sc.s and 12·8 per cent B.Com.s. Unemployment was relatively higher among the holders of commerce degrees than among the holders of arts and science degrees.

PATTERN OF RURAL ECONOMY

According to the first round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between October 1950 and March 1951, a rural household in India consisted, on an average, of 5·21 persons. A little over a fourth of these (28·1 per cent) were earners, about a sixth (16·6 per cent) were earning dependents and more than half (55·3 per cent) non-earning dependents. According to the 1951 census, however, the rural household was made up, on an average, of 4·91 persons. The annual consumer expenditure in the rural areas was, according to the sample survey, about Rs. 220 per person during 1949-50. As against this, the per capita income for the country as a whole was computed at Rs. 253·9 in the *Final Report of the National Income Committee*. The average consumer expenditure per person was the highest in North-West India, being Rs. 314, and the lowest in Central India where it was Rs. 198.

Two-thirds (66·3 per cent) of the expenditure of an average household in the rural areas, taking the country as a whole, were on food, about a tenth (9·7 per cent) on clothing and the remaining one-fourth (24·0 per cent) was distributed among other heads of expenditure. The expenditure on education, newspapers and books was Rs. 1·6 per person per year (constituting 0·7 per cent of the per capita expenditure) and that on medical services and medicines Rs. 2·8 per person per year (1·27 per cent). Together, education and health services accounted for just over 2 per cent of the per capita expenditure. Fuel and lighting absorbed 3·25 per cent, ceremonials 7·21 per cent and the remaining one-eighth of the total expenditure was on other amenities.

The average expenditure on clothing in the rural areas was about Rs. 21 per person for the whole of India. Mill-made products accounted for as much as 74 per cent of the expenditure on clothing, handloom products for 20·4 per cent, *khaddar* for 2·81 per cent and woollen and other products for 2·74 per cent. The expenditure on ceremonials was Rs. 15.8 per person per year for the whole of India, and formed 7.2 per cent of the total expenditure.

On the basis of the second round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between April and June 1951, households in the rural areas

were classified according to their monthly expenditure. The proportion of each class to the total number of households is indicated in the following table.

TABLE 79

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (APRIL-JUNE, 1951)

Expenditure per month (in rupees)	*Proportion of total number of households (percentage)*
Up to Rs. 50	20.4
51—100	31.2
101—150	21.1
151—200	10.4
201—300	9.5
301—400	3.6
401—500	1.5
501—600	0.6
601—800	1.0
801—1,000	0.3
Over 1,000	0.4
Total	100.0

Thus the monthly expenditure of 20·4 per cent of all households in the rural areas was Rs. 50 or less, and 51·6 per cent of these households spent less than Rs. 100 a month. Only 7·4 per cent spent over Rs. 300 per month and 2·3 per cent above Rs. 500. Only seven in a thousand had a monthly expenditure of over Rs. 800 and only four in a thousand of over Rs. 1,000 per month.

The approximate value of rural investment for the year June 1950-May 1951, according to the same Survey, was Rs. 27·74 per household, about half of which was spent on the construction or improvement of houses, wells, tanks, bunds, etc., and about a third on the improvement of land. The annual capital formation in rural areas was estimated at Rs. 166 crore.

In the second round of the National Sample Survey, households in the rural areas were also classified according to the size of land under their occupation. Here a holding does not refer only to land actually owned; it stands for the net area of land owned and land leased in *minus* land leased out. Only 16·3 per cent of all the households in the rural areas had holdings of 10 acres or above ; only 5·3 per cent had 25 acres and above and this category managed 33·4 per cent of the total cropped area. Of the households, for which full records were available, 5·9 per cent did not have land of any kind, 49·2 per cent had less than 2·5 acres each and managed 7·6 per cent of the total cropped area, while 14·3 per cent had between 2·5 and 5 acres and were managing 11·1 per cent of the cropped area.

TABLE 80

Land in acres	Percentage of total number of households for which full records were available	Percentage of total cropped area managed by the households for which full records were available
Nil	5.9	..
0.01—2.49	49.2	7.6
2.50—4.99	14.3	11.1
5.00—7.49	9.5	11.4
7.50— 9.99	4.8	7.2
10.00—14.99	6.1	13.1
15.00—24.99	4.9	16.2
25.00—and above	5.3	33.4

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the third round of the National Sample Survey, the consumption expenditure per person per month in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 24·22 during August-November 1951 ; in the towns it was Rs. 31·55 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi Rs. 54·82. The average expenditure per person for the country as a whole was Rs. 25·70 per month. The per capita expenditure in the cities was thus appreciably greater than in the towns and in the villages. The per capita expenditure in the cities was more than twice that in the villages.

The patterns of consumption in the villages, towns and cities were also different. While about 40 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains, the proportion for the towns was 22 per cent and for the cities 11 per cent. The expenditure on all food items was 66 per cent of the total expenditure in the villages compared to 55 per cent in the towns and 46 per cent in the cities. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and lighting was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The porportion of expenditure on clothing to total expenditure was also nearly the same (just above 6 per cent) for the three categories, whereas the expenditure on clothing, in absolute terms, was the highest in the cities.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services, land and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance of villages in India's economy.

About 43 per cent of the total consumption in rural areas was obtained in kind and 57 per cent purchased in cash. The proportion of the part obtained in kind was high for articles such as foodgrains, pulses, milk and milk products and fuel and light, and varied between 61 per cent and 78 per cent. The proportion for all food items taken together was about 56 per cent. Against this, only 11 per cent of the total value of consumption in the urban

areas was obtained in kind, while the remaining 89 per cent was against cash. Here again, the proportions for non-cash consumption were relatively high in the case of foodgrains, pulses, milk and milk products and fuel and lighting. For the country as a whole, during August-November 1951, nearly 40 per cent of the value of consumption was obtained in kind.

PRICES

The movement of prices in India over recent years may be seen from the following table which shows the index numbers of wholesale prices compiled by the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India (Revised series; base: 1952-53=100).

TABLE 81

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (Base: 1952-53=100)

Year	Food articles	Liquor and tobacco	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Industrial raw materials	Manufactured articles			General index
					Intermediate	Finished	Combined	
1953-54	106.7	98.7	99.2	109.7	98.5	99.0	98.9	104.6
1954-55	94.6	90.6	97.1	101.9	97.4	101.1	100.6	97.5
1955-56	86.6	81.0	95.2	99.0	100.1	99.6	99.7	92.5
1956-57	102.2	84.3	104.3	116.0	110.9	105.6	106.3	105.2

There was an almost continuous upward trend in prices during 1956 and the major part of 1957. The index number of wholesale prices (new base: 1952-53=100) rose from 93.5 in December 1955 to 108.1 in December 1956 and 112.0 in August 1957 when the rise was arrested. Thereafter the price index started declining. The index for December 1957 was 107.0, which was lower than the index in Decembr 1956 (108.1).

TABLE 82

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Period	Food articles	Liquor and tobacco	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Industrial raw materials	Manufactured articles			General index
					Intermediate	Finished	Combined	
Dec. 1955	87.5	79.6	95.2	101.9	102.3	99.9	100.2	93.5
Mar. 1956	92.8	78.7	96.8	109.4	110.5	101.6	102.9	98.1
June 1956	99.0	80.5	98.7	112.9	109.5	102.5	103.5	102.1
Sept. 1956	103.6	83.6	106.2	116.8	111.3	108.7	109.0	106.9
Dec. 1956	105.1	87.7	106.8	119.4	113.9	108.0	108.8	108.1
Mar. 1957	102.3	87.2	106.5	117.3	108.9	105.7	106.2	105.6
June 1957	109.4	92.3	112.0	121.4	108.9	108.5	108.6	110.7
Aug. 1957	112.1	92.1	115.0	120.1	108.2	108.6	108.6	112.0
Sept 1957	108.5	93.7	114.5	115.4	107.3	108.9	108.6	109.5
Dec. 1957	104.0	97.7	114.9	115.4	105.7	107.8	107.5	107.0

The continued price rise since May 1955 was attributable to a general increase in demand resulting from the increase in investment expenditure on public and private account, accompanied by deficit financing and credit expansion during the last few years, and insufficiency of food production in relation to the demand. The measures which the Government took to curb the rise in prices included prohibition of exports of foodgrains, larger imports of wheat and rice, opening of a network of fair price shops for distribution of foodgrains and the assumption of powers to requisition foodgrains stocks. Three wheat zones in the north and a rice zone in the south were formed, and restrictions were imposed on movements of the cereals into and from the zones. Credit restriction measures were also employed by the Reserve Bank of India to deal with the situation.

*Consumer Prices**

As a consequence of the rise in prices during the period, the all-India working class consumer price index rose by 4.6 per cent between December 1956 and December 1957. The following table shows the working class consumer price indices from 1950-51 to 1956-57 as well as for the months of December 1956 and March, June, September and December 1957.

TABLE 83

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(Year 1949=100)

Year		All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1950-51	..	101	103	101	102	101
1951-52	..	104	108	106	108	104
1952-53	..	104	112	100	107	103
1953-54	..	106	118	99	107	109
1954-55		99	117	94	103	104
1955-56	..	96	110	93	100	100
1956-57	..	107	116	102	112	113
December 1956	..	109	116	102	115	115
March 1957	..	107	116	100	114	114
June 1957	..	112	121	104	115	115
September 1957	..	114	122	108	113	115
December 1957	..	114**	125	107	110	121

*The term "cost of living index" was recently replaced by the term "consumer price index" in conformity with international nomenclature.

**Provisional.

CHAPTER XVII

PLANNING

In his pioneering work, *Planned Economy for India* (1934), Shri M. Visvesvaraya advocated the necessity of planning and also laid down a ten-year programme of planned economic development for the whole of India. Subsequently, the idea of planning was taken up in 1938 by the Indian National Congress under the presidentship of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. That year a National Planning Committee, with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru as chairman, was set up by the Congress to enquire into the possibilities of planned economic development in India and to suggest practicable schemes for this purpose. The Committee issued a questionnaire and, at the end of World War II, produced a series of important studies on the subject.

Meanwhile, in June 1941, a number of Reconstruction Committees had been set up by the Government of India to deal with various aspects of post-war reconstruction.

In July 1944, the Government of India created a Department of Planning and Development. Also, in May 1944, the Provincial Governments were instructed to prepare their plans for post-war development.

The general interest in planning in the country was evident from the number of non-official plans that saw the light of day during World War II. These included (*i*) the Bombay Plan, drafted by a group of economists and industrialists, mostly from Bombay; (*ii*) the People's Plan, drafted by Shri M. N. Roy on behalf of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour; and (*iii*) the Gandhian Plan, drafted by Shri S. N. Agarwal.

The Planning Commission was set up by the Government of India in March 1950 to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources." In July 1950, the Commission was called upon to prepare a six-year plan for the economic development of the country which was later incorporated in the Colombo Plan. In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued a draft outline of the first Five-Year Plan covering the period April 1951 to March 1956 for the "widest possible public discussion." In December 1952 the final version of India's first Five-Year Plan was submitted to Parliament.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional framework adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people."

The first Five-Year Plan was conceived as the first in a series of such plans directed at substantially raising the economic and social standards of the Indian people. The long-term objective is to double the per capita

income and to raise consumption standards by a little over 70 per cent by 1977. During the first Plan period between 1951 and 1956, the national income was to go up from about Rs. 9,000 crore to about Rs. 10,000 crore, a rise of about 11 per cent. Since economic progress required a large amount of capital accumulation, it was visualised that the rate of saving as a proportion of the national income would have to go up from 5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6¾ per cent in 1955-56, 11 per cent in 1960-61 and 20 per cent in 1967-68.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The first Plan, being essentially one of preparation or laying the foundation for more rapid development in the future, its targets of investment and the increases in production were modest compared with what have to be achieved within the next twenty years or so. The distribution of expenditure proposed for the development programme in the public sector during the first Plan period is shown in the table below. Initially, an outlay of Rs. 2,069 crore was proposed ; it was later raised to Rs. 2,356 crore.

TABLE 84

OUTLAY DURING FIRST PLAN: DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR HEADS

	Total provision (*In crores of rupees*)	Percentage of total
Agriculture and Community Development ..	357	15.1
Irrigation and Power	661	28.1
Industries and Mining	179	7.6
Transport and Communications	557	23.6
Social Services	533	22.6
Miscellaneous	69	3.0
TOTAL ..	2,356	100.0

Agricultural development, along with irrigation and the generation of electric power, had the highest precedence during the first Plan period. The development of transport and communications also received high priority. This inevitably limited investment by the public authorities on industries. Industrial expansion in the first Plan period was, therefore, left largely to private initiative and resources.

The actual outlay in the public sector over the five-year period was about Rs. 1,960 crore or 17 per cent less than the revised target of Rs. 2,356 crore (including adjustments). The yearly outlay is given below:

	(*In crores of rupees*)
1951-52	259
1952-53	273
1953-54	340
1954-55	476
1955-56 (approximate)	612
Total for five years	1,960

The distribution by major heads of the actual outlay during the first Plan period, was as follows:

(*In crores of rupees*)

	Actual outlay (1951-56)	*Percentage of total outlay*
Agriculture and Community Development	299	14·8
Irrigation and Power	585	29·1
Industries and Mining	100	5·0
Transport and Communications	532	26·4
Social Services	423	21·0
Miscelleneous	74	3·7
Total	2,013*	100·0

Financial Resources

The position in regard to the financing of the outlay of Rs. 1,960 crore was as follows:

(*In crores of rupees*)

(*i*)	Resources made available out of revenue account (inclusive of railways' contribution)	745
(*ii*)	Loans from the public	203
(*iii*)	Small savings and unfunded debt	300
(*iv*)	Other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	100
(*v*)	Resources raised from domestic budgetary sources (*i* to *iv*)	1,348
(*vi*)	External assistance	197
(*vii*)	Resources raised through deficit financing ..	415
	Total	1,960

Targets and Achievements

Both the short-term and long-term objectives of the first Plan were by and large achieved. There was an increase in domestic production and the economy was considerably strengthened. Inflationary pressures were practically eliminated. The price-level at the end of the Plan was 15 per cent lower than at its commencement. The foundation had been laid for a rapid development in the future.

Over the period of the first Plan, national income (in constant prices) increased by about 17·5 per cent from about Rs. 8,870 crore in 1950-51 to about Rs. 10,420 crore in 1955-56**, showing a larger rate of increase than was originally anticipated. The per capita income over the same period, also at constant prices, recorded an increase of about 10·5 per cent from Rs. 246 to Rs. 272 ; while per capita consumption increased by about 8 per cent. The rate of investment in the economy as a percentage of national income is estimated to have risen from a little less than 5 per cent in 1950-51 to a little over 7 per cent in the last year of the Plan.

The targets and achievements in different sectors of the economy are shown in the following table:

*Based on 'revised estimates' for the fifth year. Actual outlay is estimated at Rs. 1,960 crore.

**Preliminary estimate.

TABLE 83

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FIRST PLAN*

	1950-51	Increase by 1955-56 (Plan target)	1955-56 (achievement)	Increase in 1955-56 over 1950-51	Achievement in 1955-56 as percentage of Plan target
Agricultural Production					
Foodgrains (lakh tons) ..	540**	76	649	+ 109	143
Cotton (lakh bales) ..	29.7	12.6	40.0	+ 10.3	82
Jute (lakh bales) ..	33.0	20.9	42.0	+ 9.0	43
Sugarcane in terms of gur (lakh tons) ..	56.2	7.0	58.6	+ 2.4	35
Oilseeds (lakh tons) ..	50.8	4.0	56.6	+ 5.6	156
Electricity (installed capacity) (lakh KW) ..	23	13	34	+ 11	84
Irrigation (lakh acres) ..	510	197	650	+ 142	71
Industrial Production ..					
Finished steel (lakh tons)	9.8	6.7	12.8	+ 3.0	45
Cement (lakh tons) ..	26.9	21.1	45.9	+ 19.0	90
Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons) ..	46.3	404.0	394.0	+ 347.7	86
Locomotives (Nos.) ..	3	170	179	+ 176	104
Jute manufactures (thousand tons) ..	824	376	1,054	+ 230	61
Mill-made cloth (lakh yards)	37,180	9,820	51,020	+ 13,840	141
Bicycles (thousand)	97	433	513	+ 416	96
Transport					
Shipping (lakh GRT) ..	3.9	2.2	4.8	+ 0.9	41
National Highways (thousand miles) ..	12.3	0.6	12.9	+ 0.6	100.0
State Roads (thousand miles) ..					
Surfaced ..	97.5	—	121.6	+ 24.1	—
Unsurfaced ..	151.0	—	195.1	+ 44.1	—
Health					
Hospitals (thousands) ..	113	12	136***	—	—
Dispensaries and Hospitals (rural and urban) (Nos.)	8,600	1,400	9,806***	—	—
Education					
Primary Schools (number in thousand) ..	209.7	—	280.0	70.3	—
Number of pupils in primary schools/classes (lakhs)	186.8	101.2	248.1	61.3	60.6
Percentage of school going children in age-group 6-11	41.2	18.8	51.1	9.9	53.0
Basic schools (Number)	1,751	—	15,800	14,049	—
Number of pupils in basic schools (lakhs) ..	9.85	—	11.0	1.15	—

* Table—gives the targets and achievements during the first Plan (alongside the targets for the second Plan) in greater detail. The figrues for achievements in this latter table, being based on an earlier estimate (*Second Five Year Plan*, May 1956), are often different from those given above.

** Base 1949-50.

*** 1954-55 figures (figures for 1955-56 not available).

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The second Five-Year Plan, covering the period from April 1956 to March 1961, was submitted to Parliament on May 15, 1956. The main objectives are : (*i*) an increase of 25 per cent in the national income; (*ii*) rapid industrialistation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries ; (*iii*) a large expansion of employment opportunities; and (*iv*) a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

Outlay and Allocations

The proposed development outlay of the Central and State Governments amounts to Rs. 4,800 crore over the period of the second Plan, as compared with the target of Rs. 2,356 crore and actual outlay of Rs. 1,960 crore under the first Plan. This does not include the contributions in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works. The distribution of the outlay by major heads of development (see table 86) indicates the relative shift in priorities. In absolute terms, the outlay shows a sizable increase under all heads, compared to the first Plan. As a proportion of the total outlay there is a significant increase under the head 'Industry and Mining' from 7·6 per cent in the first Plan to 18·5 per cent in the second Plan. 'Transport and Communications' also shows an increase from 23·6 per cent to 28·9 per cent. The relative shares of all the other groups show a decline.

TABLE 86

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

	First Five Year Plan		Second Five-Year Plan		Percentage increase of (4) over (2)
	Total provision (Rs., crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs., crores)	Per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture and Community Development ..	357	15.1	568	11.8	59.1
(a) Agriculture ..	241	10.2	341	7.1	
Agricultural programmes ..	197	8.3	170	3.5	
Animal Husbandry	22	1.0	56	1.1	
Forests ..	10	0.4	47	1.0	
Fisheries ..	4	0.2	12	0.3	
Co-operation ..	7	0.3	47	1.0	
Miscellaneous ..	1	..	9	0.2	
(b) National Extension and Community Projects	90	3.8	200	4.1	
(c) Other Programmes ..	26	1.1	27	0.6	
Village *Panchayats* ..	11	0.5	12	0.3	
Local Development Works ..	15	0.6	15	0.3	
Irrigation and Power ..	661	28.1	913	19.0	38.1
Irrigation ..	384	16.3	381	7.9	
Power ..	260	11.1	427	8.9	
Flood control and other projects, investigations, etc.	17	0.7	105	2.2	

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT
(Contd.)

	First Five Year Plan		Second Five Year Plan		Percentage increase of (4) over (2)
	Total Provisson (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total Provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	
Industry and Mining ..	179	7.6	890	18.5	397.2
Large and Medium Industries ..	148	6.3	617	12.9	
Mineral development ..	1	..	73	1.5	
Village and Small Industries	30	1.3	200	4.1	
Transport and Communications ..	557	23.6	1,385	28.9	148.7
Railways ..	268	11.4	900	18.8	
Roads ..	130	5.5	246	5.1	
Road Transport ..	12	0.5	17	0.4	
Ports and Harbours ..	34	1.4	45	0.9	
Shipping ..	26	1.1	48	1.0	
Inland Water Transport ..	..	..	3	0.1	
Civil Air Transport ..	24	1.0	43	0.9	
Other Transport ..	3	0.1	7	0.1	
Posts and Telegraphs ..	50	2.2	63	1.3	
Other Communications ..	5	0.2	4	0.1	
Broadcasting ..	5	0.2	9	0.2	
Social Services ..	533	22.6	945	19.7	77.3
Education ..	164	7.0	307	6.4	
Health ..	140	5.9	274	5.7	
Housing ..	49	2.1	120	2.5	
Welfare of Backward Classes ..	32	1.3	91	1.9	
Social Welfare ..	5	0.2	29	0.6	
Labour and Labour Welfare	7	0.3	29	0.6	
Rehabilitation ..	136	5.8	90	1.9	
Special schemes relating to educated unemployment	..	..	5	0.1	
Miscellaneous ..	69	3.0	99	2.1	43.5
TOTAL ..	2,356	100.0	4,800	100.0	

Of the total outlay of Rs. 4,800 crore, Rs. 2,559 crore represent expenditure to be incurred by the Centre and Rs. 2,241 crore by the State Governments. The distribution of the outlay under major heads of development is shown for the Centre and the States separately in the following table :

TABLE 87

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY

(In crores of rupees)

	Centre	States*	Total	Investment outlay	Current outlay
Agricultural and Community Development ..	65	502	568**	338	230
Irrigation and Power ..	105	808	913	863	50
Industry and Mining ..	747	143	890	790	100
Transport and Communications ..	1,203	182	1,385	1,335	50
Social Services ..	396	549	945	455	490
Miscellaneous ..	43	56	99	19	80
TOTAL ..	2,559	2,240	4,800**	3,800	1,000

Of the total outlay, roughly Rs. 3,800 crore represent investment, that is, expenditure on the building up of productive assets, and Rs. 1,000 crore is what may broadly be called current developmental expenditure.

The likely level of private investment over the second Plan period is placed at Rs. 2,400 crore distributed as follows :

TABLE 88

(In crores of rupees)

Organised industry and mining ..	575
Plantations, electricity undertakings and transport other than the railways	125
Construction ..	1,000
Agriculture, and village and small-scale industries ..	300
Stocks ..	400

In the first Plan, total investment in the economy was estimated roughly at about Rs. 3,100 crore, the ratio of public to private investment being 50 : 50. In the second Plan, the target of investment in the two sectors combined is Rs. 6,200 crores, the ratio of public to private investment being 61 :39.

Targets

The targets of production and development, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown below:

* Including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, NEFA, and Pondicherry.
** Includes the unallocated portion of Rs 1 crore for NES and Community Projects in the States.

TABLE 89

MAIN TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Sector and Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
Agriculture*					
Foodgrains ..	Lakh tons	540**	650	750	15
Cotton ..	Lakh bales	29	42	55	31
Sugarcane (raw gur)	Lakh tons	56	58	71	22
Oilseeds ..	Lakh tons	51	55	70	27
Jute ..	Lakh bales	33	40	50	25
Tea ..	Lakh pounds	6,130	6,440	7,000	9
National Extension Blocks ..	Number	Nil	500	3,800	660
Community Development Blocks ..	Number	Nil	622	1,120	80
Irrigation and Power					
Area irrigated	Lakh acres	510	670	880	31
Electricity (installed capacity) ..	Lakh kw.	23	34	69	103
Minerals					
Iron Ore ..	Lakh tons	30	43***	125	191
Coal ..	Lakh tons****	323	380	600	58
Large-scale Industries					
Finished steel ..	Lakh tons	11	13	43	231
Aluminium ..	Thousand tons	3 7	7 5	25.0	233
Automobiles ..	Number	16,500	25,000	57,000	128
Railway Locomotives	Number	3	175	400	129
Cement ..	Lakh tons	27	43	130	202
Fertilisers:					
(a) Nitrogenous (in terms of amm. sulphate) ..	Thousand tons	46	380	1,450	282
(b) Phosphatic (in terms of superphosphate) ..	Thousand tons	55	120	720	500
Cotton textiles ..	Lakh yards	46,180	68,500	85,000	24
Sugar ..	Lakh tons	11	17	23	35
Paper and Paper Board	Thousand tons	114	200	350	75
Transport and Communications					
(a) Railways:					
Passenger train miles ..	Lakhs	950	1,080	1,240	15
Freight carried	Lakh tons	910	1,200	1,620	35
(b) Roads:					
National Highways ..	Thousand miles	12.3	12.9	13.8	7
Surfaced Roads	Thousand miles	97.0	107.0	125.0	17
(c) Post Offices ..	Thousand	36	55	75	36
Education and Health					
Elementary/Basic Schools ..	Lakhs	2.23	2.93	3.50	19
Teachers in primary/middle/secondary schools ..	Lakhs	7.4	10.3	13.4	30
Medical institutions ..	Thousand	8.6	10	12.6	26

* The revised targets for agricultural production during second Plan are given below in Table 90

** Relates to the year 1949-50.

*** Relates to the calendar year 1954.

**** Figures relate to calendar years.

Since the above targets of agricultural production were considered as inadequate for meeting the increasing demand for food and raw materials expected to be generated by the implementation of the second Plan, these targets were subsequently revised upwards, although the allocation of resources remained unchanged. Fulfilment of these targets will thus require the maximization of efforts.

TABLE 90

REVISED TARGETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (SECOND PLAN)

	Estimated Production 1955-56 (as given in second Plan)	Original targets of production in second Plan	Revised Targets for second Plan	Percentage increase during second Plan	
				Original	Revised
Foodgrains (lakh tons) ..	650	750	805	15	23.8
Cotton (lakh bales) ..	42	55	65	31	54.8
Jute (lakh bales) ..	40	50	55	25	37.5
Sugarcane (gur) (lakh tons) ..	58	71	78	22	34.5
Oilseeds (lakh tons) ..	55	70	76	27	38.2
Other crops ..	—	—	—	9	22.4
All commodities ..	—	—	—	17	27.1

Changes in Economic Structure

The expected increase in national income, investment, domestic savings and consumption expenditure, at the end of the second Plan period as compared to the position in 1950-51 and in 1955-56, is indicated below*:

TABLE 91

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(*In crores of rupees at 1952-53 prices*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase during	
				1951-56	1956-61
Agriculture and Allied Pursuits ..	4,450	5,230	6,170	18	18
Mining ..	80	95	150	19	58
Factory Establishments ..	590	840	1,380	43	64
Small Enterprises ..	740	840	1,085	14	30
Construction ..	180	220	295	22	34
Commerce, Transport and Communications ..	1,650	1,875	2,300	14	23
Professions and Services including Government Administration ..	1,420	1,700	2,100	20	23
Total National Product (National Income) ..	9,110	10,800	13,480	18	25
Per Capita Income (rupees)	253	281	331	11	18
Investment, Savings and Consumption					
Net Investment ..	448	790	1,440	..	..
Net Inflow of Foreign Resources ..	—7	34	130	..	..
Net Domestic Savings ..	455	756	1,310	..	..
Consumption Expenditure (National Income *less* Net Domestic Savings) ..	8,655	10,044	12,170	..	..
Investment as percentage of National Income ..	4.94	7.31	10.68	..	..
Domestic Savings as percentage of National Income ..	4.98	7.00	9.7	..	..

* The figures in this table are as given in the *Second Five Year Plan* (May 1956).

The average level of consumption in the economy will increase somewhat less rapidly than the national income in as much as a larger proportion of the domestic output will have to be saved and invested. The projected total investment of Rs. 6,200 crore during the second Plan period requires, broadly, an increase in the rate of domestic saving from the current level of about 7 per cent of the national income to about 10 per cent in 1960-61, assuming that, in addition, external resources of the order of Rs. 1,100 crore will be available during the period. The total consumption expenditure may, on this assumption, increase by some 21 per cent as against the increase in the national income of 25 per cent. The corresponding increase in total consumption over the first Plan period amounts to some 16 per cent, and that in the national income to about 18 per cent.

The estimated full-time employment likely to be created over the second Plan period in sectors other than agriculture is 80 lakhs. Besides, schemes of development such as irrigation and land reclamation will reduce under-employment and also absorb new persons to some extent. Altogether the Plan envisages a sufficient increase in the demand for labour to match the increase in the labour force estimated at 100 lakhs during the second Plan period.

Financial Resources

Table 92 indicates how the second Plan is to be financed.

TABLE 92

ESTIMATES OF RESOURCES

(*In crores of rupees*)

Surplus from current revenues		800
(a) At 1955-56 rates of taxation	350	
(b) Additional taxation	450	
Borrowings from the public		1,200
(a) Market loans	700	
(b) Small savings	500	
Other budgetary sources		400
(a) Railways' contribution to the development programme	150	
(b) Provident funds and other deposit heads	250	
Resources to be raised externally		800
Deficit financing		1,200
Gap to be covered by additional measures to raise domestic resources		400
		4,800

The budgetary resources that can be raised through taxation, borrowing and other receipts thus amount to Rs. 2,400 crore. In arriving at the figure of Rs. 450 crore under additional taxation, the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission were taken into account and it was assumed that steps would be taken to implement these as early as possible after the commencement of the Plan. The Central and State Governments are expected to raise between them a total of Rs. 450 crore in equal amounts.

The estimate of Rs. 700 crore of borrowing from the public assumes that the annual receipts from this source will, on an average, be considerably higher than they have been in recent years. In this connection, the possibility of extending the scope of social security schemes must be fully explored. The nationalisation of life insurance should also prove a growing source of public borrowing. In the case of small savings also, the target of Rs. 100 crore a year on an average will require a further substantial stepping up of these collections, as compared with net receipts in 1955-56 (Rs. 65 crore).

The railways are expected to contribute Rs. 150 crore to their Rs. 900-crore programme, both through selective adjustments in rates and freights and the growth of traffic. In addition, the railways have to make, in the Plan period, a contribution of Rs. 225 crore for current depreciation, which has not been included in the Plan.

The Plan also takes credit for Rs. 800 crore of external resources, which is about four times the amount utilised from foreign loans and grants during the first Plan period. In the first Plan period, external finance amounting to Rs. 298 crore was made available to India for programmes of development in the public sector, of which Rs. 204 crore is estimated to have been utilised. The balance of Rs. 94 crore was thus available for utilisation in the second Plan period. In addition, arrangements were made for credits from the USSR and UK Governments and British bankers for a net amount of Rs. 76 crore* to finance the steel projects. As for the private sector, Rs. 22 crore was already available as the undisbursed portion of the loan made by the World Bank to the Indian Iron and Steel Company, the Tata Hydro-electric Company and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

Rupees 1,200 crore represent the outside limit of deficit financing. Against this must be set off the drawing down of sterling balances by Rs. 200 crore. The remaining Rs. 1,000 crore represent the net addition to currency in response to the Government's budgetary operations, which may be expected also to result in a secondary expansion of bank credit. Any adverse repercussions of deficit financing will have to be dealt with by an appropriate Central banking policy, through judicious recourse to quantitative and qualitative controls on credit including variation in reserve ratios, by the building up of adequate stocks of essential goods like food and clothing, through taxes on excess profits, windfall gains, and on excess consumption and physical controls including allocations and rationing of scarce resources.

Investment in the Private Sector

The investment requirements of the private sector are estimated at Rs. 2,400 crore. Of this, a sum of Rs. 720 crore is proposed to be utilised for industrial development (excluding mining, electricity generation and distribution, plantations and small-scale industries)—Rs. 570 crore on new investments and Rs. 150 crore on replacements and modernisation. This, however, includes Rs. 55 crore provided for the National Industrial Development Corporation's programme. Against the balance of Rs. 665 crore, the resources of the private sector are estimated at Rs. 620 crore as follows :

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*After allowing for repayment of Rs. 20 crore of the USSR's credit of Rs. 63 crore.

TABLE 93

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-56	1956-61
Loans from Industrial Finance Corporation and State Finance Corporations and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation..	18	40
Direct and indirect loans from Governments, Central and State, participation ..	26	20
Foreign capital, including suppliers' credit ..	42-45	100
New Issues ..	40	80
Internal resources (from new investment and replacements) ..	150	300
Other sources such as advances from managing agents, EPT refunds, etc. ..	61-64	80
TOTAL ..	340	620

Outlay During First Two Years

The estimated outlay under major heads during the first two years of the second Plan is given below.

TABLE 94

(In crores of rupees)

	1956-57 (Budget)	1956-57 (Revised)	1957-58 (Budget)	Total during first two years, 1956-58 (Estimate)
Agriculture and Community Development	108	93	117	210
Irrigation and Power ..	181	179	162	341
Industry and Mining ..	121	111	229	340
Transport and Communications ..	247	233	271	504
Social Services ..	143	123	154	277
Miscellaneous ..	30	22	21	43
TOTAL ..	830	761	954	1,715

The likely actual outlay during 1956-57 is now estimated at Rs. 675 crore (Centre Rs. 372 crore and States Rs. 303 crore) and that during 1957-58 at Rs. 840 crore (Centre Rs. 470 crore and States Rs. 370 crore), the aggregate outlay during the first two years of the second Plan thus amounting to about Rs. 1,515 crore.

The resources for 1956-57 Plan outlay (likely actual) were found in the following manner.

TABLE 95

(In crores of rupees)

	Centre*	States	Total
Domestic Budgetary Resources ..	327	44	371
External Assistance ..	63	—	63
Transfer of Funds from Centre to States			
Small Savings Loans ..	— 19	19	
Central Assistance ..	—180	180	
Net Resources (after adjustment for transfers) ..	191	243	434
Budgetary Gap ..	181	60	241
Total Plan outlay, 1956-57 (likely actual)	372	303	675

* Including Union Territories

Foreign Exchange Position

The external payments position of the country has been under strain since the beginning of the second Plan,* owing mainly to a rise in imports both on private and public account. The increase in imports during 1956-57 mainly arose out of the requirements of development projects under the second Plan, although the following other factors were also responsible : (*i*) increased defence expenditure, (*ii*) larger imports of foodgrains, (*iii*) increased requirements of raw materials, components, etc., (*iv*) higher imports of consumer goods, and (*v*) increase in freight rates and prices. To reduce the strain on the foreign payments position, a progressively restrictive policy on imports has been adopted and steps taken to expand exports. The foreign exchange costs of projects in the second Plan have also increased as a result of higher prices abroad of developmental commodities.

To meet the situation, the provision of foreign exchange for various uses is being regulated according to a strict order of priority. Besides making foreign exchange available for the maintenance of the economy and for defence, the first priority is being accorded to the execution of the the 'core' of the plan—that is, steel plants, coal, railways, ports and specified power projects. Priority is also being given to projects which have progressed substantially towards completion. Outside these, no new commitments in terms of foreign exchange are being undertaken except on deferred payment terms or on the basis of new foreign investment or loans. Fresh external assistance of the order of Rs. 700 crore will be needed on Government and private account to see through the 'core' projects as well as the projects in an advanced stage of completion.

Despite increases in the estimated costs of certain development projects, the objective will now be to limit the total outlay in the public sector over the Plan period to Rs. 4,800 crore. This assumes an accelerated effort to step up small savings and realise the targets of additional taxation. The yield over the Plan period from measures of additional taxation adopted by the Centre so far is estimated at about Rs. 800 crore ; the corresponding yield from taxation measures in the States is estimated at about Rs. 150 crore. It is also proposed to reduce the magnitude of deficit financing over the Plan period from Rs. 1,200 crore to Rs. 900 to 1,000 crore.

* The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank declined by Rs. 219 crore during 1956-57 and Rs. 217 crore during the first 8 months of 1957-58.

CHAPTER XVIII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, aiming at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects. Each project covers an area of about 500 sq. miles with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. Being the mainstay of about seventy per cent of the rural population, agriculture receives the highest priority in the programme. Among other activities included in this programme are provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's welfare, and development of cottage and small-scale industries, etc. Emphasis is laid on encouraging community thinking and action through people's institutions like *panchayats*, co-operative societies, *vikas mandals*, etc.

This programme has been supplemented by another of a somewhat less intensive character called the National Extension Service. This programme has been designed to provide the essential basic staff and a modicum of finance with which the people could initiate work on a relatively less ambitious programme than that contemplated in the Community Development projects. Out of the areas developed as National Extension Service Blocks, selection is made periodically for intensive development under the Community Development Programme.

The target of covering 1,200 blocks—700 under the Community Development and 500 under the National Extension Service—during the first Plan has been achieved at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.4 crore. One-fourth of the rural population in the country had been brought within the orbit of the programme by the end of the first Plan period. The target laid down in the second Plan is to cover the entire country by 1960-61 with NES Blocks of which 40 per cent are to be converted into CD Blocks. The amount allocated for this purpose is Rs. 200 crore.

The number of Blocks in operation and already allotted totals 2,152 as indicated in the table below:

TABLE 96

Series	No. of Blocks allotted	No. of Blocks started	Villages covered by Blocks	Population (in lakhs)
Intensive Development Blocks				
1952-53	206	206	27,388	169
1954-55	56	56	8,584	42
1955-56	152	152	21,438	124
1956-57	250	250	36,017	186
1957-58	189½	189½	25,530	112
NES Blocks				
1954-55	19½	19½	2,893	18
1955-56	187	187	27,261	138
1956-57	495	495	66,911	333
1957-58	597	597	60,004	372
TOTAL	2,152	2,152	2,76,026	1,494

1,18,957 villages with about 6.3 crore people under the Community Development Programme, and 1,57,069 villages with over 8.6 crore people under the National Extension Service have been covered till the end of June 1957. For the remaining period of the second Plan, the year-wise phasing of the programme for the country as a whole will be as follows:

TABLE 97

Year	No. of NES Blocks	No. of NES Blocks to be converted into CD Blocks
1958-59	750	260
1959-60	900	300
1960-61	1,000	360

FINANCE

Allocation of Expenditure

The resources for the projects are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each project area, the programme indicates a qualifying scale of voluntary contributions from the people in the form of money as well as labour and also in kind. Where the State offers financial assistance for the execution of the projects, the expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3 to 1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., the necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government to the State Governments in the shape of loans payable in full with interest. The Centre's contribution will amount to half of the total expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 crore per year.

Expenditure on Each Block

Expenditure for a 3-year period on a National Extension Service Block and on a Community Development Block during the second Plan has been placed at Rs. 4 lakh and Rs. 12 lakh respectively.

Expenditure on Post-Intensive Blocks

Apart from permitting utilisation of savings, if any, up to the end of March 1958, an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 per annum per Block has been provided for 3 years in the post-intensive phase on completion of the scheduled period of operation during the second Plan. This expenditure will also be shared between the Central and State Governments in the prescribed proportion.

External Assistance

In this effort to transform the rural areas, India is receiving assistance from the United States of America. Under the Operational Agreement No. 8 of the Community Development Programme and the supplements thereto, the U.S. Government agreed to make available from the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund, more commonly known as Fund 'A', a sum of 14.27 million dollars for the import of equipment required for the Community Projects taken up in India during 1952-53 to 1957-58. Indents covering the entire amount have been placed with the Indian Supply Mission, Washington, and up to December 15, 1957,

equipment worth about 11.50 million dollars has been received and supplied to the State Governments.

From the beginning, the Ford Foundation has been assisting India in training thousands of project workers. The Ford Foundation also provided assistance in the launching of 15 pilot projects for rural development.

ORGANISATION

The Union Ministry of Community Development is in overall charge of the programme, matters of basic policy going before the Central Committee, consisting of Members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers of Food and Agriculture and Community Development, with the Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with allied Ministries is maintained through special committees and frequent exchange of views.

The actual execution of the development programme is the responsibility of the State Governments. Generally, each State has a single authority known as the State Development Committee, for the implementation of both the Extension Scheme and the Community Projects. This body consists of the Chief Minister as the Chairman, the Ministers of the departments concerned with development work as members and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The Development Commissioner, who co-ordinates the activities of all the development departments, is a senior Secretary to the Government.

The Collector is the Chairman of the District Planning and Development Committee. All the heads of the development departments in the district are represented on the Committee which also includes the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the District Board as well as many other non-officials.

At the Block level, the Block Development Officer is assisted by a team of experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, cottage industries, etc.

Finally, there is the Village Level Worker who acts as the multipurpose man and is in charge of 5 to 10 villages. While this remains the general pattern of organisation, minor adjustments to suit local conditions have been made in the States to ensure efficient and smooth working.

Non-official participation in the implementation of the Community Development programme has also been secured. Parliament at the Centre and the Legislatures in the States provide general guidance and direction. At the Block level, the Block Development Officer is assisted by non-official advisory committees. The Village Level Worker discharges his duties in close collaboration with the *panchayat* or the village development council. Voluntary organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Mahila Mandals, etc., also play an important part.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Multi-purpose Blocks in Tribal Areas

Forty-two special multi-purpose Blocks have been started with special programmes for 5 years for intensive development of tribal areas. Each of them has a budget of about Rs. 27 lakh per annum.

Industrial Estates

Nine major Industrial Estates and 20 of the small and rural type of Industrial Estates have been started in CD Blocks with the objective of decentralising small industries and encouraging small entrepreneurs.

Rural Housing

Under the first phase of the Village Housing Scheme, one hundred Rural Housing Projects have been set up in 100 Blocks, each project covering 5 villages on the average. Rural housing cells for planning projects and guiding their implementation are being set up in the States with central assistance.

59,000 new co-operative societies were started and 31.1 lakh additional members were enrolled with the help of extension officers (co-operation) up to June 30, 1957.

The following figures highlight the achievements in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks up to June 30, 1957 :

Agriculture

Chemical fertilisers distributed:		
(*a*) Quantity in '000 mds.	..	20,718
(*b*) Quantity in '000 metric tons	..	774
Agricultural demonstrations held (in thousand)	..	3,290
Improved seeds distributed :		
(*a*) Quantity in '000 mds.	..	10,036
(*b*) Quantity in '000 metric tons	..	373
Area brought under fruits and vegetable cultivation:		
(*a*) Area in '000 acres	..	1,026
(*b*) Area in '000 hectares	..	415
Key Village Centres started (number)	..	5,326
Pedigree animals supplied ('000 Nos.)	..	28
Pedigree birds supplied ('000 Nos.)	..	393
Area reclaimed :		
(*a*) Area in '000 acres	..	2,329
(*b*) Area in '000 hectares	..	942
Additional area brought under irrigation:		
(*a*) Area in '000 acres	..	3,807
(*b*) Area in '000 hectares	..	1,541

Health and Sanitation

Primary Health Centres set up (Number)	..	3,859
Maternity and child welfare centres (nos.)	..	1,259
Rural latrines constructed ('000 Nos.)		220
Well constructed ('000 Nos.)	..	83
Wells renovated ('000 Nos.)	..	119
Drains constructed:		
(*a*) Length in lakh yds.	..	121
(*b*) Length in kilometres	..	11,141

Education

New schools started ('000 Nos.)	25
Schools converted into basic ones ..	10,325
Adult education centres started ('000 Nos.)	70
Adults made literate ('000 Nos.)	1,879

People's Organisations

Community Centres started ('000 Nos.) ..	150
Units of people's organisations developed ('000 Nos.)	169
New Co-operative Societies started ('000 Nos.) ..	59
New members enrolled in Co-operative Societies ('000 Nos.)	3,113

Roads and Communications

Pucca roads contructed	
(*a*) Length in miles ..	9,140
(*b*) Length in kilometres ..	14,711
Kaccha roads constructed ..	
(*i*) New roads constructed	
(*a*) Length in miles ('000 Nos.)	59
(*b*) Length in kilometres ('000 Nos.) ..	96
(*ii*) Existing roads improved	
(*a*) Length in miles ('000 Nos.) ..	52
(*b*) Length in kilometres ('000 Nos.) ..	84

Arts and Crafts

Production-cum-training centres started (Number)	3,378

PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

The results achieved have been made possible by the active co-operaration and participation of the people. Till September 1956, the value of the people's contribution to the programme by way of land, cash and labour amounted to Rs. 45.6 crore as against an actual expenditure of Rs. 75.2 crore by Government. In other words, the people's contribution was 61 per cent of the Government's expenditure, working out at Rs. 4,172 for every thousand persons.

Training of Personnel

A comprehensive training programme has been initiated. At present there are 68 Extension Training Centres for the Village Level Workers (*Gram Sevaks*). Basic training in agriculture is imparted by 78 basic agriculture schools and 18 agricultural workshops. For the training of the *Gram Sevikas* there are 25 Home Economics Wings attached to the Extension Training Centres and 2 Home Economics Centres. Another 27 training centres to train Group Level Workers have been sanctioned.

There are 14 training centres for Social Education Organisers, 4 for the Block Development Officers, 8 for the Block Level Extension Officers (Co-operation), and 11 for Block Level Extension Officers (Industries).

Health personnel are being trained in 3 training centres. Besides these, there are over 66 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives, 9 centres for the training of lady health visitors and 6 others for the training of midwives.

The position as at the end of December 1957, in regard to the training of various categories of project personnel, was as follows:

TABLE 98

TRAINING OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

Category	No. of personnel trained	No. of personnel under training
Village Level Workers (Extn.) ..	18,860	3,101
Village Level Workers (Basic) ..	12,630	5,028
Group Level Workers ..	3,197	129
Social Education Organisers (Men) ..	2,212	198
Social Education Organisers (Women) ..	964	134
Social Education Organisers (Tribal) ..	126	37
Block Level Extension Officers (Industries)		
(i) Small-Scale Service Institutes ..	780	—
(ii) Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas ..	372	160
Block Level Extension Officers (Co-operation) ..	802	571
Block Development Officers ..	1,811	—
Health Personnel (Orientation) ..	1,217	85

Training of non-officials participating in the programme has also been provided for. Camps are held for different groups of subjects for *Gram Sahayaks* (functional village leaders) in every Village Level Workers' circle with the aid of specially trained staff supported by district heads of different departments. The *Gram Sahayaks*, on return to their villages, help their fellow-villagers in improving their technique of production and ways of life through discussions and by practical demonstrations.

Seminars are organised at the Divisional and State levels by the State Governments, and at the National level by the Union Ministry of Community Development. These seminars are meant for exchange of views and experiences among the workers in the programme, official as well as non-official. At these seminars, non-officials at all levels, e.g., members of Block Advisory Committees, Members of State Legislatures and Members of Parliament, participate.

Camps of one month's duration for village school teachers are organised in every block under the leadership of peripatetic teams trained earlier in orientation courses. The teachers thus trained spread the ideas of development both among the school children and the village community on return to their villages.

CHAPTER XIX

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

Financial System

Public finance is concerned with the *modus operandi* of the financial activities of public bodies. In India, there is no single authority for the raising and disbursal of public funds. Under the Constitution, the power to raise funds has been divided between the Centre and the States. By and large, the sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are mutually exclusive. There is, thus, more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country.

In order to safeguard the rights and interests of the tax-payer, the Constitution provides that (i) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (ii) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (iii) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

According to the provisions of the Constitution, all receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the *Consolidated Fund* and the *Public Account*. All revenues received, loans raised and money received in repayment of loans by the Union Government go together to form the *Consolidated Fund of India*. No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the *Public Account* which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a *Contingency Fund of India* has also been established under Article 267 of the Constitution. This fund, which is administered by the Ministry of Finance, provides an imprest which can be drawn upon pending authorisation of the expenditure by Parliament.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States also have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The Railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are, however, subject to the same forms of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income), estate and succession duty on non-agricultural assets and property and the earnings of the Mints. The revenue from the two new taxes—wealth tax and expenditure tax—will also accrue to the Centre. Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre.

The main heads of revenue in the States are: (i) taxes and duties levied by the State Governments, (ii) civil administration and civil works, (iii) State undertakings, (vi) taxes shared with the Centre, and (v) grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, motor vehicles tax, entertainment tax, electricity duty, agricultural income tax and other taxes and duties account for nearly one-half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Second Finance Commission

The second Finance Commission set up under Article 280 of the Constitution, in June 1956, submitted its final Report in September 1957. The recommendations of the Commission provide for a devolution of about Rs. 140 crore per year (not including the proceeds of the tax on railway fares amounting to Rs. 15 crore in a full year) as against an average sum of Rs. 93 crore, received by the States under the first Finance Commission's recommendations.

The table below summarises what each State may expect to receive under the recommendations taken together in each of the five years beginning on April 1, 1957. The figures shown against share of taxes are only estimates and indicate the order of the sums to be received; the actuals will vary from year to year.

TABLE 99

STATES' SHARE OF TAXES AND CENTRAL GRANTS

(*Rs. in crores*)

State	Shares of taxes	Grant under Article 273*	Grant under substantive portion of Article 275(1)	Total	Tax on Railway fares
Andhra Pradesh	8 50	—	4 00	12 50	1.31
Assam	2.75	0.45	4.05	7 25	0 40
Bihar	10 00	0.43	3 80	14 23	1.39
Bombay	14 75	—	—	14 75	2 41
Kerala	3 75	—	1 75	5 50	0 27
Madhya Pradesh.. ..	7 00	—	3 00	10 00	1 23
Madras	8 25	—	—	8.25	0 96
Mysore	5 50	—	6 00	11 50	0 66
Orissa	4.00	0.09	3 35	7.44	0 26
Punjab	4 25	—	2 25	6.50	1 20
Rajasthan	4 25	—	2 50	6 75	1 00
Uttar Pradesh	16 25	—	—	16 25	2.78
West Bengal	9 50	0 91	3 85	14 26	0.94
Jammu & Kashmir ..	1 25	—	3 00	4.25	—
Total	100.00	1.88*	37.55	139.43	14.81

* This is an average for five years of payments which will actually be made to the States in the three years ending March 31, 1960. Grants-in-aid under Article 273 cease on the expiry of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution.

Note 1. Assam will receive, in addition, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 lakhs under clause (*a*) of the second proviso to Article 275 (1).

Note 2. Under Section 74 of the States Reorganisation Act, the States of Bombay, Kerala, Madras and Mysore are entitled to receive during the three years ending 31-3-1960 the sums by which a prescribed percentage of their share of divisible Central Taxes may fall short of the average of the revenue gap grants guaranteed to the former Part B States of Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore now merged in them. On the estimate of divisible Central Taxes adopted by the Commission, the sums due to Kerala and Madras will be marginal while Bombay and Mysore may receive sums of the order of Rs. 3½ crore and Rs. 1 crore respectively for all the three years.

The Commission increased the percentage of net proceeds of income tax to be assigned to States from 55 to 60 per cent and fixed the share of the Union Territories at one per cent of the net proceeds. The distribution of the share among the States shall be 10 per cent on the basis of collection and 90 per cent on the basis of population as compared to 20 and 80 per cent respectively recommended by the first Finance Commission.

According to the recommendations of the first Finance Commission, 40 per cent of the net proceeds of Union excise duties on tobacco (including manufactured tobacco), matches and vegetable products were distributed among the States. The second Commission reduced the States' share to 25 per cent but added excise duties on sugar, tea, coffee, paper and vegetable non-essential oils to the list. Ninety per cent of the States' share of Union excise duties would be distributed on the basis of population and the balance used for adjustments.

The Commission suggested that out of the net proceeds of the additional excise duty to be levied on mill made textiles, sugar and tobacco (including manufactured tobacco), in replacement of the sales tax being levied by the State Governments, one per cent should be assigned to the Union Territories and 1½ per cent to Jammu and Kashmir. For the distribution of the balance to the States, amounts representing their " present income " were fixed by the Commission for the three commodities, both separately and collectively. Percentage shares for the distribution of the remainder were also indicated in a similar manner.

Net proceeds of the Estate Duty, which was first levied in 1953, were being distributed, provisionally, in the same ratio as the States' share of the divisible pool of income tax. The Commission suggested one per cent as the share attributable to the Union territories ; the balance is to be apportioned between immovable property and other property in the ratio of the gross value of all such properties brought into assessment in that year. The sum thus apportioned to immovable property is to be distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property located in each State ; the remainder is to be allocated among the States according to population. The sum apportioned to property other than immovable property is to be distributed among States on a percentage basis fixed by the Commission.

The Commission also indicated percentage shares for the distribution of the railway fare tax among the States.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the " Annual Financial Statement " or the " Budget ". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, (ii) proposals for fresh taxation, if additional money is needed to cover a deficit, and (iii) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of " Demands for Grants ". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All drawal of money from the Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament every year.

The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year in April and Legislative sanction for financial expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

Union Government

The tables Nos. 100 to 105 show the budgetary position of the Central Government since 1951-52.

Budget Estimates (1958-59)

The budget estimates for 1958-59, as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 28, 1958, placed expenditure at Rs. 796.01 crore as compared to Rs. 719.58 crore (revised) in 1957-58 and revenue (at the existing level of taxation) at Rs. 763.16 crore as compared to Rs. 724.63 crore (revised) in the previous year, leaving a deficit of Rs. 32.85 crore. New taxation proposals were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 5.83 crore. This would leave a final deficit of Rs. 27.02 crore which was proposed to be left uncovered.

Important among the new taxation measures were the proposal to levy a Gift Tax which was estimated to yield Rs. 3 crore. Important changes proposed in the existing taxation measures were : (a) amendments to the Estate Duty Act including the reduction of the exemption limit from Rs. one lakh to Rs. 50,000 (b) a proposal to levy Excess Dividend Super Tax in two instead of three slabs, namely, 10 per cent on the slab of dividends over 6 per cent of capital and 20 per cent on the slab over 10 per cent of capital; (c) increase in the rate of development rebate for ships from 25 to 40 per cent; (d) exemption of foreign citizens, resident in India, from payment of Wealth Tax on their foreign wealth; (e) increase in the rate of excise duty on cement from Rs. 20 per ton to Rs. 24 per ton and the simultaneous withdrawal of the surcharge levied by the State Trading Corporation; (f) withdrawal of the concession for paying duty at compounded rates from establishments having more than 100 power-looms producing cotton textiles and the enhancement in two stages of the compounded rates applicable to units having 25 to 100 power-looms; and (g) reduction of the duty on vegetable products for the first 3,000 tons cleared by each factory.

Tables 106 and 107 show the budget of the Central Government for 1958-59 on revenue and capital accounts.

Union and State Governments Combined

In view of the integrated plans of economic development and also the transfer of substantial resources from the Centre to the States it will be better to consider the Centre and the States together while studying budgetary trends. In recent years, budgetary policies in India have been largely influenced by the needs of rapid economic development under the Five Year Plans. Owing to the shortfall in resources caused by increasing

TABLE 100

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE CENTRE

1951-52 to 1957-58

(In lakhs of rupees)

Heads of Revenue	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (RE)	1957-58 (BE)
A. **Tax Revenue** ..	453,29	373,22	347,79	331,14	411,46	476,53	572,82
1. Income tax	93,33	84,44	65,54	66,31	76,20	82,61	88,71
2. Corporation tax	41,41	43,80	41,54	37,33	37,04	48,24	54,75
3. Estate duty	—	—	—	24	5	11	9
4. Wealth tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,00
5. Land revenue	2,88	43	76	45	88	51	58
6. Import duties	140,95	117,78	120,18	143,49	128,94	143,30	139,30
7. Export duties	90,74	55,97	38,53	41,37	37,76	27,70	28,70
8. Union Excise duties*	85,08	66,20	79,43	93,12	128,68	170,51	239,26
9. State Excise duties	1,95	16	13	11	7	59	1,39
10. Stamp duties	1,88	1,31	1,48	1,59	1,69	1,96	2,41
11. Registration	5	2	2	2	2	5	9
12. Motor Vehicles Act	27	5	5	5	5	14	31
13. Other taxes and duties	75	6	13	6	18	81	2,23

Revenues under Income tax, Estate duty, and Union Excise duties relate to the share of the Centre.

*The Estimates of tax receipts given here are on the basis of the budget as presented in May 1957. Concessions announced afterwards will come to Rs. 7.50 crore made up as follows: Wealth tax Rs. 2.50 crore and Union Excise duties Rs. 5.0 crore.

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE CENTRE—(*Contd.*)

Heads of Revenue	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (RE)	1957-58 (RE)
B. Non-tax Revenue	**68,72**	**59,28**	**61,85**	**69,77**	**90,89**	**92,54**	**132,19**
1. Railways	6,93	7,11	6,95	6,68	5,80	6,03	6,67
2. Posts and Telegraphs	3,44	1,87	2,40	2,60	3,47	5,30	3,94
3. Currency & Mint	11,30	10,17	15,74	20,65	23,09	24,48	36,02
4. Civil administration	12,61	11,39	9,80	10,63	14,46	15,49	43,21
5. Defence	15,33	12,86	11,76	14,69	16,14	17,45	13,47
6. Civil works	1,74	1,71	2,29	2,33	2,63	2,69	2,93
7. Forests	2,47	79	75	85	1,00	1,68	2,23
8. Debt services	1,78	2,91	2,91	3,86	2,84	5,24	4,90
9. Irrigation	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
10. Electricity schemes	—	1	1	2	2	1	2
11. Road & water transport schemes	2	1	—	1	2	8	11
12. Opium (net)	70	55	62	58	54	59	39
13. Others**	12,38	9,92	9,87	6,89	20,89	13,49	18,28
Total	**528,01**	**429,50**	**409,65**	**453,91**	**502,35**	**569,07**	**705,01**

**Include Extraordinary receipts, pre-partition payments, stationery and printing, miscellaneous and miscellaneous adjustments between the Centre and the States.

TABLE 101

REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRE

(1951-52 to 1957-58)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of Expenditure	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (RE)	1957-58 (BE)
A. Non-Developmental	**337,93**	**322,93**	**319,93**	**327,41**	**335,99**	**373,43**	**449,25**
1. Cost of tax collection	12,17	11,01	10,69	11,33	12,50	15,07	16,95
2. Debt services	39,03	35,50	40,82	39,72	43,14	38,21	35,00
3. Defence	185,28	192,38	193,06	201,34	188,37	220,40	266,18
4. General administration	13,92	13,64	15,52	17,13	18,69	21,67	22,80
5. Police	3,83	2,91	3,16	4,10	4,17	6,01	7,95
6. Administration of justice	62	21	18	26	25	40	52
7. Stationery and Printing	1,41	2,64	2,81	2,31	2,43	1,85	2.70
8. Currency and Mint	2,51	2,95	2,60	3,23	3,34	5,02	6,72
9. Others*	77,29	60,73	46,09	47,99	64,10	64,80	90,43
B. Developmental	**45,53**	**44,81**	**55,35**	**63,24**	**89,11**	**128,17**	**185,8[illegible]**
1. Agriculture & rural development ..	2,23	2,46	2,34	3,53	6,87	10,03	14,26
2. Irrigation	18	17	10	7	6	8	10
3. Veterinary	32	30	34	34	51	1,23	1,50
4. Community Projects and NES	—	3	13	17	9,70	11,15	13,15
5. Tribal areas	1,74	2,16	3,03	3,82	5,01	5,06	5,40
6. Civil works	11,36	12,87	13,69	13,22	12,14	14,52	15,88
7. Industries	6,09	5,48	12,38	11,61	13,76	21,62	53,16
8. Forests	1,37	92	1,01	1,21	1,68	2,98	3,57
9. Aviation	2,67	2,72	2,39	2,44	2,53	3,13	3,05
10. Scientific departments	5,18	6,23	6,80	7,60	8,92	12,27	16,43
11. Education	4,08	3,31	4,30	9,43	14,23	21,96	29,12
12. Medical	1,51	72	75	1,23	1,46	3,72	5,01
13. Public health	80	69	87	1,51	2,36	4,45	5,78
14. Broadcasting	1,95	1,92	2,09	2,26	2,68	3,07	3,58
15. Others**	6,15	4,83	5,13	4,80	7,20	12,90	15,87
C. Grants-in-aid to States	**17,29**	**22,78**	**23,87**	**29,75**	**35,80**	**29,53**	**25,17**
D. Total Expenditure	**399,92**	**390,57**	**401,15**	**420,40**	**461,90**	**531,13**	**660,28**

* Include audit, territorial and political pensions: pre-partition payments, privy purses and allowances, famine, superannuation allowances and pensions, miscellaneous, extraordinary charges and miscellaneous adjustments with State Governments.

**Include miscellaneous departments, lighthouses and lightships, ports and pilotage, cooperation and electricity schemes (capital outlay met from revenue account).

TABLE 102

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRE

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of Expenditure	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (RE)	1957-58 (BE)
A. Non-Developmental	63,42	7,32	—22,01	65,27	—12,26	43,40	159,87
1. Defence	10,17	5,96	10,16	8,47	17,59	21,36	23,55
2. Security Printing Press	7	5	7	3	1	2	8
3. Currency and mint	18	6	29	34	8,75	1,40	75
4. State trading	59,60	8,16	—25,44	63,47	—29,59	29,95	144,65†
5. Others*	—6,60	—6,91	—7,09	—7,04	—9,02	—9,33	—9,16
B. Developmental	54,76	31,80	46,18	102,14	139,62	270,28	390,70
1. Multipurpose river schemes	3,77	3,97	3,98	3,36	2,86	2,37	3,72
2. Irrigation	20	13	28	24	12	20	17
3. Civil works	10,15	10,51	13,38	13,08	19,22	18,03	14,89
4. Electricity schemes	2	20	11	8	18	55	38
5. Industrial schemes	8,34	40	5,07	13,37	11,07	79,91	185,92
6. Railways	23,21	7,05	11,85	32,25	67,52	103,81	124,17
7. Posts and Telegraphs	4,96	6,53	7,66	9,33	9,03	9,85	9,85
8. Shipping	—	—	—	—	—	20	1,64
9. Compensation to displaced persons ..	—	—	—	11,74	13,68	21,19	19,91
10. Development grants	—	—	—	10,31	13,09	12,78	10,15
11. Others**	4,11	3,01	3,85	8,38	12,85	21,39	19,90
C. Total	**118,18**	**39,12**	**24,17**	**167,41**	**127,36**	**313,68**	**550,57**

†Including transfer of sale proceeds of American Loan Commodities: Rs. 95,30 lakh.
*Includes outlays on sterling pensions and commuted value of pensions.
**Includes agricultural improvement, road and water transport schemes, broadcasting, civil aviation, and initial expenditure on New Delhi capital, forests and ports.

TABLE 103

LOAN ACCOUNT OF THE CENTRE—RECEIPTS

(1951-52 to 1957-58)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (RE)	1957-58 (BE)
1. Permanent Debt							
(a) Internal*	50,37	7	75,30	158,65	104,13	158,20	100,80
(b) External	60,93	33,58	1,53	67	2,67	31,50	109,93
2. Inter-State debt settlement	—	—	—	14,64	78	—	—
3. Repayment of Loans and Advances							
(a) By States	12,22	13,80	13,21	17,48	25,22	35,38	44,12
(b) By others	1,71	3,16	5,69	6,48	8,10	11,33	11,80
4. Small Savings and unfunded debt (net) ..	48,63	48,74	52,95	70,49	82,99	82,76	98,42
5. Deposits, Funds and Advances (net)	36,37	—	—	—	46,89	116,69	207,48
6. Remittances (net)	—	—	3	13,21	—	7,78	—
7. Total	**210,23**	**99,35**	**148,71**	**281,62**	**270,78**	**443,64**	**572,55**

* Also include collections under 15-year Annuity Certificates.

TABLE 104

LOAN ACCOUNT OF THE CENTRE—DISBURSEMENTS

(1951-52 to 1957-58)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (R.E.)	1957-58 (B.E.)
1. **Permanent Debt**							
(*a*) Internal*	84,59	97	112,51	46,15	69,08	80,12	31,85
(*b*) External	3,35	4,92	2,87	3,28	3,21	3,69	6,89
2. Inter-State debt settlement	—	—	—	1,10	68	3,07	1,45
3. **Loans and Advances**							
(*a*) To States	60,77	91,97	124,03	196,71	248,87	232,76	233,37
(*b*) To others	13,31	10,38	19,33	26,26	32,00	63,98	67,20
4. Deposits, Funds and Advances (net)	—	13,53	1,16	19,65	—	—	—
5. Remittances (net)	—	8,23	—	—	10,36	—	1,02
6. **Total**	**164,80**	**130,00**	**259,90**	**293,15**	**364,20**	**383,62**	**341,78**

* Also includes repayments under 15-year Annuity Certificates.

TABLE 105

OVERALL BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE CENTRE

(1951-52 to 1957-58)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (R.E.)	1957-58 (B.E.)
1. Surplus or deficit (—) on revenue account	128,10	38,93	8,50	33,51	40,45	37,94	44,73
2. Surplus or deficit (—) on capital account	—72,76	—69,77	—135,36	—178,93	—220,78	—253,66	—319,80
3. Overall surplus or deficit (—)	55,34	—30,84	—126,86	—145,48	—180,33	—215,72	—275,07
Financed by:							
1. Floating debt (net)	—32,21	—17,10	19,36	136,80	123,38	270,00	275,00
2. Sale of securities held in the cash balance investment account (net)	—22,23	—15,60	46,21	3,14	20,46	10	—
3. Withdrawals from cash balances	—90	63,54	61,29	5,48	36,49	—54,38	7
Opening balance	161,78	162,68	99,14	37,49*	32,23	—4,26	50,12
Closing balance	162,68	99,14	37,85	32,01	—4,26	50,12	50,05

* The opening balance of 1954-55 does not agree with the closing balance of 1953-54 due to certain revisions of account figures carried out later.

TABLE 106

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1956-57 Accounts	1957-58 Budget	1957-58 Revised	1958-59 Budget
Revenue				
Customs	1,73,23	1,67,60	1,83,00	1,70,00
Union Excise Duties	1,90,43	2,59,57	2,64,55	3,10,93 + 2,83*
Corporation Tax	51,18	50,50	50,50	55,50
Taxes on Income	1,51,74	1,55,90	1,55,90	1,61,50
Estate Duty	2,11	2,52	2,52	2,50 +50*
Taxes on Wealth	..	12,50	9,00	12,50
Taxes on Railway Fares	..	7,00	4,84	9,22
Expenditure Tax	..	..	..	3,00
Gift Tax	..	..	..	3,00*
Opium	2,19	2,50	3,28	2,87
Interest	5,65	4,90	6,15	6,60
Civil Administration	14,28	43,21	56,79	44,24
Currency and Mint	24,29	36,02	36,84	36,62
Civil Works	2,62	2,95	2,78	2,87
Other Sources of Revenue	21,22	27,65	21,56	32,93
Posts & Telegraphs (net contribution)	6,32	3,95	1,23	2,34
Railways (net contribution)	5,86	6,67	6,33	7,04
Deduct—Share of Income Tax payable to States	—58,75	—65,98	—73,43	—76,97
Deduct—Share of Estate Duty payable to States	—2,41	—2,43	—2,40	—2,38 —50*
Deduct—Share of Taxes on Railway Fares payable to States	..	—7,00	—4,81	—9,15
Total Revenue	5,89,96	7,08,03	7,24,63	7,63,16 +5,83*
Deficit on Revenue Account	..	..	..	32,85* — 5,83*
Expenditure				
Direct Demands on Revenue	36,32	46,00	62,97	94,45
Irrigation	3	10	10	13
Debt Services	39,06	35,00	37,44	40,00
Civil Administration	1,22,29	1,91,02	1,94,71	2,00,44
Currency and Mint	4,85	6,72	7,35	8,50
Civil Works	14,55	15,93	16,23	18,71
Miscellaneous	52,65	75,73	74,32	80,21
Defence Services (Net)	1,92,15	2,52,70	2,66,05	2,78,14
Contributions and Grants-in-aid to States	28,26	25,23	47,26	47,03
Extraordinary Items	10,40	23,86	13,15	28,40
Total Expenditure	5,00,56	6,72,29	7,19,59	7,96,01
Surplus on Revenue Account	89,40	35,74	5,05	..

*Effect of Budget proposals.

TABLE 107

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Account 1956-57	Budget 1957-58	Revised 1957-58	Budget 1958-59
Receipts				
New Loans	168,58	2,09,93	2,14,24	4,29,76
15-Year Annuity Certificates	42	80	50	1,65
Inter-State Settlement	1,55	..	..	..
Net Receipts from :				
Treasury Bills	2,40 45	2,75,00	3,80,00	2,05,00
Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	3,01	4,30	5,20	17,00
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits	28,65	41,00	18,00	25,00
12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates	..	..	62,00	86,00
Cumulative Time Deposits	..	..	..	2,50
Post Office Cash Certificates	—1,10	—66	—95	—90
National Savings Certificates	19,07	23,70	—22,10	—26,57
Defence Savings Certificates	—4	—4	—5	—3
National Plan Certificates	9,00	11,00	—2,50	—4,50
Other Unfunded Debt	18,84	19,12	18,90	19,53
Railway Depreciation, Revenue Reserve and Development Funds	6,31	22	—11,58	—28,44
Telephone Development Fund	51	—10	25	—1,15
P & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	24	1,58	1,58	1,45
Other Miscellaneous Reserve Funds	4	—85	—66	—50
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Deposits under Income Tax Act (Net)	—2,83	14,59	3,48	6,83
Discount Sinking Fund (Net)	—1,48	1,59	63	1,73
Payment by Reserve Bank for Rupee Coin	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Repayment of Loans by States	34,60	44,12	94,30	62,22
Other Loan Repayments	7,49	11,80	16,95	12,47
Other Deposits and Advances (Net)	36,11	1,79,42	92,47	71,60
Total	579,42	8,46,52	8,80,66	8,90,65
Deficit on Capital Account	33,70	44,81	5,54	..
Disbursements				
Capital Outlay :				
Railways	1,07,38	1,24,17	1,38,47	1,38,84
Irrigation	28	17	13	19
Posts & Telegraphs	9,59	9,85	11,01	10,82
Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research	4,44	2,42	1,67	1,79
Industrial Development	66,34	1,85,92	1,52,26	1,93,09
Aviation	2,47	2,88	2,82	3,29
Broadcasting	1,24	1,65	1,02	1,15
Ports	4,02	5,29	3,70	3,93
Currency and Coinage	—44	3	—22	69
Mint	18	72	48	46
Delhi Capital Outlay	6,91	7,38	7,38	6,45
Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,25	3,72	3,30	4,22
Electricity Schemes	42	37	27	54
Civil Works	16,43	11,37	16,22	15,28
Commutation of Pensions	—46	—31	—35	—33
Sterling Pensions	—8,90	—8,85	—8,85	—24,89
Defence Capital Outlay	19,70	23,54	24,93	27,00
Schemes of Government Trading	11,67	49,35	44,15	2,91
Development Grants	10,16	10,15	10,31	8,69
Compensation to Displaced Persons	19,87	19,91	15,54	13,33
Dandakaranya Development Scheme	..	..	25	3,00
Shipping and Tankers, etc.	70	1,64	1,23	58
Transfer of Development Assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A.	..	95,30	35,02	78,47
Other Works	2	3,52	83	1,50
Other Civil Heads	24	38	25	35
Discharge of Permanent Debt	83,23	38,74	72,77	28,15
Discharge of Special Floating Debt	..	..	4,80	3,43
Inter-State Settlement	16	1,45	1,45	12
Advances to State Governments	1,98,32	2,33,37	2,82,83	2,79,32
Other Loans and Advances	56,90	67,20	62,53	55,60
Total	6,13,12	8,91,33	8,86,20	8,57,97
Surplus on Capital Account	..	..	..	32,68

expenditure in the public sector, there has been an increasing recourse to deficit financing and the Government's efforts have been directed towards the mobilisation of larger resources through new tax measures. So far, these have been largely confined to the Central Government, many of the States having made no new tax proposals in their budgets for 1957-58.

Tables 108 to 112 show the combined budgetary position of the Centre and the States, on both revenue and capital accounts, for the years 1951-52 to 1957-58.

TAXATION

In pursuance of the objective of maximum mobilisation of resources, new tax measures have been introduced by the Central Government in recent years. These, along with recent changes effected in some of the existing tax measures are briefly described below:

Tax on Capital Gains

This tax, which had also been in operation earlier, during the period April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1948, was revived with a few modifications and made applicable to capital gains, resulting from the sale, exchange or transfer of capital assets and arising on or after April 1, 1956. No capital gains tax is, however, payable by a person (not being a company) if the capital gains during the year are less than Rs. 5,000. It is also not payable if the capital gains together with the other income of the assessee do not exceed Rs. 10,000. The tax is imposed only on realised capital gains and not on the accrued profits. Capital gains arising from the sale of agricultural land or sale of personal effects, and household goods, are exempted from this tax. Persons owning residential houses are not liable to this tax if they make capital gains on the sale of such a house provided the sale is effected for the purpose of acquiring another residential house. An option is provided to the assessee to determine the capital gains on the basis of the estimated value of the assets on January 1, 1954 instead of the cost, if this is found to be more favourable. As in the case of income-tax, capital losses are allowed to be carried forward and set off against the taxable capital gains of subsequent years. The capital gains are taxed at the rate of income-tax applicable to the total income after including therein only one-third of the capital gains. The capital gains are not liable to super-tax.

Wealth Tax

The Wealth Tax came into force on April 1, 1957 and assessments were to be made from the year 1957-58. This tax is payable by individuals having wealth the value of which is in excess of Rs. 2 lakh, by Hindu undivided families having net wealth in excess of Rs. 4 lakh and by companies having wealth of net value in excess of Rs. 5 lakh. Wealth Tax Act allows complete exemption in the case of certain types of properties, such as agricultural properties, properties of charitable trusts, personal effects and balances in recognised provident funds and insurance policies. The exemption also applies to jewellery up to a limit of Rs. 25,000.

In the case of companies, while banking, insurance and shipping companies are totally exempted from wealth tax, new industrial undertakings would enjoy the exemption only for five successive assessment years from the date of their incorporation. Existing companies which establish new industrial units are also similarly exempted for five years on that part of their net wealth which is employed in such units. Shares held by one

TABLE 108

COMBINED REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

(1951-52 to 1957-58)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Heads of Revenue	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (R.E.)	1957-58 (B.E.)
A. **Tax Revenue**	**741,70**	**674,02**	**673,15**	**720,61**	**759,44**	**841,44**	**972,27**
1. Income tax	145,99	141,41	122,83	122,28	131,47	136,12	150,48
2. Corporation tax	41,41	43,80	41,54	37,33	37,04	48,24	54,75
3. Estate duty	—	—	—	81	1,90	2,48	2,52
4. Wealth tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,00
5. Agricultural income tax	4,37	4,06	3,78	4,81	5,78	5,83	6,36
6. Land revenue	51,75	57,85	71,65	73,04	81,26	93,16	93,12
7. Central excise duties	85,78	82,45	95,20	108,23	145,26	187,55	258,43
8. Customs	231,69	173,75	158,71	184,86	166,70	171,00	168,00
9. State excise duties	52.09	46,45	44,68	44,67	43,56	43,31	43,34
10. Sales tax	59.04	57,19	62,31	73,38	76,25	79,19	97,55
11. Registration and Stamps	28,02	27,63	28,70	28,87	29,89	31,92	31,88
12. Motor Vehicles Act	10,16	11,52	13,45	14,24	15,37	16,03	18,29
13. Entertainment duties	8,94	7,65	7,64	7,56	7,95	7,88	8,80
14. Other taxes and duties*	22,46	20,26	22.66	20,53	17,01	19,10	23,75
B. **Non-tax Revenue**	**169,76**	**157,48**	**176,05**	**192,28**	**224,58**	**236,27**	**297,62**
1. Railways	6,93	7,11	6,95	6,68	5,80	6,03	6,67
2. Posts and Telegraphs	3,44	1,87	2,40	2,60	3,47	5,30	3,94
3. Currency and Mint	11,30	10,17	15,74	20,65	23,09	24,48	36,02
4. Civil administration	48,54	48,67	54,52	51.91	62,94	70,28	114,79
5. Defence	15,33	12,86	11,76	14,69	16,14	17,45	13,47
6. Civil works	5,51	6,19	6,93	7,38	8,75	9,66	7,84
7. Forests	24,79	21,48	21,88	25,65	26,59	28,70	31,41
8. Debt services	8,28	9,75	10,38	12,94	13,78	16,72	19,20
9. Irrigation	8,04	8,56	10,50	9,55	8,47	10,87	10,51
10. Electricity Schemes	3,46	3,56	4,08	6,99	6,17	7,87	8,64
11. Road & Water Transport Schemes ..	78	24	1,58	1,86	2,86	4,25	2,85
12. Others**	33,36	27,02	29,33	31,38	46,52	34,66	42,28
C. **Transfer from funds**	**9,81**	**12,60**	**3,76**	**3,77**	**14,46**	5,62	4,40
D. **Total**	**921,27**	**844,10**	**852,96**	**916,66**	**998,48**	**10,83,70**	**12,74,29**

*Includes electricity duties, tobacco duties, inter-State transit duties, taxes on trades, callings and professions, taxes on urban immovable property, taxes on passengers and goods, taxes on forward contracts duty, on raw jute and sugarcane cess.

**Includes miscellaneous, extraordinary receipts, pre-partition payments, stationery and printing, opium (net) and multipurpose river schemes.

TABLE 109

COMBINED REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

(1951-52 to 1957-58)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (R.E.)	1957-58 (B.E.)
A. Non-Developmental	**529,75**	**529,95**	**527,12**	**547,42**	**600,56**	**641,67**	**734,58**
1. Cost of tax collection	39,35	41,90	45,49	54,80	61,13	70,84	73,08
2. Debt Service	47,49	45,80	53,77	54,67	61,98	61,29	71,27
3. Defence	186,28	192,38	198,06	201,34	188,37	220,40	266,18
4. General administration	47,93	48,95	52,18	57,68	64,07	69,29	69,21
5. Police	59,28	56.95	57,12	59,61	62,86	65,41	73,31
6. Administration of Justice	18,82	19,08	19,20	19,05	19,55	20,03	13,37
7. Stationery and Printing	6,92	8,43	8,61	8,72	9,16	8,80	10,93
8. Currency and Mint	2,51	2,96	2,60	2,23	3,34	5,02	6,72
9. Others*	121,17	113,50	90,09	88,23	130,10	120,59	150,51
B. Developmental	**251,00**	**269,15**	**310,14**	**343,04**	**418,52**	**476,85**	**581,39**
1. Agriculture and rural development	17,02	18,04	24,35	24,75	32,85	30,86	37,73
2. Irrigation	17,67	16,89	18,65	20,05	25,08	23,00	23,85
3. Multipurpose river schemes	16	25	40	66	2,24	4,09	3,61
4. Veterinary	4,42	4,34	4,78	5,12	6,37	9,82	10,42
5. Community projects, NES and Local development works	6	93	5,12	10,70	23,23	26,89	33,27
6. Tribal areas	1,74	2,16	3,03	3,82	5,01	5,06	5,40
7. Civil Works	49,59	57,40	57,17	60,85	76,31	69,15	68,53
8. Industries	16,43	16,04	23,95	25,53	25,08	41,09	81,94
9. Forests	10,28	10,64	10,96	12,29	13,97	16,94	17,28
10. Aviation	2,67	2,72	2,39	2,44	2,53	3,13	3,05
11. Scientific Departments	5,73	6,65	7,23	8,20	9,12	11,50	16,20
12. Education	65,34	72,30	79,99	94,59	112,04	131,55	148,17
13. Medical and Public health	31,76	33,30	35,99	39,95	50,12	57,31	62,85
14. Broadcasting	1,95	1,92	2,09	2,26	2,68	3,07	3,56
15. Others**	26,18	25,57	34,12	31,83	31,89	43,39	65,56
C. Transfer to funds	**46**	**2,71**	**10,23**	**1,85**	**1,24**	**39**	**21**
D. Grants-in-aid to Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	2,42	4,00	4.25	—
E. TOTAL	**781,21**	**801,81**	**847,49**	**894,73**	**1024,32**	**1123,16**	**1,316,18**

*Includes audit, territorial and political pensions, pre-partition payments, privy purses, famine relief, super-annuation allowances and pensions, and non-developmental miscellaneous and extraordinary items.

**Includes lighthouses and light ships, ports and pilotage, co-operation, miscellaneous departments and other developmental items.

TABLE 110

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

(1951-52 to 1957-58)

Heads of receipts	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 R.E.	1957-58 B.E.
1. Permanent debt (Net)							
(a) Internal	—23,42	10,34	—2,20	129,50	105,43	154,20	129,51
(b) External	57,58	28,66	—1,34	—2,61	—54	27,81	103,04
2. Inter-State debt settlement (net)	—	—	—	13,54	16	—3,01	—20
3. Small savings and unfunded debt (net) ..	31,19	52,59	57,47	78,04	89,92	90,89	107,05
4. Miscellaneous receipts on capital account (net)*	82,88	—32,36	26,61	—6,76	47,75	190,40	265,44
5. Total	**168,23**	**59,23**	**80,54**	**211,71**	**242,72**	**460,35**	**604,84**

*Includes the net amount under the heads deposits, funds, advances and remittances.

TABLE 111

COMBINED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

(1951-52 to 1957-58)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (R.E.)	1957-58 (B.E.)
A. **Non-Developmental**	**92,31**	**—8,01**	**—42,76**	**46,45**	**—19,93**	**49,86**	**171,47**
1. Defence	10,17	5,96	10,16	8,47	17,59	21,36	23,55
2. Security Printing Press	7	5	7	3	1	2	8
3. Currency and Mint	18	6	29	34	8,75	1,40	75
4. State trading	83,74	—10,68	—48,32	45,29	—44,12	25,27	147,74†
5. Compensation to zamindars	2,03	2,80	1,27	—1,96	3,46	6,74	4,62
6. Others*	—3,88	—6,20	—6,23	—5,72	—5,62	—4,93	—5,27
B. **Developmental**	**155,18**	**146,61**	**171,27**	**244,11**	**369,05**	**573,07**	**667,19**
1. Multi-purpose river schemes	25,11	44,49	56,08	54,94	69,67	67,00	61,48
2. Irrigation	30,20	29,95	30,32	41,99	71,98	84,54	68,49
3. Civil works	21,98	18,64	23,63	28,40	48,06	82,06	78,85
4. Electricity schemes	19,97	23,93	20,50	27,33	47,86	61,48	47,61
5. Industrial schemes	14,16	3,73	9,47	19,44	18,91	97,02	205,93
6. Railways	23,21	7,05	11,85	32,25	67,52	103,81	124,17
7. Posts and Telegraphs	4,96	6,53	7,66	9,33	9,03	9,85	9,85
8. Expenditure on displaced persons	53	55	54	13,02	4,72	23,26	23,04
9. Agricultural improvement	—11	1,56	80	1,72	4,46	2,93	3,87
10. Community Projects & N.E.S.	..	..	9	26	73	47	20
11. Others**	15,17	10,18	10,33	15,43	26,11	40,65	43,70
C. **Loans and Advances** (net)	**35,98**	**25,52**	**43,05**	**48,46**	**101,92**	**116,30**	**111,32**
1. By States	24,38	18,30	29,41	28,68	78,02	63,65	55,92
2. By Centre	11,60	7,22	13,64	19,78	23,90	52,65	55,40
D. **TOTAL**	**283,47**	**164,12**	**171,56**	**339,02**	**451,04**	**739,23**	**949,98**

†Includes transfer of sale proceeds of American Loan Commodities, Rs. 95.30.
*Includes commuted value of pensions, outlay on sterling pensions, contingency and other funds.
**Road and water transport schemes, improvement of public health, forests, ports and shipping.

TABLE 112

OVERALL BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (R.E.)	1956-58 (B.E.)
I. Surplus or deficit (—) on revenue account ..	140,06	42,29	5,45	21,93	—25,84	—39,46	—41,89
II. Surplus or deficit (—) on capital account ..	—115,24	—104,89	—91,02	—127,31	—208,32	—278,88	—345,14
III. **Overall Surplus or Deficit (—)** ..	**24,82**	**—62,60**	**—85,57**	**—105,38**	**—234,16**	**—318,34**	**—387,03**
Financed by							
(1) Floating debt (net)	—28,45	9,54	17,41	133,16	121,37	272,32	275,70
(2) Sale of securities held in cash balance investment account (net)	—6,70	41	27,55	—19,40	25,27	39,50	25,47
(3) Withdrawal from cash balances ..	**10,33**	52,65	**40,61**	**—8,38**	**87,52**	**6,52**	**85,86**
Opening balance	224,59	213,98	165,33	115,69	124,29	36,77	69,14
Closing balance	214,26	161,33	124,72	124,07	36,77	30,25	—16,72

company in another are not to be included in the net wealth of the holding company for purposes of this tax. Companies which suffer losses in any particular year will not be subjected to this tax for that year. In the case of companies which make small profits in any year the wealth tax payable has been limited to the amount of profits. Foreign companies will pay the tax only on their Indian wealth, their foreign wealth being left out of account altogether.

Expenditure Tax

The Expenditure Tax came into force on April 1, 1958 and the first assessment year would be 1958-59, in which the expenditure incurred by the assessee during the previous year relevant to the corresponding Income Tax assessment year 1958-59 will be charged to tax. The tax is imposed only on those individuals and Hindu undivided families whose net income from all sources after payment of all taxes exceeds Rs. 36,000. The new tax is leviable only on the expenditure incurred on personal consumption in excess of certain prescribed basic allowances. Thus, savings, investments, expenditure for business purposes etc. are not subject to the tax. Expenditure on items of capital nature which are not immediately consumed, such as, motor cars, furniture, etc., is spread out over a period of five years for the purposes of this tax.

The basic allowance for personal expenditure is Rs. 30,000 in the case of an individual, but goes up to a maximum of Rs. 60,000 in the case of Hindu undivided families. Besides, basic allowance deductions in respect of expenditure incurred on the maintenance of parents, for marriage, medical treatment and educational expenses abroad are also allowed subject to limits specified in the Act.

With a view to avoid hardship to individuals and Hindu undivided families accustomed to a high standard of living in the past, an option has been given that instead of the basic allowance and other deductions allowable under the law, they can have a basic allowance calculated at 75% of the annual average expenditure for the last three years, subject to a maximum of Rs. 75,000 . This limit will be progressively reduced by Rs. 5,000 every year so as to enable them gradually to adjust their expenditure accordingly.

Central Excise Duties

The Central Excise Duties (as distinct from State Excise Duties) are levied under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and their collection is governed by the Central Excise Rules, 1944. A comprehensive list of all commodities and the rates of duty leviable thereon is given in the First Schedule to the Act. Changes in this Schedule are made from time to time by Finance or other Acts of Parliament.

Among the more important developments during 1957-58 were :

(*i*) Central excise duties obtaining prior to May 16, 1957 were enhanced with effect from that date on a number of existing excisable commodities. This was in order to meet the mounting expenditure of defence and help implement the Second Five Year Plan.

(*ii*) Additional excise duties were imposed on sugar, cloth and unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, in replacement of the Sales Tax levied by the

Union and the States. This step was in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Development Council.

(*iii*) The Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1957 was passed in order to raise the quantum of rebate to be granted on the duty paid on exported steel-ingots or exported articles of steel manufactured from such ingots, and to remove doubts regarding the basis for determining the average annual count in respect of yarn other than cotton yarn used in the manufacture of mixed cotton fabrics and to provide an uniform basis.

(*iv*) With effect from December 14, 1957, the rate of duty on medium varieties of cotton fabrics was reduced as a temporary measure from two annas per sq. yd. to one anna 6 ps. with a view to help clearance of accumulated stocks of such cloth.

(*v*) To give impetus to the export of indigenous goods the procedure regarding the rebate on excise duty on the export of goods in the manufacture of which excisable commodities are used, was liberalised.

Income Tax

The more important classes of income exempted from income tax are: income from agriculture, income derived from property held under a trust or other legal obligations for religious or charitable purposes; income of a religious or charitable institution derived from voluntary contribution and solely devoted to religious or charitable purposes; income of a university or any other educational institution or an approved scientific research association; income of a local authority, except earnings made from trade or business carried on outside its jurisdiction, casual receipts such as prize money from crossword puzzles, etc.

Important changes in income tax made during 1957-58 included:

(1) a change in the procedure of differentiation between earned and unearned income whereby a standard schedule of rates will be applied to all earned income with a higher surcharge on unearned income. The highest marginal rate will be reduced from 91.8 per cent to 84 per cent for unearned income and 77 per cent for earned income ;

(2) a reduction in the taxable minimum from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 3,000 for individuals and from Rs. 8,400 to Rs. 6,000 for Hindu undivided families. The tax free slab for married persons was increased from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 ;

(3) the rate of income tax for companies was raised from 25 per cent to 30 per cent and the Corporation Tax from 17 per cent to 20 per cent;

(4) the Excess Dividend Tax was reduced from 12 per cent to 10 per cent on distribution of dividends ranging between 6 per cent and 10 per cent of paid-up capital and to 20 per cent (from 25 per cent) on dividends ranging between 10 per cent and 18 per cent, while on dividends over 18 per cent of paid-up capital, the tax was reduced to 30 per cent (from 37½ per cent);

(5) the tax on bonus shares was raised from 12.5 per cent to 30 per cent;

(6) the Super-tax rates on inter-corporate dividends were reduced to uniform 10 per cent from 17 per cent for Indian companies and from 20 per cent for foreign companies.

(7) for foreign companies operating through branches and earning other incomes the rate of Corporation Tax was reduced from 36 per cent to 30 per cent.

(8) for industrial concerns registered under Section 23-A, the percentage of minimum profits to be distributed was reduced to 45 per cent from 50 per cent. In cases where accumulated profits and reserves were equal to the paid-up capital or the value of fixed assistance, the minimum percentage to be distributed was also reduced from 100 per cent to 45 per cent for industrial companies and to 90 per cent for others;

(9) a few minor changes were also made, such as, the exemption from income tax of employers' contribution to a recognised provident fund and the increase from one-fifth to one-fourth in the percentage of income that will qualify for rebate on income tax, if saved in provident fund and insurance, subject to the existing maximum of Rs. 8,000.

PUBLIC DEBT

The interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India continued to rise as a result of the growth in outlays on development services. During 1956-57, the technique of market borrowing was re-orientated to cater to a wider range of investor preferences, and instead of a single medium-term loan as in the preceding year, three loans with varying maturities were issued. With effect from June 1, 1957 the rates of interest on small savings were raised. At the end of March 1957, the interest-yielding assets stood at Rs. 2,907 crore and constituted a little over 75 per cent of the total interest-bearing obligations. Table 113 shows the interest-bearing obligations and interest-yielding assets of the Central Government.

TABLE 113

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of Rupees)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1957-58 Revised	1958-59 Budget
Interest-Bearing Obligations:			
In India			
Public Debt			
Loans	4,37·87	17,01·25	18,26·79
Treasury Bills	46·30	12,15·70	14,20·70
Total Public Debt (India)	4,84·17	29,16·95	32,47·49
Unfunded Debt			
Service Funds	1.03	0·27	0·25
10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	..	49·61	66·61
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits	81.88	3,40·28	3,65·28
12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates	..	62·00	1,48·00
Cumulative Time Deposits	..	..	2·50
Post Office Cash and Defence Savings Certificates	59.57	1·66	0·66
National Savings Certificates	..	2,16·52	1,90·02
10-Year National Plan Certificates	..	22·88	18·38
State Provident Funds	72.40	1,95·26	2,13·97
Other Items	10.25	15·49	16·33
Total Unfunded Debt (India)	2,25·13	9,03·97	10,22·00

TABLE 113

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1957-58 Revised	1958-59 Budget
Deposits			
Depreciation Development and Reserve Funds	27·34	1,66·68	1,38·04
Other Deposits	..	17·06	23·86
Total Deposits (India)	27·34	1,83·74	1,61,90
Total Obligations in India	7,36·64	40,04·66	44,31·39
Other Public Debt			
In England			
Loans	3,96·50	0·55	0·15
War Contribution	20·62	20·62	20·62
U.K. Syndicate of Banks	..	0·67	0·67
Capital Portion of Railway Annuities in Purchase of Railways	47·82	0·48	..
Total Public Debt (England)	4,64·94	22·32	21·44
Dollar Loans ..	..	1,59·85	3,61·68
Loans From U.S.S.R.	..	15·30	45·98
Loans from Germany	..	14·00	44·00
Loans from other foreign sources ..	..	..	15·13
Total Interest Bearing Obligations	12,01.58*	42,16·13	49,19 62
Interest-Yielding Assets			
Capital Advanced to Railways	7,25·24	12,15·70	13,54·54
Capital Advanced to Other Commercial Departments (including Damodar Valley Corporation)	27·42	1,64·88	1,86·08
Investment in Commercial Concerns (Industrial Development)	..	2,74·39	4,67·28
Capital Advanced to States ..	1,23·28	11,85·11	14,02 21
Other Interest-bearing Loans ..	20·71	1,99·40	2,42·53
Deposits with the U.K. Government for Redemption of Railway Annuities ..	..	0.48	..
Amount Recoverable from the U.K. and the States on account of Purchase of Annuities for Sterling Pensions	..	55·91	33·97
Debt Due from Pakistan	..	3,00 00	3,00·00
Total Interest-Yielding Assets	8,96·65	33,95·87	39,86·61
Cash and Securities held on Treasury Account	30·30	50·75	50·75
Balance of Total Interest-Bearing Obligations Not Covered By Above Assets	2,74·63	7,69·51	8,82·26

*Excludes Rs. 4·18 crores on account of Service Funds (England), the liability for which has been transferred to U.K. Government along with the sterling pensions with effect from 1-4-55.

Note 1. The outstandings at the end of each year are shown in the statement. The account for the year 1947-48 (pre-Partition) and 1956-57 have not yet been closed finally and the figures have, therefore, been worked out on the best information available.

Note 2. Sterling obligations have been converted into Rupees at I sh. 6d. to the Rupee.

Note 3. Under Unfunded Debt, Deposits and Interest-Yielding assets, allowance has been made on a rough basis for the share allocable to Pakistan.

Note 4. The figure entered for debt due from Pakistan is a very rough guess.

The following tables (Nos. 114 and 115) show the position regarding the debts of the Government of India and the State Governments.

TABLE 114

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Crores of Rupees)

End of March	Marketable Rupee Loans	Treasury Bills	Small Savings @	Other Obligations %	Total	Percentage increase(+) or decrease(—)	External Debt	
							Total	Of which Dollar Loans
1952	1,403.51	332.51*	372.57	351.24	2,459.83	— 0.9	136.99	112.04
1953	1,403.58	315.44*	412.61	361.82	2,493.45	+ 1.4	138.53	113.74
1954	1,364.27	334.95	450.51	355.44	2,505.17	+ 0.5	136.44	111.80
1955	1,474.39	471.87	505.70	391.97	2,843.93	+ 13.5	133.20	111.91
1956	1,508.67	595.25	572.96	390.29	3,067.17	+ 7.8	138.81	117.57
1957	1,633.61%%	835.70	629.38	406.55	3,505.24	+ 14.3	160.98	132.98
1958								

NOTE :—Figures are provisional excepting those of rupee loans and Treasury bills. @ Inclusive of Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities. % Including (*i*) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge, (*ii*) balances of special loans, (*iii*) balances of State Provident Funds and other accounts such as General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, the Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund, etc., and (*iv*) the amount of Three-year Interest-free Bonds and Five-Year Interest-free Prize Bonds. *Including Treasury Deposit Receipts, %% Including Hyderabad State loans the liability for which was taken over by the Central Government under Section 82(1) of the S.R.C. Act, 1956.

TABLE 115

DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

At the end of	Public Debt			Unfunded Debt	Gross Total Debt
	Permanent Debt	Floating Debt	Loans from Central Government		
1951-52 ..	133,71	15,66	238,54	57,37	445,28
1952-53 ..	145,00	42,48*	312,97	62,53	562,98
1953-54 ..	179,94	14,17	450,36	67,38	711,85
1954-55 ..	190,53	10,32	638,20	75,91	914,96
1955-56 (Revised Estimates) ..	264,48	8,20	876,07	83,19	1231,94

Note:—The data exclude Part 'C' States which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55 : their debt consisted almost exclusively of loans from the Central Government amounting to Rs. 351 lakh in 1954-55 and to Rs. 11,39 lakh in 1955-56 (R.E.). The figures in this table are based on actual returns furnished by the States excepting in the case of Assam where the information for 1951-52 and Bihar where the information for 1954-55 and 1955-56 is based on Budget papers. Data of appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt are not available for Part B States and hence the figures are not given.

* The abnormal increase is on account of substantial ways and means advances (Rs. 18 crore) taken by the Madras Government.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

Money Supply

During the year 1957, the money supply with the public witnessed a rise of Rs. 106 crore as compared to Rs. 132 crore in 1956 and Rs. 215 crore in 1955. It may, however, be noted that during 1957, time deposits of banks or near money rose sharply by Rs. 213 crore as compared to only Rs. 49 crore in 1956. The rise in active money supply during the year was, by and large, confined to the first five months of the year, which coincided with the busy season of 1956-57, while during the greater part of the remaining period, there was a fairly rapid and sizable contraction.

The major factors contributing to the expansion in money supply during the year were the same as those in 1956 though the magnitude of their relative impact differed considerably. Budgetary deficit on Government transactions was appreciably higher at Rs. 490 crore as compared to Rs. 244 crore in 1956. The rise in bank credit to the public, however, was half (Rs. 89 crores) the rise in 1956 (Rs. 178 crore). As against the expansionary influence of these factors, transactions with the foreign sector continued to operate as the major contractionist factor. The balance of payments deficit as measured by the change in foreign assets of the Reserve Bank was substantially larger at Rs. 328 crore (net of dollar purchase of Rs. 95 crore from I.M.F.) as compared to Rs. 199 crore (after allowing for Rs. 6 crore as repurchase from the I.M.F.) in the preceding year.

In the financial year 1957-58 (upto December 1957) money supply with the public contracted by Rs. 28 crore as compared to Rs. 6 crore in the same period of 1956-57.

The following table shows money supply with the public and its components for the years 1951 to 1957:

TABLE 116

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC(*)

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Currency with the public (including *Hali Sicca* currency)		Deposit money with the public		Money supply with the public (including *Hali Sicca* currency)	
	Amount	Annual variations	Amount	Annual variations	Amount	Annual variations
1951 ..	1,208.4	— 30.1	592.9	— 22.4	1,801.3	— 52.5
1952 ..	1,155.7	— 52.7	557.0	— 35.9	1,712.7	— 88.6
1953 ..	1,166.4	+ 10.7	513.1	— 13.9	1,709.4	— 3.3
1954 ..	1,224.6	+ 58.2	607.5	+ 64.4	1,832.2	+122.3
1955 ..	1,385.9	+161.3	661.3	+ 53.8	2,047.2	+215.0
1956 ..	1,485.3	+ 99.4	693.3	+ 32.0	2,178.7	+131.5
1957 ..	1,527.9	+ 42.6	757.2	+ 63.9	2,285.1	+106.4

(*) Figures are provisional and do not include small coin in circulation.

Currency**

The rising trend in currency circulation (excluding small coin), noticed since 1953, was maintained during 1957, but the rise during the year was considerably smaller than in the preceding four years. While notes in circulation recorded a small increase during the year, circulation of rupee coin (including Government of India rupee notes) showed a net decline. The rise in the notes in circulation was Rs. 41 crore as against Rs. 104 crore in 1956 and Rs. 161 crore in 1955. Total notes in circulation at the end of 1957 amounted to Rs. 1,464 crore, representing a rise of 2·9 per cent during the year and 39·5 per cent since 1953.

The circulation of rupee coins declined further by Rs. 1·4 crore; in 1956, there was an equivalent decline but in 1955, rupee coin circulation had risen by Rs. 6·7 crore. At the end of 1957 the circulation of rupee coins stood at Rs. 113·2 crore.

Hyderabad State Currency

In accordance with the provisions of the Hyderabad Coinage and Paper Currency (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, the Hyderabad currency (i.e. *Hali Sicca* currency) ceased to be legal tender with effect from April 1, 1955, but conversion facilities were provided at all the offices of the State Bank of Hyderabad and the treasuries and sub-treasuries of the Hyderabad Government initially for a period of one year up to March 31, 1956. The period for the provision of these facilities was extended twice, first upto the end of September 1956 and, thereafter upto the end of December 1956. After this, these facilities were withdrawn, thus bringing to an end the process of conversion of Hyderabad currency into Indian currency. As at the end of March 1957, the circulation of *Hali Sicca* currency amounted approximately to *Hali Sicca* Rs. 81 lakh (or Indian

** Data for 1957 are provisional.

Rs. 70 lakh). Prior to the integration of the Hyderabad State with the Indian Union, the estimated circulation of Hyderabad currency as on January 26, 1950 was *Hali Sicca* Rs. 48 crore (or Indian Rs. 41 crore).

Introduction of Decimal Coinage

With effect from April 1, 1957, India adopted the system of decimal coinage as a first step in the programme to introduce the metric system in the country's coinage, weights and measures. Under the new system, the rupee remains the same, both in value and nomenclature. Similarly, the half and quarter rupee coins remain the same in value. The rupee has been divided into one hundred equal parts called 'paisa,' as against the former division into 64 pice or 192 pies. During the transitional period, when both the old and the new coins will be current, the new *paisa* will be called *naya paisa* and after the interim period, which is expected to be about three years from the date of introduction of the new system, the prefix will be dropped. The *naya paisa* has become the primary unit of Indian currency, and its multiples, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 constitute the different units of the new currency. To start with, new coins of the denominations of 1 *naya paisa*, 2 *naye paise*, 5 *naye paise* and 10 *naye paise* have been put into circulation as from April 1, 1957 through banks, treasuries, sub-treasuries and post offices, etc. Coins of the higher denominations, namely, 25 and 50 *naye paise* and the new rupee (100 *naye paise*), will be introduced at a subsequent date ; until then, the existing quarter-rupee, half-rupee and rupee coins will be used as currency, as they have undergone no change in value. The process of change-over to the decimal coinage will be spread over a period of three years and, during this period, the existing coins will continue to be legal tender, but will be gradually withdrawn from circulation. Conversion facilities have been provided at the Reserve Bank offices, branches of the State Bank of India, other agency banks and treasuries and sub-treasuries. New coins are given only in exchange for existing coins of a total value of 4 annas and multiples thereof.

Cessation of the legal tender character of notes not bearing the Asoka Pillar Emblem.

The currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes other than those bearing the Asoka Pillar emblem in the design and in the watermark were to cease to be legal tender, save at the offices of the Reserve Bank and its agencies, with effect from October 27, 1956. With a view to avoiding inconvenience to the public, especially in the rural areas where such notes were in circulation to some extent, the Government of India extended the date of cessation of the legal tender character of these notes by a period of six months upto April 27, 1957 and again by a further period of six months upto October 27, 1957. No further extension of the period was allowed and these notes have ceased to be legal tender with effect from October 28, 1957. This limitation of the legal tender character of currency notes other than those bearing the Asoka pillar emblem does not, however, apply to one-rupee notes which continue to be legal tender.

BANKING

The general upward trend in banking activity, noticed in the past three years, continued in 1957 ; this was largely in consonance with and emanating mainly from the all-round growth in economic activity. However, unlike in 1956, when the wide gap between the growth in bank credit and the accretion to the resources of banks had resulted in an acute financial stringency and had forced the banks to have increased resort to the Reserve Bank for accommodation, the banking situation in 1956, parti-

cularly during the second half of the year, was quite comfortable. The growth in bank resources outpaced the rising demand for credit. During 1957, scheduled bank deposit liabilities (net) rose by Rs. 267 crore or by 24 per cent as against Rs. 73 crore or 7 per cent in 1956 ; nearly four-fifths of the increase occurred under time liabilities. A sizable portion of the increase has been of a fortuitous character, representing the initial payment in rupees by the cost of foodgrains imported under the U.S. Public Law 480. Scheduled bank credit expanded by Rs. 82 crore or by 11 per cent as compared with Rs. 153 crore or 24 per cent in 1956 ; the slowing down in the pace of credit expansion should largely be attributed to the operation of a tighter credit policy by the Reserve Bank and drastic import cuts. Consequently, the banks were able to reduce their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank by Rs. 55 crore, augment their gilt-edged security portfolio by Rs. 69 crore and replenish their cash and balances with the Reserve Bank by Rs. 16 crore. The seasonal ebb and flow in the demand for bank credit, which had been temporarily arrested in 1956 mainly because of the financing of large-scale imports and speculative stock holding of some agricultural commodities in the slack season of 1956, reappeared in 1957. Scheduled bank credit rose from Rs. 749 crore at the end of October 1956 to Rs. 934 crore in early June 1957 and fell to Rs. 845 crore by the 20th September 1957. The variations in the principal items of liabilities and assets of scheduled banks during 1956-57 are presented in the following table.

TABLE 117

SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(*Rs. lakhs*)

	End 1955	End 1956	End 1957	Variation	
				During 1956	During 1957
Net liabilities	1,028,22	1,100,73	1,367,48	+ 72,51	+266,75
Demand ..	615,60	643,57	700,61	+ 27,97	+ 57,04
Time	412,62	457,16	666,86	+ 44,54	+209,70
Inter-bank borrowings ..	9,75	11,87	38,08	+ 2,12	+ 26,21
Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India ..	30,02	79,06	23,63	+ 49,04	— 55,43
Borrowings from the State Bank of India ..	7,30	7,76	6,62	+ 46	— 1,14
Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank	100,21	90,53	106,45	— 9,68	+ 15,92
Investments in Government Securities	383,00	364,43	432,96	— 18,57	+ 68,53
Bank credit (net of inter-bank transactions)	627,83	781,24	863,43	+153,40	+ 82,19

During 1957, the number of scheduled banks increased from 89 to 91 due to the inclusion of the State Bank of Saurashtra and the Bank of Patiala in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act. The

number of scheduled bank offices increased from 2,989 at the end of 1956, to 3,277 at the end of 1957. Of the increase of 288 offices, a little over one-third was accounted for by the newly included scheduled banks, while 78 new offices were opened by the State Bank of India under its branch expansion programme.

Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank

At the beginning of 1957, the Bank rate (i.e. the rate at which the Reserve Bank is prepared to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other eligible commercial paper) stood at 3½ per cent and the effective rate for borrowings under the Bill Market Scheme was also about the same. As from February 1, 1957, with the raising by Government of the stamp duty on usance bills, the effective cost of the borrowing under the Bill Market Scheme was raised from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent. Simultaneously, with a view to avoiding discrimination against borrowing under the Bill Market Scheme, the Bank also raised its lending rate against Government and other approved securities from 3½ to 4 per cent. Subsequently, with effect from May 16, 1957, the Bank rate itself was raised from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent. With the simultaneous lowering by Government of the stamp duty on usance bills from one-half of 1 per cent to one-fifth of 1 per cent, the effective rate for borrowing under the Bill Market Scheme has been 4-1/5 per cent.

The policy of selective credit control which the Bank initiated in 1956 with a view to curbing the price rise in certain essential commodities like foodgrains and cotton textiles (including yarn) and which took the form of imposition and raising of margins in respect of bank advances against these commodities was modified from time to time so as to meet the requirements of the changing seasonal conditions. Furthermore, the policy was further reinforced during the year through the fixation of ceiling limits on advances of individual banks. The restrictions on advances against cotton textiles imposed in September 1956 were withdrawn with effect from February 1, 1957, but the restrictions on paddy and rice were reimposed on February 9, 1957, to forestall excessive expansion of bank credit against these commodities. Again on June 7, in view of the persistent rise in bank advances against foodgrains, the Bank issued a directive, designed not only to curb bank finance for speculative holding of stocks but also to bring down substantially the level of advances against these commodities. Subsequently, on December 11, the Bank issued another directive, stipulating, on a monthly basis, the maximum limit of aggregate advances which each bank was required to adhere to in respect of its advances against foodgrains in the busy season of 1957-58 generally and in particular in the surplus States. In the context of an unfavourable trend in food production, this was designed to correct the disproportionately high level of advances in States which have large surpluses of particular foodgrains.

CORPORATE FINANCE

The total number of joint stock companies, having a share capital, in the country, at the end of October 1957 was 29,315 with a total paid-up capital of about Rs. 1,100 crore. Of these, 9,293 were public companies with a total paid-up capital of Rs. 746 crore and 20,022 private companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 356 crore. The total number of associations not for profit and companies limited by guarantee, reported to be at work, was 1,293. The table below shows the number of companies and their paid-up capital between 1947-48 and 1956-57 :

TABLE 118

COMPANIES AT WORK—1948—1957

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year	Companies with share capital						Companies limited by guarantee and Associations not for profit
	Public		Private		Total		
	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	
1947-48 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22,675	5,69.6	931
1948-49 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25,340	6,28.3	936
1949-50 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27,558	7,23.9	1,123
1950-51 ..	12,568	5,66.5	15,964	2,08.9	28,532	7,75.4	1,213
1951-52 ..	12,413	6,06.8	16,810	2,49.0	29,223	8,55.8	1,240
1952-53 ..	12,055	6,28.8	17,257	2,68.8	29,312	8,97.6	1,282
1953-54 ..	10,237	6,25.5	19,255	3,15.7	29,492	9,41.2	1,228
1954-55 ..	10,056	6,61.3	19,569	3,08.3	29,625	9,69.6	1,268
1955-56*	9,954	6,84.2	20,427	3,35.1	30,381	10,19.3	1,315
1956-57*	9,640	7,24.0	20,311	3,34.0	29,951†	10,58.0	1,290

* Provisional figures.

† Includes companies liquidated/struck off by 31-3-57 but reported by the Registrars subsequently.

New Registrations

Between April and October, 1957, 535 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 5,480 lakh were registered. Among these 22 companies had each an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakh or above, including two Government companies, (i.e. in which Central or State Governments own 51 per cent of the share capital), namely, National Instruments (Private) Limited and Export Risks Insurance Corporation (Private) limited.

State-wise Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies for the year 1956-57 and the period April to October, 1957.

TABLE 119

	Number of Companies as on March 31, 1957**	Companies registered during April-October, 1957*	
		Number	Authorised capital
Andhra Pradesh	573	10	1,21
Assam	373	13	14
Bihar	492	13	3,24
Bombay	5,614	104	16,08
Kerala	1,280	21	1,73
Madhya Pradesh	472	2	1,01
Madras	2,375	44	13,32
Mysore	845	10	60
Orissa	187	5	43
Punjab	1,048	18	23
Rajasthan	528	7	15
Uttar Pradesh	1,538	21	80
West Bengal	12,685	198	14,26
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—
Delhi	1,551	69	1,60
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands	—	—	—
Manipur	8	—	—
Tripura	13	—	—
Total ..	29,582	535	54,80

* Figures are provisional.

**Excludes companies liquidated/struck off by March 31, 1957, but reported by the Registrars subsequently.

Foreign Companies

During the first ten months of 1957 (January to October), 28 joint stock companies incorporated elsewhere than in India, established a principal place of business in India. Table 120 shows the distribution of these companies according to the country of incorporation and industrial class.

INSURANCE

Public and private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business is transacted in India by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Hyderabad (now Andhra Pradesh), Travancore-Cochin (now Kerala), Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life

TABLE 120

NUMBER OF JOINT COMPANIES INCORPORATED ELSEWHERE THAN IN INDIA AND REPORTED TO HAVE ESTABLISHED A PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN INDIA IN THE YEAR 1957 (JANUARY TO OCTOBER)

Industrial Class	Country of Incorporation										Total
	United Kingdom	West Germany	Burma	Switzer-land	U.S.A.	Japan	Sweden	Panama	Ceylon	Thailand	
Plantation Industries ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture) ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Manufacture of Machinery ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Basic Chemicals and Fertilisers ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Construction and Utilities ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Wholesale Trade ..	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Insurance ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Transport ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Community & Business Services ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Motion Pictures ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
TOTAL ..	15	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	28

insurance business in India. But, in terms of clause (f) of section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Government of Bombay has an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in its commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting Fire and Miscellaneous (Motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting Miscellaneous (Motor) insurance business.

Insurance Association of India

In order to associate public opinion in the administration of the Insurance Act, 1938, all insurers carrying on business in India were constituted into the Insurance Association of India in 1950. With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Council has an Executive Committee, the main function of which is to aid and advise insurers in the matter of setting up standards of good conduct and sound business practices.

The Executive Committee of the General Insurance Council has evolved a Code of Conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended *inter alia* certain standards of solvency and minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis.

The Committee has set up an administrative machinery to administer the code of conduct. The Controller of Insurance, in his capacity as a member of the Committee, is the head of the organisation.

Another wing of the association is entrusted with the task of regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

Reinsurance Corporation of India

In consultation with the Central Government, insurers carrying on general insurance business in India have set up a Reinsurance Corporation. All member insurers will compulsorily cede to the Corporation, an agreed amount of their annual premium income. The capital of the Corporation has been subscribed both by Indian and non-Indian insurers. The registered office of the Corporation is at Bombay. The Corporation commenced underwriting business with effect from January 1, 1957.

LIFE INSURANCE

Life Insurance Corporation

According to the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the Life Insurance Corporation of India was to consist of not more than 15 members who would have the authority to manage the affairs of the Corporation on business principles subject to such directives on matters of policy as the Central Government might give from time to time. The Corporation was charged with the duty of functioning in such a manner as to secure that the life insurance business is developed to the best advantage of the com-

munity. The other authorities of the Corporation mentioned in the Act were the Executive Committee, Investment Committee, Managing Directors and Zonal Managers. In addition to the Central office to be located at a place to be notified by the Central Government, there are to be five Zonal offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras and such number of divisional offices and branch offices as should be found necessary.

When the Corporation was constituted on September 1, 1955, it took over the controlled business of 243 different units (both insurance companies and provident societies) which were engaged in the transaction of life insurance business in India. The total assets of these units on August 31, 1956 were about Rs. 411 crore and the total number of policies in force was over 50 lakh, assuring a sum of more than Rs. 1,250 crore. The total number of salaried employees was nearly 27,000.

New Business

During the first eight months of the year 1956, when insurance companies were being managed by the Central Government, each unit was canvassing business more or less in the same manner as before, except for certain measures of uniformity in premium rates, agency commission, etc. After September 1, 1956, canvassing new business became the responsibility of the various Divisional Offices of the Corporation. The figures for new business completed during the first eight months of 1956 by the insurers, the last four months of 1956 and first six months of 1957 by the Divisional Offices are given in the following table :

TABLE 121

L.I.C. (NEW BUSINESS)

Period	In India		Outside India	
	Number of Policies	Sum Assured	Number of Policies	Sum Assured
		(crore rupees)		(crore rupees)
1956 (January to August) ..	4,06,600	136.11	13,688	9.40
1956 (September to December)	1,42,801	51.58	4,268	3.19
1956 (Total)	5,49,401	187.69	17,956	12.59
1957 (January to June) ..	2,20,374	73.54	1,397	1.38

The following table shows the figures for new business completed during the years 1953 to 1956:

TABLE 122

Year	In India		Outside India	
	Number of Policies	Sum Assured	Number of Policies	Sum Assured
		(crore rupees)		(crore rupees)
1953	5,61,336	155.20	30,441	14.66
1954	7,24,365	236.34	32,682	17.65
1955	7,70,681	238.30	35,461	20.33
1956	5,49,652	187.69	17,956	12.59

The table below shows the distribution of the investments of the Life Insurance Corporation as on August 31, 1956 and June 30, 1957.

TABLE 123

L.I.C. (INVESTMENTS)

(Figures in crores of rupees)

Class of Investment	Investments (Book Values) as on					
	August 31, 1956			June 30, 1957		
	Total	Percentage of the total	In India	Total	Percentage of the total	In India
Government of India Securities	171.04	50.1	171.04	171.31	47.5	171.31
Foreign Government Securities	11.36	3.3	—	11.35	3.2	—
Indian State Government Securities ..	34.99	10.2	34.99	44.18	12.2	44.18
Foreign Provincial Government Securities	0.73	0.2	—	0.73	0.2	—
Government Guaranteed and other Approved Securities ..	31.67	9.3	31.33	32.60	9.0	32.23
Debentures of Companies ..	20.38	6.0	19.49	21.78	6.0	20.89
Preference Shares of Companies	13.29	3.9	12.87	14.90	4.1	14.47
Ordinary Shares of Companies	23.42	6.9	22.43	29.03	8.0	28.05
Loans on mortgage of property	14.97	4.4	14.86	14.32*	4.0	14.21*
Other Loans	0.71	0.2	0.71	0.71	0.2	0.71
Land and House Properties ..	18.84	5.5	18.28	20.12*	5.6	19.56*
Total	341.40	100.0	326.00	361.03	100.0	345.61

*Amounts of investment as on April 30, 1957

Operations in Foreign Countries

Before nationalisation, there were about 40 Indian insurers, who were transacting life insurance business outside India. Some of them were operating in several countries, while others confined their activities to only a few. On December 31, 1955, the total business in force outside India consisted of 2,76,000 policies with assured sums of over Rs. 92 crore.

After studying local insurance laws and business prospects it was decided that the Corporation should transact business only in the following areas: Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Aden, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Fiji and Nyasaland. The Corporation has been registered in all these countries excepting Nyasaland, where its application was under consideration. In other countries such as Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan, where it was not proposed to have fresh business, adequate arrangements existed for servicing of policies.

Postal Life Insurance

The benefits of the Post Office Insurance Fund, which came into being in 1883, are open to employees of the Central and State Governments and of semi-Governmental institutions like municipalities, district boards, universities, Employee's State Insurance Corporation, etc. The Fund consists

of two Wings, viz. (a) Civil Wing dealing with policies issued to civilian personnel and (b) Military Wing dealing with policies issued to the Defence Services personnel.

The table given below shows new business effected and total business in force at the end of the years 1953-54 to 1955-56:

TABLE 124

POSTAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

	New business effected		Total business in force	
	Number of Policies	Sum Assured	Number of Policies	Sum Assured
		(crore rupees)		(crore rupees)
Civil Wing				
1953-54	12,716	2.73	1,04,002	22.24
1954-55	14,095	2.98	1,14,007	24.36
1955-56	17,074	3.29	1,26,305	26.89
Military Wing				
1953-54	843	0.54	4,848	2.89
1954-55	1,577	1.09	6,385	3.96
1955-56	1,026	0.81	7,326	4.71

The table given below shows the expense ratio of the Fund for the five years ending 1955-56.

TABLE 125

POSTAL INSURANCE—EXPENSE RATIO

	Civil Wing			Military Wing		
	Total premium income	Total expenses	Expense ratio	Total premium income	Total Expenses	Expense ratio
	('000 rupees)	('000 rupees)		('000 rupees)	('000 rupees)	
1951-52 ..	77,02	11,16	14.48	9,06	73	8.10
1952-53 ..	81,34	11,74	14.44	11,46	81	7.07
1953-54 ..	86,71	12,54	14.46	13,58	52	3.80
1954-55 ..	1,03,22	13,14	12.73	17,47	49	2.83
1955-56 ..	1,11,61	12,69	11.37	21,70	50	2.30

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1957 there were 91 Indian insurers and 98 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below :

TABLE 126

NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Classes of insurance business transacted	Indian Insurers	Non-Indian Insurers	Total
Fire only	4	23	27
Marine only	13	10	23
Miscellaneous only	12	6	18
Fire and Marine only	—	13	13
Fire and Miscellaneous only ..	13	8	21
Marine and Miscellaneous only ..	—	1	1
Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous ..	49	37	86
Total ..	91	98	189

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of Life and Miscellaneous insurance business.

The following table gives the summary of Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1956.

TABLE 127

GENERAL INSURANCE—STATISTICS

(Crores of rupees)

	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premiums less re-insurances	9.44	3.55	6.27	2.93	1.96	2.00
Claims under policies less re-insurances ..	3.30	2.47	3.05	0.64	0.91	0.84
Net Commission	1.65	0.08	1.08	0.24	0.25	0.31
Expenses of management ..	2.78	0.97	1.60	1.40	0.60	0.65

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by and the net premium income of insurers operating in India for the year 1956.

TABLE 128

GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(Crores of rupees)

Class of Insurance business	Gross premium written direct			Net premium income		
	Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers	
	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India
Fire	4.69	6.69	1.98	2.99	3.30	6.14
Marine	2.66	3.75	1.86	1.96	1.65	1.90
Miscellaneous	2.23	4.73	1.96	2.00	3.94	2.33
Total	9.58	15.17	5.80	6.95	8.89	10.37

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1956, amounted to Rs. 42.44 crore as against Rs. 41.65 crore at the end of 1955, and Rs. 38.71 crore at the end of 1954.

The assets as on December 31, 1956 were invested as follows :

	Per cent
Central and State Government Securities.	19.2
Indian Municipal, Port and Improvement Trust Securities	0.6
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	20.5
Foreign Government Securities	5.3
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and Amounts due from other insurers	22.9
Deposits, Cash and Stamps	19.0
Other assets	12.5
Total	100.0

CHAPTER XX

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and activities allied to it account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as sugar and textiles and provides the bulk of the country's exports. India enjoys a virtual monopoly in lac and leads the world in the production of groundnuts and tea. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rape-seed, sesamum and castor-seed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 80.63 crore acres. Land utilisation statistics are available for 71.95 crore acres or 89 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1955-56:

TABLE 129

(*in crore acres*)

	1950-51	1955-56*
Total geographical area**	80.63	80.63
Total reporting area	70.25	71.95
Forests	10.00	12.54
Not available for cultivation:		
(*i*) Land put to non-agricultural uses	2.31	3.25
(*ii*) Barren and unculturable land	9.43	8.57
Total	11.74	11.82
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands:		
(*i*) Permanent pastures and grazing lands	1.65	2.83
(*ii*) Land under tree crops and groves	4.90	1.39
(*iii*) Cultivable waste	5.67	5.42
Total	12.22	9.64
Fallow Lands:		
(*i*) Current fallows	2.64	3.03
(*ii*) Others	4.31	2.94
Total	6.95	5.97
Net area sown	29.34	31.98
Total cropped area	32.59	36.33
Area sown more than once	3.25	4.35

*Provisional

**Revised.

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation nearly 18 per cent is irrigated. During the seven years ending 1955-56, irrigation has been extended to 96 lakh acres as shown in the following table.

TABLE 130

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(In lakh acres)

Source	1947-48	1955-56	Increase or Decrease
Canals	198	232	+ 34
Tanks	80	105	+ 25
Wells	125	168	+ 43
Other Sources	64	58	— 6
TOTAL	467	563	+ 96

CROPS

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. In 1955-56, food crops occupied about 75 per cent of the total cropped area. Table 131 shows the area of major crops during the six years ending 1956-57.

TABLE 131

AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Thousand Acres)

Crop	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Rice ..	73,713	74,056	77,318	75,949	76,864	78,174
Jowar ..	39,399	43,340	43,882	43,446	42,904	41,314
Bajra ..	23,522	26,613	30,145	27,983	28,024	27,542
Maize ..	8,179	8,908	9,561	9,311	9,116	9,244
Ragi ..	5,410	5,542	5,767	5,711	5,693	5,674
Small Millets ..	11,771	12,464	14,028	13,779	12,713	12,209
Wheat ..	23,404	24,286	26,394	27,517	30,386	32,891
Barley ..	7,807	8,021	8,719	8,309	8,382	8,594
Total Cereals ..	193,205	203,230	215,814	212,025	214,082	215,642
Gram ..	16,876	17,930	19,689	22,047	24,157	23,990
Tur ..	6,045	5,930	5,942	5,944	5,637	5,696
Other Pulses ..	23,473	25,179	28,064	27,309	27,270	27,609
Total Foodgrains	239,599	252,269	269,509	267,327	271,146	272,937
Potatoes ..	617	629	635	658	693	—
Sugarcane ..	4,792	4,272	3,485	3,994	4,564	5,019
Black pepper ..	202	205	208	208	233	234
Chillies ..	1,385	1,235	1,336	1,523	1,490	1,450
Ginger ..	46	46	45	35	40	40
Tobacco ..	713	896	912	846	1,013	1,022
Groundnut ..	12,151	11,848	10,945	13,548	12,692	13,101
Castor seed ..	1,437	1,326	1,346	1,394	1,405	1,403
Sesamum ..	5,942	5,874	6,351	6,501	5,653	5,438
Rape and Mustard	5,934	5,201	5,545	6,025	6,317	6,211
Linseed ..	3,409	3,366	3,428	3,354	3,781	3,758
Cotton ..	16,201	15,713	17,265	18,684	19,978	19,843
Jute ..	1,951	1,813	1,228	1,243	1,739	1,883
Mesta ..	—	484	463	528	572	738
Tea ..	782	778	775	779	—	—
Coffee ..	230	230	232	234	—	—
Rubber ..	148	169	169	172	174	—
Coconut ..	1,545	1,549	1,564	1,589	1,597	—

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (i) *kharif* and (ii) *rabi*. The major kharif crops are rice, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard. The statement given below shows seasons and duration of principal crops.

TABLE 132

CROP SEASONS

Principal Crops: Seasons and Duration

Crop	Season		Duration*
Rice**	Winter		5½ — 6 months
	Autumn		4 — 4½ "
	Summer		2 — 3 "
Wheat	Rabi		5 — 5½ "
Jowar	Kharif		4½ — 5½ "
	Rabi		4½ — 5 "
	Zaid Kharif		2½ "
Bajra	Kharif		4½ "
Maize	Kharif		4 — 4½ "
Ragi	Kharif		3½ "
Barley	Rabi		5½ — 5 "
Gram	Rabi		6 "
Sugarcane	Perennia		12 — 15 "
Sesamum	Kharif		3½ — 4 "
	Rabi		5 "
Groundnut	Kharif	Early	4 — 4½ "
		Late	4½ — 5 "
Rape and mustard	Rabi		4 — 5 "
	Zaid Rabi		4 "
Linseed	Rabi		5 — 5½ "
Castor	Kharif	Early	6 "
		Others	8 "
Cotton	Kharif	Early	6 — 7 "
		Late	7 — 8 "
Jute	Kharif		6 — 7 "

* Denotes the number of months the crop is on land.

** Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below.

State	Seasons
Assam	Autumn or Ahu or Aus Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro
W. Bengal	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman Summer or Baro
Bihar	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani
Orissa	Autumn or Bhadoi
Bombay	Early Middle Late
Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Madras	First crop Second Crop
Uttar Pradesh	Early

Production

Agricultural production in 1956-57, the first year of the Second Plan, registered a marked increase. The overall production of foodgrains exceeded the previous year's outturn by 5.2 per cent and almost touched the peak level of 687 lakh tons reached in 1953-54. Compared to 1955-56, the production of cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds in 1956-57 increased by 18 per cent, 13 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. Table 133 gives the production of major crops during the six years ending 1956-57.

TABLE 133

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Rice (cleaned) ..	000 ton	20,964	22,537	27,769	24,531	26,846	28,142
Jowar ..	”	5,981	7,243	7,954	9,093	6,602	7,427
Bajra ..	”	2,309	3,142	4,475	3,421	3,379	2,926
Maize ..	”	2,043	2,825	2,991	2,939	2,554	3,020
Ragi ..	”	1,291	1,316	1,846	1,646	1,820	1,914
Small Millets ..	”	1,885	1,895	2,438	2,456	1,937	2,010
Wheat ..	”	6,085	7,382	7,890	8,778	8,569	9,068
Barley ..	”	2,330	2,882	2,905	2,870	2,749	2,744
Total Cereals ..	”	42,888	49,222	58,268	55,734	54,456	57,251
Gram ..	”	3,334	4,142	4,756	5,393	5,331	5,930
Tur ..	”	1,801	1,675	1,834	1,688	1,830	2,047
Other Pulses ..	”	3,152	3,227	3,860	3,789	3,670	3,458
Total Foodgrains	”	51,175	58,266	68,718	66,604	65,287	68,686
Potatoes ..	”	1,685	1,961	1,925	1,736	1,839	—
Sugarcane (cane) ..	”	60,660	50,190	43,709	56,923	59,317	66,890
Black Pepper ..	”	23	22	24	26	32	32
Chillies (dry) ..	”	342	283	303	353	355	354
Ginger (dry) ..	”	15	14	14	14	15	15
Tobacco ..	”	206	241	268	244	295	306
Groundnut (nuts in shell) ..	”	3,142	2,883	3,391	4,128	3,862	4,086
Castorseed ..	”	106	102	103	124	124	129
Sesamum ..	”	445	464	554	589	457	451
Rape and Mustard	”	928	844	858	1,019	848	1,017
Linseed ..	”	328	366	379	382	414	349
Cotton (Lint) ..	000bales*	3,133	3,194	3,944	4,227	4,001	4,723
Jute (dry fibre) ..	000bales†	4,678	4,592	3,091	2,928	4,197	4,221
Mesta (,, ,,) ..	”	—	682	650	1,018	1,159	1,474
Tea‡ ..	Lakh lbs.	641	675	589	649	—	—
Coffee‡ ..	”	55	48	56	59	—	—
Rubber‡ ..	”	32	36	45	43	50	—
Coconut ..	Lakh nuts	3,346	3,310	3,881	4,082	4,097	—

* 392 lbs. each
† 400 lbs. each
‡ Production is for calendar year.

The index number of agricultural production (all commodities) rose from 115.9 in 1955-56 to a new high of 123.0 in 1956-57, thereby registering an increase of more than 6 per cent over the previous year. The all-India index number of production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for the years 1950-51 to 1956-57 are given in Table 134.

TABLE 134
INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Commodity/Group	Weights	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55*	1955-56*	1956-57*
A. FOODGRAINS								
Rice	35.3	87.9	90.1	96.8	118.6	105.5	112.7	118.1
Wheat	8.5	101.1	93.9	112.7	120.0	133.7	130.5	138.1
Total Cereals (1)	58.3	90.3	91.2	101.4	120.1	114.0	113.7	119.4
Gram	3.7	98.0	88.2	109.2	125.4	142.2	140.6	156.4
Total Pulses (2)	8.6	91.7	90.3	98.8	112.0	117.3	112.3	120.9
Total foodgrains	66.9	90.5	91.1	101.1	119.1	114.4	113.5	119.6
B. OTHER CROPS—								
Oilseeds								
Groundnuts	5.7	101.4	93.0	85.3	100.3	122.1	114.2	120.8
Total Oilseeds (3)	9.9	98.5	97.4	91.9	103.7	121.7	109.2	115.9
Fibres:								
Cotton	2.8	110.7	119.2	121.0	151.8	163.1	151.6	179.3
Jute	1.4	106.3	151.4	148.6	100.0	94.7	135.7	136.5
Total fibres (4)	4 5	108.6	128.3	128.4	132.1	141.2	148.3	168.9
Plantation Crops:								
Tea	3.3	103.8	109.6	115.4	100.6	110.7	113.3	113.4
Coffee	0.2	112.3	112.7	125.9	146.5	148.1	197.1	222.8
Rubber	0.1	93.8	94.4	106.1	131.8	127.6	133.5	139.2
Total Plantation Crops ..	3.6	104.0	109.4	115.7	104.0	113.2	118.5	120.2
Miscellaneous:								
Sugarcane	8.7	113.7	122.8	101.6	89.5	116.7	121.2	136.7
Tobacco	1.9	93.7	78.0	91.3	101.5	93.9	98.1	97.7
Total Miscellaneous (5) ..	15.1	110.3	114.0	101.5	97.4	115.0	120.6	129.5
Total other crops	33.1	105.9	110.5	103.8	104.7	120.4	120.7	129.8
GENERAL INDEX (All commodities)	100.0	95.6	97.5	102.0	114.3	116.4	115.9	123.0

* Provisional.
(1) Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.
(2) Includes gram, tur and other pulses.
(3) Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed.
(4) Includes mesta.
(5) comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.

Import of foodgrains

Despite increased production of foodgrains, the overall supply position indicated conditions of scarcity and the prices of agricultural commodities, especially foodgrains, continued to show an upward tendency till the middle of the year 1957. The Government took measures to augment supplies mainly by ensuring adequate imports. Agreements were entered into with the Governments of the United States and Burma for the import of wheat and rice, respectively. Imports of foodgrains in 1956-57 were estimated at 36 lakh tons as compared to 14 lakh tons in 1955-56 and 7 lakh tons in 1954-55. The following table shows the import of cereals into India during the decade ending 1957.

TABLE 135

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

(*Thousand tons*)

Year	Rice	Wheat (including flour)	Others	Total
1948 ..	867	1,311	663	2,841
1949 ..	767	2,200	739	3,706
1950 ..	353	1,407	465	2,125
1951 ..	749	3,015	961	4,725
1952 ..	722	2,511	631	3,864
1953 ..	175	1,684	144	2,003
1954 ..	603	197	8	808
1955 ..	265	435	—	700
1956 ..	325	1,095	—	1,420
1957 ..	740*	2,840*	—	3,580*

* Provisional

Distribution of Foodgrains

For the distribution of foodgrains, about 20,000 fair price shops were opened in many parts of the country bringing the total number of such shops to 39,000 at the end of 1950. For the purpose of regulating movement of wheat, three wheat zones were created in June 1957, namely, (i) the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi, (ii) U.P. and (iii) Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay (excluding the city of Bombay). This zonal arrangement aimed at free and unrestricted movement of wheat and wheat-products within a zone and the prohibition of export from and import into the zone except under a permit issued by the State Government concerned. A rice zone comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala was similarly created in July 1957.

Foodgrains Enquiry Committee

The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was appointed on June 24, 1957 to investigate fully the causes of rise in prices despite higher production and to suggest remedial measures to be adopted immediately and from time to time for preventing speculative hoarding and arresting undue rise in prices.

In its report published on November 19, 1957, the Committee briefly reviewed the food situation during the last few years and the policy of the Government regarding distribution, production and prices of foodgrains. It also made an assessment of recent developments and a prognosis of the food situation as it was likely to develop during the next few years.

As the instability of food prices was expected to continue during the next few years, the Committee felt that special measures were necessary for keeping price disparities within reasonable bounds. For this purpose it recommended, firstly, the setting up of a high-powered authority known as the Price Stabilization Board for the formulation of policy for price stabilization in general and for determining from time to time the programme of enforcing it and, secondly, the establishment of a suitable organisation known as Foodgrains Stabilization Organisation, to execute that part of the policy and programme framed by the Price Stabilization Board as may relate specifically to purchase and sale operations in the field of foodgrains.

Regarding short-term measures relating to control of distribution and trading in foodgrains, the Committee opined that food distribution should be primarily through fair price shops or through institutions like co-operative societies or employers' organisations, etc.

Referring to the problem of scarcity areas spreading over a long belt extending from the northern districts of Bombay to the eastern tip of Assam and touching parts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Eastern U.P., Bihar and West Bengal, the Committee pointed to the low purchasing power of the people in these areas and, by way of solution, suggested the correcting of the unbalanced character of the economy by increasing and diversifying employment opportunities through promotion of village and small-scale industries, besides provision of better irrigation facilities and for protecting the economy against flood hazards.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The development programmes under the Grow More Food Campaign cover two types of schemes, viz., work schemes and supply schemes. The former include the construction and repair of wells, tanks, small dams, channels and tubewells, the installation of waterlifting appliances such as pumps, etc., schemes of contour-bunding and the clearance and reclamation of waste land. The supply schemes cover the distribution of fertilisers, organic mannures and improved seeds. Of the total provision of Rs. 25.97 crore made in 1957-58 for giving financial assistance to the State Governments for the implementation of these schemes, Rs. 22.95 crore was in the form of loans and Rs. 3.02 crore by way of subsidies. The principal aspects of the development under these schemes during 1957-58 are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Minor Irrigation

During 1957-58, 28,137 wells and 320 tanks, new as well as old, were expected to be constructed or repaired in the various States and were expected to irrigate about 1.73 lakh acres. The installation of more than 13,000 pumping sets, *rahats* and Persian wheels was expected to provide irrigation facilities to 1.38 lakh acres. In addition, some other minor irrigation programmes of the State Governments were expected to irrigate 14.60 lakh acres.

By the end of November, 1957, the drilling of 2,650 tubewells under the Indo-American Assistance Programme had been completed. Of these 2,640 tubewells had been fitted with pumping sets and 2,564 tubewells were energised and put into commission. Under the tubewell programme started with G.M.F. assistance 609 tube-wells had been drilled in the Punjab and U.P. and 400 in North Gujarat. Out of the former, 540 tubewells were fitted with pumping sets and 396 energised. Of the latter, 300 were completed with pumping sets and an equal number put into commission. Besides, under the new projects of tube-well construction in U.P. and Assam, 393

tube-wells in the former State and six in the latter had been drilled. The total area expected to be brought under irrigation during 1957-58 through the various minor irrigation schemes under G.M.F. and special tube-well programmes, was estimated at about 22 lakh acres.

Under the Groundwater Exploration Project, 115 bores had been drilled by the end of November, 1957, in Bombay, Rajasthan, U.P., Madras, Bihar, the Punjab and Kerala.

Land Reclamation

During 1957-58 an area of 66,249 acres of *kans*-infested lands in Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Bihar was reclaimed, bringing the total area reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation, since 1948, to 16 lakh acres. The jungle-clearance units of the Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed an area of 2,387 acres in Assam and 36,888 acres in Madhya Pradesh, while levelling and terracing operations were completed on an area of 1,458 acres in Bihar.

Manures and Fertilizers

During 1956-57, about 22.6 lakh tons of compost manure were procured and about 19.1 lakh tons distributed as against 21.2 lakh tons procured and 17.9 lakh tons distributed in 1955-56. Twenty-four out of the 53 schemes for the utilisation of sewage and sullage water of important cities put into operation up to the end of 1957 are expected to benefit an area of over 34,000 acres. Two schemes sanctioned during 1957-58 for the development of local manurial resources were: (i) larger production in N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks, and (ii) production of night-soil compost manure in bigger village *panchayat* areas. Sanction for taking up 676 N.E.S. Blocks under scheme (i) and 2,023 *panchayats* under scheme (ii) was granted and an amount of Rs. 18.08 lakh as grant and Rs. 40.46 lakh as loan were approved for the implementation of these schemes in 1957-58.

About 6.76 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate were consumed in the country in 1956. During 1957, 7.20 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate, 64,000 tons of urea, 35,000 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate and 9,000 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate were available for distribution.

Distribution of Improved Seeds

Subsidies amounting to Rs. 2.03 crores and loans amounting to Rs. 1.84 crore were sanctioned during 1957-58 for the setting up of 1,416 seed farms in different States. A sum of Rs. 3.80 lakh was similarly approved for the setting up of 12 seed farms in the Union territories.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation

An area of 23.74 lakh acres was brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in 1956-57, the fourth year since the campaign was started. The average yield of rice per acre under the Japanese method was 19.9 maunds against 13.3 maunds by the local method. In view of the promising response from some of the State Governments, the earlier target of bringing 35 lakh acres under this method in 1957-58 was raised to 60.1 lakh acres against the target of 80 lakh acres for the second Plan period.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The development of agricultural marketing aims at reorganising the existing system in order to secure to the farmer his due share of the price

paid by the consumer and subserve the needs of planned development. These objectives are sought to be achieved through the regulation of markets, standardization and grading of commodities and development of marketing and processing on a cooperative basis.

Grading and Standardization

The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act passed in 1937 was designed to promote orderly marketing on the basis of statutory grades. Grading under the Act is permissive, but is compulsory in respect of some export commodities such as sann-hemp fibre, cigarette tobacco leaf, wool, bristles and lemon grass oil. Compulsory grading was extended to sandal-wood oil from February, 1957, while proposals for its extension to handpicked groundnuts, oilseeds, East India tanned leather, goat skins, lac, pepper, ginger and cashewnuts were under consideration.

Quality grading of agricultural commodities for internal consumption was at present confined to ghee, edible oils, butter, cotton, eggs, *atta*, rice, fruits, sugarcane, gur and potatoes. Grading and marking rules for honey were framed recently, while grade specifications for jute were being drawn up.

Regulated Markets

The State Agricultural Produce (Markets) Act provides for the regulation of agricultural markets. Under the Act, the markets are managed by market committees on which nominees of growers, traders, local bodies and the State Government are represented. Market charges are fixed, correct weighment is ensured and unauthorised deductions on account of charity, sample, etc. are disallowed. This legislation is in force in nine States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Delhi, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Punjab, while draft bills are under consideration in the remaining States.

Cooperative Marketing and Processing

An intergrated programme of cooperative development embracing credit, marketing, processing, warehousing and storage was formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank. Among its important features are: linking up credit with marketing ; development of processing on cooperative lines ; and promotion of storage and warehousing.

The National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board sanctioned Rs. 203 lakh to the State Governments for participation in the share capital of marketing societies approved during the first two years of the second Plan. During 1956-57, 251 marketing societies were registered, while there was a programme of organising 484 marketing societies in 1957-58. Besides handling the marketing of agricultural commodities, these marketing cooperatives also engage in the distribution of fertilisers and seeds. About 60-70 per cent of the total nitrogenous fertilizers distributed in the country are through these cooperatives.

Out of the 50 cooperative sugar factories sanctioned under the two Plans, licences had been issued in respect of 39 factories. Out of these, 12 factories were already in production, three were expected to start production before the end of 1957-58, while 24 had made arrangements for the import of machinery.

The Central Warehousing Corportion started warehouses in hired accommodation at six places, namely, Amravati, Gondia, Sangli, Gadag, Davangere and Baragarh. State Warehousing Corporations had been set up in seven States, viz., Bihar, Bombay, Mysore, Rajasthan, Madras, West Bengal and Orissa. Construction of 376 godowns of large-sized credit societies and 218 of marketing societies was under way.

FORESTRY AND SOIL CONSERVATION

India's forests cover 2.81 lakh sq. miles, that is about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area is 3.5 hectares in the U.S.S.R., 1.8 hectares in the U.S.A. and only 0.2 hectare in India. India's per capita consumption of round wood is 1.4 cft. as compared with the United States' 58 cft.; the consumption of pulp products is 1.6 lb. as against 78 lb. in the United Kingdom. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity is substantially below the average yield of forests in Western countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 35 per cent of the total area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains. The table given below shows the area under forests in the five years ending 1954-55.

TABLE 136

AREA UNDER FORESTS

(*Sq. miles*)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
1. **From Outturn point of view**					
(*a*) Merchantable ..	225,714	213,132	216,385	226,269	229,949
(*b*) Inaccessible ..	51,518	70,202	63,963	54,119	50,947
Total ..	277,232	284,334	280,348	280,388	280,896
2. **By Legal Status**					
(*a*) Reserved ..	132,975	133,138	134,492	135,801	138,056
(*b*) Protected ..	45,532	47,910	52,685	61,689	62,604
(*c*) Unclassed ..	98,725	102,286	93,171	82,898	80,236
Total ..	277,232	283,334	280,348	280,388	280,896
3. **By Composition**					
(*a*) Coniferous ..	14,017	13,152	12,183	9,377	9,523
(*b*) Broadleaved					
(i) Sal ..	40,747	39,686	42,725	43,025	41,018
(ii) Teak ..	16,784	19,818	18,962	21,918	22,391
(iii) Misc. ..	205,684	210,678	206,478	206,068	207,964
Total ..	277,232	283,334	280,348	280,388	280,896

Production

With growing urbanisation and industrialisation, there is a rapidly increasing demand for timber and other forest products. Table 137 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during the five years ending 1954-55.

TABLE 137

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

	Quantity (Thousand cubic feet)						Value (*Thousand rupees*)					
	Timber	Round-wood	Pulp and Match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal-wood	Total	Timber	Round-wood	Pulp and Match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal-wood	Total
1950-51	105,676	29,549	475	394,319	27,569	557,588	13,90,54	1,04,68	61	3,92,47	19,77	19,08,07
1951-52	99,577	40,578	461	358,742	19,426	518,784	14,35,42	86,34	2,59	4,44,71	6,95	19,76,01
1952-53	96,637	17 054	903	325,859	7,871	448,324	12,84,78	64,80	11,80	3,83,52	3,48	17,48,38
1953-54	86,848	19,544	1,679	320,971	8,198	437,240	13,65,07	95,65	16,11	2,60,64	8,11	17,45,58
1954-55	107,054	24,150	1,238	308,346	67,213	508,001	15,82,80	1,42,07	13,87	3,56,91	72,19	21,67,84

Apart from providing the raw materials for paper, matchwood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are either essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. The following table shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51 to 1954-55.

TABLE 138

VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(*Thousand rupees*)

Year	Bamboos and Canes	Fibres and Flosses	Gums and Resins	Other minor Products	Total
1950-51	1,52,00	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,48
1951-52	1,24,90	42	74,68	5,05,88	7,05,88
1952-53	88,41	49	76,77	4,28,34	5,94,01
1953-54	94,99	1,28	78,97	4,55,53	6,30,77
1954-55	1,28,77	55	90,99	5,53,56	7,73,87

Development Schemes

Forestry schemes for which Rs. 27 crore, have been provided in the second Plan, aim at the rehabilitation of about 3.8 lakh acres of degraded forests and the plantation of 50,000 acres with commercially important species like teak, 13,000 acres with wattle and blue-gum and 2,000 acres with medicinal plants. Another 50,000 acres are to be brought under matchwood plantations. It is also proposed to undertake plantations along canal banks and roads, on village waste lands and as shelter belts. The programme also provides for the development of forest roads, adoption of better techniques of timber extraction, establishment of timber treating and seasoning plants and organisation of surveys of forest resources.

During 1957-58, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 1.45 crore was given to the State Governments by way of loans and subsidies for the implementation of development schemes under the second Plan. Steps were initiated to set up a Forest Research Centre for the Southern Region and, for that purpose, the Mysore Government's research laboratory at Bangalore was taken over by the Centre.

Extraction of Andamans timber was now being increasingly done to meet home demands and exports to foreign countries were confined to meeting past commitments. During the first nine months of 1957, 21,281 tons of timber and 1,500 tons of match splints were exported to the mainland by the Forest Department. Up to May 1957, an area of 18,045 acres had been cleared for colonisation and about 896 settlers arrived during the year.

Construction work of the Delhi Zoological Park was proceeding according to a design furnished by a German expert. Some animals had already been collected and were on display in a temporary section.

Soil Conservation

Systematic soil conservation work was begun during the first Plan period. Besides the establishment of a desert afforestation research station

at Jodhpur in 1952, and five regional research-cum-training centres in the latter half of the Plan period, pilot projects were taken up in 11 States. Soil conservation measures were adopted on a total area of 7 lakh acres, of which Bombay alone accounted for two-thirds.

Soil conservation work during the second Plan will be continued at a cost of Rs. 20 crore and will cover about 31 lakh acres comprising agricultural lands (20 lakh acres), desert and coastal sand dunes (3.5 lakh acres), river valley projects (3.3 lakh acres), hill regions (1.7 lakh acres), ravine lands (1.5 lakh acres) wastelands (1 lakh acres) and lands eroded by sea. During 1957-58, the Central Soil Conservation Board sanctioned 156 schemes involving an estimated Central expenditure of Rs. 312.05 lakh as against 114 schemes involving Central subsidies and loans amounting to Rs. 130 lakh during 1956-57. One more soil conservation research station was sanctioned at Chhatra, Nepal for the Kosi catchment area.

The Jodhpur Station completed roadside plantation along a length of 26 miles besides maintaining the previous roadside plantation of 82 miles.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

According to the 1956 quinquennial livestock census, there are 15.89 crore cattle, 4.48 crore buffaloes, 3.87 crore sheep and 5.66 crore goats, in the country. The large animal population is more a liability than an asset in view of our limited land resources. In relation to the supplies of dry fodder, at least a third of the cattle population is regarded as surplus, while in relation to green fodder and concentrates the position is worse still. Owing largely to promiscuous breeding and inadequate nourishment, the standard of animals, both bovine and ovine, is generally low.

Table 139 shows the number of livestock and poultry in the country according to the quinquennial censuses of 1951 and 1956.

There are 25 well-defined breeds of cattle and 6 well-defined breeds of buffaloes distributed in different parts of the country, particularly, the dry ones. In the eastern and southern parts, where the rainfall is heavy, the cattle are non-descript and do not belong to any definite breed.

An all-India breeding policy drawn up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research aims at:—

(a) the development of the milking capacity of well-defined milk-breeds by selective breeding and the use of the males for the improvement of non-descript cattle.

(b) the putting of maximum possible milk in the cows of the well-defined draught breeds without materially impairing the quality of the bullocks.

Key Village Scheme

The Key Village Scheme, through which the breeding policy in particular and the programme of livestock improvement in general are being pursued in the States, aims at a co-ordinated development in selected areas. It envisages castration of scrub bulls, control of breeding operations through artificial insemination, rearing of calves on a subsidised basis, development of fodder resources and marketing of animal husbandry products on cooperative lines. During the first Plan period, 545 Key Villages and 146 Artificial Insemination Centres were established. As an adjunct to the Key Village

TABLE 139

CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

(In lakhs)

	1956 census*	1951 census
1. Cattle :—		
(a) Males over 3 years		
(i) Breeding	5	7
(ii) Working	617	584
(iii) Others	20	27
Total	642	618
(b) Females over 3 years		
(i) Breeding		
(a) In milk	204	189
(b) Dry and not calved	265	274
(ii) Working	18	23
(iii) Others	10	12
Total	497	498
(c) Young stock	450	435
TOTAL CATTLE ..	1,589	1,551
2. Buffaloes :—		
(a) Males over 3 years		
(i) Breeding	3	3
(ii) Working	58	60
(iii) Others	2	5
Total	63	68
(b) Females over 3 years		
(i) Breeding		
(a) In milk	119	102
(b) Dry and not calved	97	108
(ii) Working	4	6
(iii) Others	3	3
Total	223	219
(c) Young stock	162	147
TOTAL BUFFALOES ..	448	434
3. Sheep	387	388
4. Goats	566	471
5. Horses and ponies	15	15
6. Other livestock	66	63
TOTAL LIVESTOCK ..	3,071	2,922
7. Poultry	974	434

* Figures provisional and subject to revision.

Scheme, a Calf-rearing Scheme, introduced in 1954-55, is being continued with a wider scope in the second Plan. The second Plan envisages the establishment of 254 Key Village Extension Centres and 245 new Artificial Insemination Centres, the expansion of areas around 104 existing Artificial Insemination Centres and the maintenance of 35,000 selected improved calves. During 1956-57, the States took up the expansion of areas around 59 existing Artificial Insemination Centres and the establishment of 26 Key Village Blocks, nine urban Artificial Insemination Centres and seven Key Village Extension Centres. Schemes sanctioned during 1957-58 included (i) the expansion of areas around 36 existing Key Village Blocks and the establishment of 46 new Key Village Blocks in rural areas, (ii) 14 Artificial Insemination Centres in urban areas, (iii) six new Key Village Blocks in conjunction with dairy schemes, (iv) 16 Key Village Extension Centres and (v) subsidised rearing of 4,248 calves.

Gosadan Scheme

Under this Scheme which aims at the removal and segregation of old, uneconomic and unproductive cattle, 25 Gosadans were established during the first Plan period. It is proposed to set up 60 Gosadans during the second Plan period, of which 24 will be run by private institutions. During 1956-57, eight Gosadans were established in U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. During 1957-58, the establishment of 13 Gosadans, including six private ones, was sanctioned.

Gaushala Development Schemes

Under the scheme for the development of selected Gaushalas for augmenting milk supply in urban areas, 40 Gaushalas were taken up in 1956-57, while sanction for the development of 69 Gaushalas was given during 1957-58.

Dairy Schemes

In spite of the large population of dairy animals in the country, the quantity of milk available for consumption is comparatively small. The average *per capita* consumption is about 5 oz. as against the minimum of 15 oz. recommended for balanced nutrition. The second Plan envisages the establishment of 36 urban milk supply schemes, 12 co-operative creameries and seven milk drying plants.

Dairy schemes approved during 1957-58 included (a) extension of milk supply to the cities of Chandigarh, Hissar, Agra, Gorakhpur, Bangalore, Gaya, Trivandrum, Agartala, Sholapur and Karjat ; (b) setting up of a dry cattle farm at Abhishakapati in Madras and Punalur in Kerala and of a buffalo dairy farm at Kurikuppi in Mysore, (c) expansion of existing dairy institutions in several States and (d) training of technical personnel in Bihar.

Sites for the setting up of a 7,000-maund milk treatment plant in Delhi and for four rural milk-chilling stations under the Delhi Milk Scheme were acquired during the year. The dairy is expected to be put into commission before the end of 1958.

During 1957, the handling of milk through the dairy plants at Haringhatta under the Calcutta Milk Project increased to 750 maunds against 600 maunds in the previous year. Nearly 2,000 milk cattle were moved from the city to the Haringhatta colony. A new dairy was under construction at Calcutta.

The Aarey Milk Colony made further progress during 1957-58 and handled over 4,000 maunds of whole and toned milk daily. Proposals for the establishment of another cattle colony were under consideration. The Milk Supply Scheme at Poona was expanded and a new dairy was set up to increase the milk supply to 500 maunds a day.

In addition to the assistance received for the milk projects in West Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Delhi, the Technical Co-operation Mission of the U.S. Government offered assistance worth 0.57 million dollars in the form of equipment for the setting up of two city milk plants in Bhopal and Trivandrum, three rural creameries in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay and a milk product factory in the Punjab.

Poultry Development

The second Plan envisages the establishment of five regional poultry farms and 300 demonstration and extension centres at a total cost of Rs. 258.1 lakh. Under the pilot scheme initiated in 1955-56 as a preliminary to the adoption of the comprehensive poultry development scheme, 32 centres had been established upto the end of March, 1956. In 1956-57, 50 new centres and in 1957-58, 68 new centres were sanctioned. It was decided that the proposed five regional poultry farms be set up in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Bangalore, Bhuvaneshwar and Bombay.

Fisheries Development

The second Plan had provided for a total outlay of about Rs. 12 crore for the development of fisheries as against Rs. 5.5 crore in the first Plan. Out of this Rs. 3.98 crore were set apart for the Central fisheries schemes relating to marine and inland fisheries research, technological research, development of fishing harbours, exploratory fishing stations and development of facilities, extension and training. Financial and technical assistance to the State Governments was provided for development programmes relating to survey, production, preservation, storage, marketing and transport of fish and for the organisation of fishermen's cooperatives.

The maritime fish landings in 1956 were the highest since 1950 and were about 20 per cent more than the landings in the preceding year.

Fisheries extension units were established at Allahabad, Gauhati, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Delhi and Mangalore and the units at Calcutta and Mandapam were strengthened. A Central Technological Station was established at Cochin to undertake investigations on problems relating to fishing crafts, fishing gear, fish processing and utilisation of fish products.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

According to the 1951 census, the number of cultivating labourers in the country was 4.9 crore, constituting about 20 per cent of the total agricultural population. According to the reports of the first All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted during 1950-51, about 30.4 per cent of rural families were agricultural labourers, half of them possessing no land whatever and the other half owning some land. The table below shows the proportion of agricultural labourers to the total rural population in the different regions and States.

TABLE 140

PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL POPULATION

Census zones	Density of population	Percentage of rural to total population	Percentage of agricultural labour in rural population		
			Total	With land	Without land
ALL-INDIA (*a*)	312	88.7	30.4	15.2	15.2
North India ..	557	86.3	14.3	5.7	8.6
Uttar Pradesh ..	557	86.3	14.3	5.7	8.6
East India ..	344	90.0	32.7	19.0	13.7
Assam ..	106	95.0	10.7	6.7	4 0
Bihar ..	572	93.1	39.9	25.6	14.3
Orissa ..	244	95.9	43.0	23.8	19.2
West Bengal ..	806	75.0	23.8	10.5	13.3
South India ..	450	80.0	50.1	27.3	22.8
Madras ..	446	80.0	53.0	28.3	24.7
Mysore ..	308	76.0	42.0	27.4	14.6
Travancore-Cochin ..	1015	84.0	39.5	20.8	18.7
West India ..	272	65.0	20.4	8.8	11.6
Bombay ..	323	69.0	20.4	9.6	10.8
Saurashtra ..	193	66.3	20.0	2.2	17.8
Central India ..	181	80.0	36.7	14.6	22.1
Madhya Pradesh..	163	86.5	40.1	14.9	25.2
Madhya Bharat ..	171	81.9	19.9	7.5	12.4
Hyderabad ..	227	81.0	42.1	19.5	22.6
North-West India	123	80.0	9.0	2.7	7.1
Rajasthan ..	117	83.0	9.3	3.7	5.6
Punjab ..	338	81.0	10.1	1.6	8.5
Pepsu ..	347	81.0	13.2	0.6	12.6
Jammu & Kashmir	522	89.0	3.4	2.7	0.7

(*a*) Including Jammu and Kashmir.

The inquiry further revealed that 85 per cent of the agricultural labourers had only casual work, mostly in connection with harvesting, weeding, ploughing, etc. The average annual income per family from all sources was Rs. 487 and the average per capita income amounted to Rs. 104 compared with the national average of Rs. 263 in that year. The extent of employment varied under different conditions in different parts of the country, the average being 218 days in the year—189 days in agricultural work and 29 days in non-agricultural work. There was, thus, work with wages for about seven months in the year, total employment for about three months and some kind of self-employment for less than two months. Nearly 15 per cent of agricultural labourers were " attached " to landowners and worked for them on an average for 326 days while casual labourers had work only for 200 days in the year. About 16 per cent of agricultural workers had no wage-earning employment at all during the year.

The problem of the amelioration of agricultural labourers is intimately related to the basic problem of poverty. The solution does not lie merely

in the redistribution of land. Thus, apart from the general measures of economic development, especially more intensive and diversified agricultural production and a more diversified occupational structure in the rural areas, specific measures such as resettlement schemes, formation of labour co-operatives, allotment of house-sites and enforcement of minimum wages are being implemented.

Resettlement of Landless Workers

During 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 21.42 lakh by way of loans and grants was sanctioned to the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa for the resettlement of 1,185 landless labourers on an area of 10,000 acres. A sum of Rs. 18.62 lakh, out of the total provision of Rs. 49 lakh earmarked for the settlement of landless workers during the second Plan, was utilized for settling 469 landless agricultural workers on the Central Mechanised Farm at Bhopal. Of these 269 labourers belonged to Bhopal and 200 came from Kerala.

Minimum Wages

During the first Plan, minimum wages were fixed throughout the Punjab, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch and Tripura. In seven other States, minimum wages have been fixed in certain specified areas. The second Plan has recommended that minimum wages be prescribed in all the States and for all the areas.

Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry

The field work of the Second All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry, integrated with the eleventh and twelfth rounds of the National Sample Survey for a period of 12 months from end of August 1956 to end of August 1957 has been completed in about 3,600 villages selected on the principle of stratified random sampling. The data on wages and earnings, employment and unemployment, income and consumption expenditure and indebtedness collected for about 28,000 sample agricultural labour households are being tabulated by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, in 12 agreed tables. It is proposed to bring out a brochure on agricultural labour in the first instance sometime in May 1958, bringing out the comparative position of agricultural labourers *vis-a-vis* the conditions obtaining in 1950-51. After the publication of the brochure, the preparation of a comprehensive all-India report on agricultural labour will be undertaken.

CHAPTER XXI

LAND REFORM

The genesis of the present agrarian problem in India is to be traced to the close of the eighteenth century, when the East India Company decided to make a permanent settlement with the *zamindars* in Bengal, recognising their proprietary interest in the land. Gradually, the *zamindari* system was extended to Bihar, Banaras and parts of Madras. In Agra and Oudh, joint and communal ownership of land under the *mahalwari* system continued to be the rule, and this was later extended to the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In the latter, however, it was applied with the important modification that the *malguzars*, who were revenue farmers under the Marathas, were recognised as heads of villages with proprietary rights. In consequence, the system in the Central Provinces came very near the *zamindari* settlement. Thus the major part of north and central India came under a system of land organisation which gave legal sanction to the growth of a powerful landed aristocracy. This new class of intermediaries between the State and the tillers quickly exploited the privileges conferred on them by enhancing rents and evicting unwanted tenants.

Simultaneously, the gradual elimination of cottage industries in the face of growing competition from British manufactured goods quickened the pace of the impoverishment of the Indian peasantry. To make matters worse, the prevailing laws of inheritance continued to render a substantial proportion of the holdings uneconomic through sub-division and fragmentation. The increasing dependence of a rapidly expanding population on agriculture in a feudal and colonial economy further increased the pressure on land, which was gradually passing into the hands of money-lenders and intermediaries.

After nearly fifty years, the evil effects of the new land settlement enforced by the East India Company came to be felt. Subsequent efforts by the British Government to remedy the situation through legislation, such as the Bengal Rent Act of 1859, the Tenancy Act of 1885, the Madras Estate Land Act of 1908 and the Acts of 1928 and 1938, etc., resulted only in slight amelioration of the condition of the peasantry, while the basic pattern of land organisation remained the same. It was not till the Land Revenue Commission had reported to the Bengal Government in 1940, that the pressing need for radical reform in land organisation and the technique of farming was realised. In the years following, legislation had been undertaken for the abolition of intermediaries in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

The framework of a national land policy set out for the first time in the first Five Year Plan recognised that the future of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development. To bring about a gradual transition from a land system based on the exploitation of the cultivator to one in which he would receive the maximum return from his labour, the Plan recommended:

(*i*) abolition of intermediaries between the State and the tillers;

(*ii*) tenancy reforms to reduce rents, provide security of tenure and give tenants an opportunity to purchase the land they cultivate ;

(*iii*) fixation of a ceiling on land holdings and the distribution of the surplus land ;

(*iv*) improvement of the condition of the agricultural workers; and

(*v*) co-operative organisation of agriculture with the ultimate objective of co-operative village management.

The objectives of land reform in the second Plan are two-fold : firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and, secondly, to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity.

The progress achieved under the objectives outlined above was reviewed by the Standing Committee of the National Development Council in September 1957, and the following decisions were arrived at :

(i) Tenants should be given effective protection from ejectment and from the so-called "voluntary surrenders."

(*ii*) The voluntary right of purchase of ownership not having been generally exercised, tenants should be brought into direct relationship with the Government and steps should be taken to make them owners of non-resumable areas on payment of compensation in easy instalments.

(*iii*) Ceilings on future acquisition of land should be imposed in States where such action had not already been taken.

(*iv*) Legislation in regard to ceilings on existing agricultural holdings should be implemented speedily and States which have not yet enacted legislation should complete the legislative measures by the end of 1958-59.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

Most of the work relating to the enactment of laws and the acquisition of intermediary areas has been undertaken and intermediaries have almost entirely been abolished; uncultivated lands have been acquired and are being administered directly by the State or through local agencies such as the village *Panchayats*. As a result, the share of the intermediaries, who formerly controlled about 43 per cent of the cultivated area of the country, has been reduced to about 8.5 per cent.

The programme for the abolition of intermediaries is at various stages of implementation in the States as shown below:

Name of the State	Present position
Andhra Pradesh	Intermediaries have been abolished in the area covered by the former State of Andhra. In the Telangana area, *jagirs* have been abolished. Legislation for abolition of *inams* (other than religious, charitable and village service *inams*) has been enacted.
Assam	Out of 17 lakh acres of permanently settled estates, *zamindari* rights have been abolished over an area of 12.7 lakh acres. Subordinate tenures are yet to be acquired.
Bihar	Intermediaries have been abolished.
Bombay	In the area covered by the former Bombay State, intermediaries have been abolished with the exception of religious and charitable *inams* useful to Government. Intermediaries have been abolished in Vidarbha and Saurashtra areas. A draft Bill for the abolition of *jagirdari* system in Kutch area is now under consideration.
Jammu and Kashmir	Legislation for abolition of intermediary interests in land held by occupancy tenants and inferior owners is under consideration.
Kerala	*Edavagai* estates have been abolished. Bills have been promoted to abolish intermediary interests in *Pandaravaka* lands and to acquire interests of *Jenmies*.
Madhya Pradesh	Intermediaries have been abolished in the State except in some areas held under *muafis* and *inams*.
Madras	Intermediaries have been abolished except in post-1936 *inams* and minor *inams*.
Mysore	In the area of former Mysore State, religious and charitable *inams* have been abolished. Legislation for abolition of personal and miscellaneous *inams* has been enacted. Proposals for abolition of *jagirs* in the Coorg area are under consideration.
Orissa	All *zamindaris* except a few in the Sundergarh District have been abolished. Some *inams* and subordinate tenures of intermediary nature also remain to be abolished.
Rajasthan	For the former Rajasthan area, legislation for resumption of *jagirs* was enacted in 1952 and is under implementation. Legislation for abolition of *zamindari* tenure is under consideration. Legislation for abolition of intermediaries was enacted in Ajmer area in 1955 and is under implementation. About 6,537 *jagirs* with a rental value of Rs. 2.40 crore have been resumed.
Uttar Pradesh	Intermediaries have been abolished except in Kumaon Hills in regard to which a Bill has been promoted.
West Bengal	Intermediaries have been abolished.

The table below indicates the position in regard to abolition of intermediaries for the country as a whole:

TABLE 141

AREA UNDER INTERMEDIARIES

	In lakh acres	Percentage of total area
Area in which intermediary tenures existed	34,38	43
Area in which legislation for abolition of intermediaries has been adopted	32,23	40
Area in which abolition of intermediaries has been carried out.	30,60	38
Area in which intermediaries still remain	378	5

The following table gives the State-wise breakdown of the compensation payable and amount already paid for abolition of intermediaries at the end of May 1957:

TABLE 142

COMPENSATION PAYABLE AND PAID FOR ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

(As before reorganisation of States)

(*In crores of rupees*)

State	Compensation	Rehabilitation grant	Interest	Total	Amount already paid
Andhra Pradesh ..	9.00	..	..	9.00	3.34
Assam ..	5.00	..	0.03	5.03	0.01
Bihar ..	160.00	..	80.00	240.00	0.75
Bombay ..	15.89	..	5.00	20.89	0.10
Madhya Pradesh ..	4.80	0.04	0.37	5 21	3.64
Orissa ..	7.70	..	2.80	10.50	0.14
Uttar Pradesh ..	68.00	70.00	40.00	178.00	44.52
West Bengal ..	45.00	..	14.00	59.00	0.33
Hyderabad ..	15.28	..	..	15.18	5.07
Madhya Bharat ..	9.03	3.60	1.19	13.82	2.76
Mysore ..	1.80	..	N.A.	1.80	..
Rajasthan ..	18.00	12.00	6.00	36.00	2.0
Vindhya Pradesh ..	1.99	..	0.41	2.40	0.46
Madras ..	5.90	..	..	5 90	2.76
Saurashtra ..	10.20	..	..	10.20	1.30*
Ajmer	1.48	..	0.19	1.67	0.06†
Bhopal ..	0.07	..	0.01	0.08	0.6
TOTAL ..	379.14	85.64	150.00	614.78	67.1

* Upto April '54.

† In addition, 6 lakhs payable as annuities to religious institutions.

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reform recommended by the Planning Commission for adoption by the States are: (*i*) reduction of rents, (*ii*) security of tenure and (*iii*) grant of the right to tenants to purchase their holdings. Emphasis has been laid on securing protection for the tenant from ejectment or from 'voluntary surrenders' open to doubt as *bona fide* transactions. The steps taken by the States in implementing these objectives are briefly summarised in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, tenants in possession on June 1, 1956, have been given a minimum term of three years and tenants admitted after this date a minimum term of 6 years. The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for irrigated lands, 45 per cent in case of dry lands and 28⅓ per cent in case of lands irrigated from government sources by baling.

In the Telengana area, tenants are classified into (*i*) protected tenants (all tenants or persons owning an area of more than 3 family holdings and tenants in continuous possession for six years on prescribed dates), and (*ii*) ordinary tenants. Protected tenants have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume land for personal cultivation, the limit of resumption being 3 family holdings. Ordinary tenants have been given a minimum term of 10 years. The purchase price varies between 6 to 15 times the rent and is payable in half-yearly instalments not exceeding 16. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce in case of irrigated lands and one-fifth in other cases.

Protection against eviction has been given to tenants of private lands upto October 7, 1959, and to ryots from sale of holdings in estates which have not so far been taken over by the State.

Assam

A landlord can resume land from tenants for personal cultivation upto two-thirds of the area owned subject to a minimum of 10 acres and a maximum of 33⅓ acres. The right of resumption is permitted to owners whose principal source of income for maintenance is from cultivation of land. The crop-share rent is not to exceed one-fourth where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord, and one-fifth in other cases. The cash rent payable by a tenant in permanently settled areas is not to exceed 100 per cent of rent payable by his landlord and 50 per cent in temporarily settled areas.

Bihar

Right of occupancy accrues after 12 years' continuous possession. Cash rent is not to exceed by more than 50 per cent of the rental value, if the land is held under a registered lease, and 25 per cent in other cases. The produce rent is not to exceed 7/20ths of the gross produce excluding chaff.

Bombay

In the area of the former State of Bombay, permanent tenants enjoy full security of tenure and can acquire ownership on payment of price equal to six times the rent. The landlord can resume one-half of the area tennanted, provided that together with the land held under his personal cultivation it does not exceed three economic holdings. The maximum rent is

not to exceed one-sixth of the gross produce or five times the land revenue, whichever is less.

In the Kutch area, protected tenants enjoy security of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land upto 50 acres for personal cultivation. In the Marathwada area, the position is the same as that obtaining in the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh. In Vidarbha, ejectment of tenants has been stayed for two years and rent is not to exceed five times the land revenue.

Legislation has also been promoted providing for the transfer of occupancy rights to permanent tenants of *talukdari* lands and for the abolition of *inams* and special tenures in respect of non-agricultural lands in the city of Bombay.

Jammu and Kashmir

The limit of resumption of land for personal cultivation from protected tenants (holding lands at the commencement of the Tenancy (Amendment) Act of 1955) is 2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of dry land in Kashmir Province and 4 acres of wet land or 6 acres of dry land in Jammu Province. The rent payable by tenants of owners of more than 12½ acres is not to exceed ½ of the gross produce for wet lands and ⅓ for dry lands.

Kerala

In Cochin area, the tenants have fixity of tenure and the landowners have no right of resumption. The ejectment of crop sharers (who are not treated as tenants) has been stayed. In Travancore area also, the ejectment of tenants (including crop sharers) has been stayed. Legislation has been promoted seeking to abolish in the Travancore area the rights of *Jenmies* (an intermediary tenure) on payment of compensation equal to 8⅓ times the net annual income and intermediary rights in respect of tenanted lands held by Shri Padmanabhaswami temple.

Madhya Pradesh

In the former Madhya Pradesh area, the law provides for conferment of occupancy right on tenants of lands which are let out for a period of 3 years in any consecutive period of five years. In the former Vindhya Pradesh area, there is provision for security of tenure for a minimum term of 7 years for all tenants, resumption being permitted at the end of this term for personal cultivation. In the former Bhopal area, ejectment of tenants of *ryotwari* holdings has been stayed.

Madras

Ejectment of tenants has been stayed up to September 1958. Landowners owning less than 13⅓ acres of wet land are entitled to resume for personal cultivation half the area held by a tenant, subject to a maximum of 5 acres of wet land. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of produce for irrigated lands (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33⅓ per cent in other cases. Eviction of tenants of private lands in estates has been stayed and such tenants and ryots have been protected against sale of their holdings for arrears of land.

Mysore

In the former Mysore State area, fixity of tenure has been provided for tenants in continuous possession for 12 years prior to April 1, 1951, subject to the landlord's right to resume for personal cultivation an area

ranging between 50 to 75 per cent of the tenancy, varying according to the extent of land held by the tenant from the landlord. In the areas of the State which were formerly parts of the Bombay and Hyderabad States, the position is the same as that obtaining in the former Bombay State and Marathwada areas.

In September 1957, the Mysore Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws Committee recommended :

(*i*) fixation of maximum rent at one-fourth of the produce for lands of assured irrigation by flow and one-fifth of the produce for other lands ;

(*ii*) security of tenure for tenants, subject to landlord's right of resumption for personal cultivation; and

(*iii*) transfer of ownership of non-resumable area to tenants who will be required to pay compensation at rates varying from 8 to 15 times the rent.

Orissa

Ejectment of all tenants has been stayed up to June 1958. This is subject to the right of landowners who hold less than 30 acres to resume for personal cultivation an area upto 7 acres of wet land or 14 acres of dry land. The maximum rent has been fixed at one-fourth of the gross produce. The State Government have set up a Committee to suggest measures of land reform in conformity with the recommendations in the second Plan.

Punjab

In the former Punjab area, tenants in continuous possession for a period of six years are entitled to purchase the non-resumable area, subject to a maximum of 30 standard acres on payment of a price equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the average market value prevailing during the previous 10 years. In the former PEPSU area, tenants in continuous possession of land for 12 years on December 3, 1953, have been given complete security of tenure in an area not exceeding 15 standard acres. The rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce or value thereof.

Rajasthan

In the former Rajasthan area, every tenant is entitled to retain an area which yields a net annual income of Rs. 1,200. The rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the gross produce. In the Ajmer area, permanent rights accrue to every tenant immediately on admission to lands other than lands of unstable cultivation.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. They will continue to pay rents to the State at the existing rates and the State will pay compensation to the landlords out of its increased revenues. Rent has been fixed at twice the hereditary rate.

West Bengal

All rent receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-ryots and their subordinate tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. Crop sharers do not get tenancy rights. Rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce, if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation, and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants will have a minimum term of five years and rent payable by them is not to exceed one-fifth of the gross produce.

In Himachal Pradesh, occupancy tenants have the optional right to acquire ownership on payment of compensation and in regard to non-occupancy tenancy the landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

In Manipur, ejectment of tenants has been stayed while in Tripura fixity of tenure for ryots as well as under-ryots has been provided.

In the following table the position in regard to security of tenure for the country as a whole is shown :

TABLE 143

SECURITY OF TENURE

	Area in lakh acres	Percentage to total
Complete Security		
Area in which the landlord is not allowed to resume any land by ejecting tenants	730	9
Partial Security		
Area in which resumption by landlord is permitted but the tenant is left with a minimum holding ..	2,784	34
Area in which an upper limit on resumable area is imposed but where there is no provision against the tenant becoming landless	1,938	26
Area in which the tenants have been given temporary protection	1,560	19
No Security		
Area in which there is generally no security of tenure	997	12

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

The Census of Land Holdings and Cultivation, which was undertaken in most States, has made available a considerable body of information for implementing proposals for the imposition of ceilings. A Committee of the Panel on Land Reforms set up by the Planning Commission has recommended that the ceiling should apply to the total area held by a family. Detailed plans for fixing ceilings on holdings have been left to be worked out by the States keeping in view the agrarian problems in their respective areas. In view of the difficulties involved in the practical application of the concept of family holdings, a committee of experts with practical experience of settlement and revenue has been set up in April 1957 to work out a practical concept of family holding.

Ceiling has two aspects, namely ceiling on future acquisition, and ceiling on existing holdings. Ceilings on future acquisitions of land have

been fixed by legislation, as follows:

Andhra Pradesh	
Former Hyderabad State area	3 family holdings (12 to 180 acres)
Assam	50 acres
Bombay	
Former Bombay area	3 economic holdings (12 to 48 acres)
Former Saurashtra area	3 economic holdings
Delhi	30 standard acres
Jammu & Kashmir	22¾ acres
Madhya Pradesh	
Former Madhya Bharat area	50 acres
Punjab	
Former PEPSU area	30 standard acres (for displaced persons 40 standard acres)
Uttar Pradesh	30 acres
West Bengal	25 acres

Legislation has been enacted in the following States for ceiling on existing holdings:

Andhra Pradesh	
Former Hyderabad State area	4½ family holdings (i.e. 18 to 270 acres of land)
Assam	50 acres
Himachal Pradesh	30 acres in district Chamba and land assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas
Jammu & Kashmir	22¾ acres
Punjab	
Former PEPSU area	30 standard acres (in the case of displaced persons 40 standard acres)
West Bengal	25 acres

Legislation has been implemented fully only in Jammu and Kashmir. In Andhra Pradesh, implementation has been taken up in four districts of the former Hyderabad State area. In Himachal Pradesh, due to writ petitions, the legislation has not been generally enforced. In Assam, mechanised farms not exceeding 166⅔ acres have been exempted from the ceiling applicable only to land held by intermediary proprietors. About 15,000 acres of surplus land in West Bengal have been taken possession of by the State Government and are being settled, in the first instance, on a year to year basis with *bonafide* agriculturists having no agricultural land.

In Mysore, the Mysore Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws Committee recommended: (i) fixation of ceiling on holdings at 3 times the family holding in case of future acquisition and 4½ times the family holding in case of existing holdings, the ceiling for larger families being twice this area; (ii) tea and coffee plantations as on January 1, 1957, orchards where they constitute a reasonably compact area and specialised farms engaged in cattle breeding are to be exempted. In Punjab, under the Security of Land Tenure Act of 1953, a limit has been fixed on the resumption of land for personal cultivation at 30 standard acres (40 acres in case of displaced persons). The Act was amended in 1956 to ensure that no tenant was ejected from a minimum area of 5 standard acres until he was provided with alternative land by the Government. In Bihar, the present proposal is to fix the ceiling at 25 to 75 acres.

The Rajasthan Ceiling Committee, which submitted its report in September 1957, recommended the following:

(i) the ceiling should be an area fetching a net income of Rs. 2,400 a year—in terms of unirrigated land it will vary between 40 and 250 acres, three such acres being treated as one acre of land irrigated by perennial canals or by wells; and

(ii) the ceiling should apply to the total land held by a family; families consisting of 8 or more members but not exceeding 14 members being treated as equivalent to 2 families.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Both the first and second Plans have emphasised the need for the consolidation of holdings. The programme has assumed a certain urgency in view of the urgent need to increase agricultural production. The Planning Commission has recommended that the consolidation of holdings should be undertaken in National Extension and Community Project areas as a task of primary importance to the agricultural programme. It has now completed a study of the methods evolved so far with a view to making available the best existing experience in tackling the problem. Financial assistance has also been provided to States to expand their programme.

In the early stages, consolidation of holdings was undertaken on a voluntary basis through co-operative societies. This was followed by the introduction of an element of partial compulsion which enabled the Government to undertake schemes of consolidation where a given proportion of the owners in a village agreed to it. This approach was adopted in the former States of Baroda, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir. Bombay enacted legislation in 1947 enabling Government to frame schemes of consolidation of holdings in any area on its own initiative. Punjab and PEPSU followed with similar legislation in 1948, Orissa in 1951, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh in 1953, Rajasthan in 1954, West Bengal in 1955 and Bihar and Hyderabad in 1956. The progress so far achieved is shown in the table below:

TABLE 144

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

State	Area consolidated (In lakh acres)	
	In 1955-56	Upto 1955-56
Bombay ..	6.8	21.2 (1,860 villages)
Delhi ..	..	2.0 (210 villages)
Madhya Pradesh ..	1.1	28.9
Punjab		
Former Punjab area ..	6.5	48.1
Former PEPSU area ..	5.3	13.3
Uttar Pradesh ..	Scheme extended to one tehsil each in five districts	43.9 (work is in progress in one tehsil each in 21 districts)

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the ancient laws of inheritance has resulted in the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency either on a voluntary or co-operative basis or by governmental persuasion.

Legislation for the prevention of fragmentation had been undertaken in Bombay, Delhi, Punjab and PEPSU before the commencement of the first Plan. During the Plan period, Bihar, Hyderabad, Orissa, Rajasthan and Saurashtra enacted legislation regulating transfers and partition with a view to preventing break up of a holding or diminution in the size of a plot below a certain minimum. In 15 States, legislative measures were adopted in order to prevent excessive fragmentation or sub-division. In Madhya Pradesh, a minimum limit of 15 acres has been fixed in the Bhopal and Madhya Bharat areas. In the former Vindhya Pradesh area, 5 acres have been prescribed as the minimum limit for irrigated land and 10 acres for dry land. The minimum in the former Hyderabad State area of Andhra Pradesh is 2 to 24 acres, 6¼ acres in Uttar Pradesh and 8 standard acres in Delhi.

CENSUS OF LAND HOLDINGS

Census of land holdings and cultivation has been carried out in 22 States till May 1957. In Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, and Madras, it was a complete enumeration of holdings. In Punjab, Mysore, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, the census was restricted to holdings of 10 acres or above. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Kerala, the census was based on sample surveys. In Assam, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir, no fresh census was taken as decisions relating to ceilings were taken on the basis of data already available.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

In the larger interests of agriculture and in view of the potentialities of co-operative effort, the States were asked to provide facilities for the voluntary grouping of small and middle-class owners into co-operative farming societies. Newly reclaimed land as well as culturable waste land was required to be set apart for the settlement of groups of landless agricultural workers on co-operative lines. The ultimate solution of the land problem, as envisaged in the first and second Plans, is co-operative village management. In the first Plan, co-operative farming was viewed as a method by which small and middle farmers could bring into existence sizeable farm units which would facilitate the application on a wider scale of scientific knowledge, increase in capital investment and rise in the productivity of land. During this period, almost all States issued bye-laws for co-operative farming societies and framed rules for assisting them.

The main task during the second Plan is to bring about, over a period of 10 years or so, the cultivation of a substantial proportion of agricultural land on co-operative lines. A special committee appointed by the Panel on Land Reforms has recommended that lands which become available after the imposition of the proposed ceiling on holdings and government waste lands should be pooled for purposes of co-operative farming.

A team of experts which studied the system of co-operative farming in China in 1956, recommended that co-opertive farming in India is necessary from economic as well as social considerations. . This will bring about fuller utilisation of capital resources, reduction of costs, mobilisation of sa-

vings and capital formation. Recently, a study of 22 selected co-operative societies in different States was undertaken.

At the end of May 1957, there were 1,397 co-operative farming societies, of which 262 were organised during 1955-56. Out of the total number of societies, Bombay accounted for 386, Punjab 347, Uttar Pradesh 168, Rajasthan 79, West Bengal 75, Assam 90, Madras 26, Orissa 5, Jammu and Kashmir 2, Delhi 17, Himachal Pradesh 5, Manipur 10, Tripura 10, Madhya Pradesh 103, Andhra Pradesh nearly 45, Bihar 10, former Coorg area in Mysore 1, and Kerala 18.

The Standing Committee of the National Development Council considered the programme of co-operative farming at its meeting in September 1957, and decided that 3,000 co-operative farming experiments should be carried out during the rest of the second Plan period. The other important recommendations were: (i) Preparations should be taken in hand immediately for the selection of societies, training of personnel, and drawing up of land development and village industry programmes for the selected societies; (ii) A programme for resettling 3,00,000 families on lands obtained through the application of ceilings and *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* lands should be undertaken during the remaining period of the Plan; (iii) Three regional training centres on co-operative farming should be set up before the end of 1957-58, one for the northern and central zones, a second for the western and southern zones and the third for the eastern zone.

BHOODAN

The *Bhoodan* or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Vinoba Bhave says: " In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled ". The main objective is to " propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts."

In its practical application, it takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as *Sampattidan** (donations of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the *Bhoodan* ideals).

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 500 lakh acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into *Gramdan*, i.e., donations of entire villages, the ideal being that all land should belong to the community as a whole.

Recognising the importance of the *Bhoodan* movement, the second Plan recommends that schemes for resettlement on land of agricultural workers should bring in *Bhoodan* lands. The Plan recognises that the practical success which is achieved in the development of *Gramdan* villages will have great significance for co-operative village development. *Gramdan* villages will now receive preference in the matter of opening community development blocks and starting of other community development activities. At

e end of December 1956, Rs. 14,42,160 were donated as *Sampattidan*.

a conference convened by the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh in September 1957 at Yelwal (Mysore State), the desirability of the closest co-operation between the Community Development programme and the *Gramdan* movement was emphasised.

During the second Plan period, the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh will work on a scheme for the development of villages donated under the *Gramdan* movement in the districts of Koraput, Ganjam and Balasore in Orissa. The Central Government was to provide a sum of Rs. 11.92 lakh during 1956-57 and Rs. 10 lakh during 1957-58 towards meeting the cost of this scheme. It has also sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 30 lakh for the settlement of 10,000 landless agricultural workers during 1957-58 on *Bhoodan* lands in Bihar. This is in addition to another grant of Rs. 2½ lakh during the same period for a pilot scheme formulated to resettle landless agriculturists on the *Bhoodan* lands in Bihar on a co-operative basis.

Several States have rendered active assistance to the movement. In order to facilitate the donation of lands to *Bhoodan* and the redistribution of such lands, necessary legislation has been enacted in Bombay (Berar and Saurashtra areas), Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and administrative instructions have been issued in Bombay, Kerala, parts of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Legislative proposals in Andhra Pradesh and Assam have been kept pending until the proposals of the Sub-Committee appointedby the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh have been received. The *Madras Bhoodan Yagna Bill*, 1958 seeks to facilitate the donation of lands for the *Bhoodan Yagna* and the transfer and settlement of such lands for the benefit of landless poor peasants or for community purposes. In Punjab and Delhi, although laws have been enacted, rules have yet to be framed. The legislation in all these States deal with the procedure for giving legal validity, after necessary enquiry, to the *Bhoodan* donations and for vesting the lands in the *Bhoodan* committees.

Up to December 31, 1957, 43.82 lakh acres were donated to the *Bhoodan movement* and the area distributed was about 6.54 lakh. The region-wise break-up of land collection and land distribution is as follows:

TABLE 145

State or Region	Area of land donated (in acres)	Area of land distributed (in acres)
Assam	23,196	225
Andhra	2,41,950	82,317
Utkal	3,84,589	1,11,361
Uttar Pradesh	5,87,615	77,674
Kerala	29,021	2,125
Tamilnad	70,823	5,340
Delhi	396	157
Punjab, Pepsu	19,929	2,653
Bihar	21,68,857	2,13,150
Bombay:		
Gujarat	47,486	11,527
Nag Vidarbha	85,265	38,220
Maharashtra	64,210	10,561
Saurashtra	31,237	8,185
West Bengal	12,681	3,463
Madhya Pradesh	1,78,816	49,881
Mysore	14,164	1,152
Himachal Pradesh	1,568	21
Rajasthan	4,20,068	35,846
TOTAL	43,81,871	6,53,868

Since January 1957, the emphasis has shifted to *Gramdan*. The State-wise donation of villages to the movement till the end of 1957 is as follows:

Assam	77	Madras	258	Uttar Pradesh	16
Andhra	270	Madhya Pradesh	64	West Bengal	8
Bihar	97	Mysore	15		
Bombay	340	Orissa	1,933	Total	3.543
Kerala	451	Rajasthan	14		

CHAPTER XXII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The idea of co-operation took concrete shape in India for the first time in 1904 when the Co-operative Credit Societies Act—a measure designed to combat rural indebtedness—was passed. This Act provided for the formation of credit societies only, and so another Act was passed in 1912 to provide for non-credit forms of co-operation in such activities as production, purchase, sale, insurance, housing, etc. It also provided for the creation of unions of primary co-operative societies for mutual control and audit, and of central and provincial banks to help the primary societies with credit. Later, the Maclagan Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1914, recommended greater non-official participation in the movement.

Although co-operation became a Provincial subject under the 1919 Act, the Government of India continued to take interest in the growth of the movement and established Agricultural Credit Department in the Reserve Bank of India in 1935. The next development was the appointment by the Government of India in 1945 of the Co-operative Planning Committee which recommended that primary societies should be converted into multi-purpose societies and that efforts should be made to bring 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population within the ambit of the reorganised societies within a period of 10 years. It was also urged that the Reserve Bank should provide greater assistance to co-operatives.

The major development in the co-operative field since independence was the appointment in 1951 by the Reserve Bank of a Committee of Direction which exhaustively surveyed the rural credit structure of the country and published its report in December, 1954. The survey revealed that in the field of rural credit, in spite of half a century of co-operative effort, the private agencies—money-lenders, traders, etc.—still reigned supreme, and institutional agencies for credit played only an insignificant part. The co-operatives supplied only 3% of the total borrowings of the agriculturists, and the Government an equally insignificant proportion. However, recognising the potentialities of the co-operative movement despite its previous record of inadequacy, the Committee came to the conclusion that conditions for its success should be created. To this end, the Committee recommended an "integrated scheme of rural credit," the salient features of which are: (a) State partnership in co-operative institutions at all levels; (b) full co-ordination between credit and other allied economic activities, especially marketing and processing; (c) development, at the base, of primary agricultural credit societies which will be economic units; (d) establishment of a network of warehousing organisations, with the main object of helping the agriculturists in the orderly marketing of agricultural produce; and (e) provision of facilities for the adequate training of co-operative personnel at all levels through appropriate institutions organised for the purpose. The Committee also recommended the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank which through its branches would provide vastly extended remittance facilities for co-operative and other banks, and endeavour to be responsive to

the needs of co-operative institutions connected with credit, marketing and processing.

In order to effectively co-ordinate the programmes of co-operative development and to assist the State Governments, the Committee recommended suitable amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act and the establishment at the Centre of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. While financial help for the reorganisation of the credit structure by means such as State participation in the share capital of co-operative credit institutions was to be given by the Reserve Bank, the planned development of co-operative activities in the spheres of production, processing, marketing, and storage was to be the responsibility of the Central and State Governments.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, the Reserve Bank of India Act was amended in May, 1955. One of the amendments enables the Reserve Bank of India to set up two Funds, viz. (1) the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund ; and (2) the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

The Long Term Operations Fund was set up in February 1956 with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 crore, which was augmented by further annual contributions of Rs. 5 crore each in the years 1955-56 and 1957-58. This Fund is to be used for: (a) grant of long-term loans to State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions ; (b) provision of medium-term agricultural loans ; (c) grant of long-term loans to central land mortgage banks ; and (d) purchase of debentures of central land mortgage banks. The Stabilisation Fund was set up with an initial allotment of Rs. 1 crore during 1955-56 and a further contribution of Rs. 1 crore was made in 1956-57. The Fund can be drawn upon for the purpose of giving medium-term loans and advances to State co-operative banks to enable them to convert short-term credit into medium-term credit, wherever necessary owing to drought, famine or similar calamities.

On the part of the Government of India, a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was constituted on September 1, 1956, under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, which came into force on August 1, 1956. Under the same Act the Central Warehousing Corporation came into being on March 2, 1957.

The State Bank of India also came into existence on 1st July 1955 as the result of the taking over, under an Act of Parliament, of the Imperial Bank of India. An important objective of the State Bank is a concerted programme of expansion of branches ; the bank is required under its statute to open not less than 400 branches within a period of five years (unless the period is extended by Government) at such places as may be determined by Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank. In pursuance of this statutory obligation, the State Bank opened 157 branches up to the end of December 1957 since its inception on July 1, 1955.

Schemes for the training of co-operative personnel of all ranks have also been taken up. The Central Committee for Co-operative Training, which was jointly constituted by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, has drawn up a comprehensive scheme of co-operative training covering all

ranks of co-operative staff. Under this scheme, there is an All-India Co-operative Training Centre at Poona for the training of senior officers of the co-operative departments and institutions; there are five Regional Training Centres for the training of the intermediate grade personnel, and eight institutions for the training of block level co-operative officers working in the Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks. Special courses of co-operative marketing are organised at the five regional training centres and a special course in land mortagage banking at one of them. There are, in addition, training schools in each State for the training of junior co-operative officers.

An integrated programme of co-operative development has been drawn up for the second Five-Year Plan period, incorporating the important recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. Under this programme, the co-operative movement will receive a new impetus and direction. Hitherto virtually restricted to the provision of credit, the movement will now encompass spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. The programme envisages a vastly increased measure of co-operative development in the second Plan period than in the first. The Second Five-Year Plan has indicated a target of Rs. 150 crore for short-term co-operative credit, Rs. 50 crore for medium-term credit and Rs. 25 crore for long-term credit to be made available to the agriculturists through co-operative channels by the end of 1960-61. The Plan also provides for the organisation of 10,400 large-sized societies, 1,800 primary marketing societies, 35 co-operative sugar factories, 48 co-operative cotton gins and 118 other co-operative processing societies. It also envisages the construction of 350 warehouses by the Central and State warehousing corporations, 1,500 godowns for marketing societies and 4,000 godowns for large-sized primary agricultural credit societies.

The Reserve Bank of India has played an important role in the sphere of co-operative development. One of its main functions is the provision of finance to the movement. During the year 1956-57, there was an increase in the scale of assistance provided by it for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops in the form of loans at the concessional rate of 2 per cent below the Bank Rate. Thus, 17 State co-operative banks were sanctioned credit limits aggregating Rs. 35.25 crore in 1956-57. Subsequently the number of State co-operative banks has been reduced as a result of the reorganisation of States. The medium-term loans sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India during 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 1.67 crore. A beginning was also made during the year in the direction of providing the working capital requirements of co-operative sugar factories. Side by side, the Reserve Bank conducts inspection of co-operative banks with a view to assessing their financial position and working. During 1956-57, 104 co-operative banks were inspected, comprising 94 co-operative central banks, 9 State co-opertive banks and 1 central land mortgage bank.

The structure of the co-operative movement is three-tiered, consisting of apex societies at the State level, Central societies at the district level and primary societies at the village level.

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may roughly be estimated that 8.81 crore or 22.8 per cent of the population had been brought within the co-operative movement by the end of 1955-56, allowance being made for some individuals being members of more than one society. In the table below the main operations of the societies in 1951-52 and 1955-56 are indicated.

TABLE 146

	1951-52	1955-56
Number of societies	1,85,650	2,40,395
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	1,76,21,978
	(In thousand rupees)	
Working capital	3,06,33,77	4,68,81,69
(*a*) Share capital paid-up	49,08,15	71,15,93
(*b*) Reserve and other funds	43,51,49	62,27,91
(*c*) Loans from		
(*i*) Co-operative institutions	49,77,35	80,46,24
(*ii*) Reserve Bank	6,85,29	14,07,42
(*iii*) Government	14,12,09	24,32,94
(*iv*) Other sources	9,73,24	6,51,34
(*d*) Deposits from		
(*i*) Co-operative institutions	4,76,01	11,97,40
(*ii*) Primary societies	15,86,21	25,42,13
(*iii*) Individuals and other sources	96,44,18	1,38,03,78
(*e*) Borrowings of land mortgage banks and societies		
(*i*) Debentures	7,91,34	15,02,00
(*ii*) Other sources	8,28,43	12,37,54

The net results of the operations of different types of co-operative societies during 1951-52 and 1955-56 are shown in the following table:

TABLE 147

PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Type of Society	1951—52	1955—56
State & Central banks	81.60	114.56
State & Central non-credit societies	126.38	123.63
Primary agricultural credit societies	91.67	139.80
Grain banks	15.13	17.25
Primary agricultural non-credit societies	39.54	2.80
Primary non-agricultural credit societies	112.89	143.21
Primary non-agricultural non-credit societies	55.89	71.59
Land mortgage banks	6.86	14.11
TOTAL	529.96	626.95

PRIMARY SOCIETIES

Primary societies organised at the village level and dealing with individual members constitute the base of the co-operative structure. Out of a total of 2,40,395 co-operative societies of all types at the end of June 1956, primary societies accounted for 2,36,426 or 98.34 per cent. They were overwhelmingly (1,78,443) of the credit type, of which 1,68,410 dealt with agricultural credit and 10,033 with non-agricultural credit. Of the remaining, 30,268 were agricultural non-credit societies and 27,745 belonged to non-agricultural non-credit type. The position of all types of primary societies in 1955-56 as compared with 1951-52 is shown in the table below:

TABLE 148

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES

Type	Number		Membership	
	1951-52	1955-56	1951-52	1955-56
Agricultural				
Credit societies	1,07,925	1,59,939	47,76,819	77,90,850
Grain banks	9,085	8,169	6,47,502	7,30,428
Non-credit societies	35,290	30,268	28,04,001	23,91,826
Primary Land Mortgage banks	289	302	2,13,814	3,13,827
Non-agricultural				
Credit societies	7,962	10,003	23,36,348	30,72,600
Non-credit societies	21,649	27,745	30,13,203	33,22,447
Insurance societies	27	30	1,75,930	2,86,521
Total	1,82,227	2,36,426	1,39,67,617	1,79,08,499

TABLE 149

LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES

(In crores of rupees)

Particulars	1951—52	1955—56
Loans advanced	97.95	140.78
Loans repaid	84.57	118.70
Loans outstanding	97.29	149.96
Loans overdue	13.10	22.63

Agricultural Credit Societies

The working capital of agricultural credit societies at the end of June 1956 stood at Rs. 79.10 crore, loans advanced during 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 49.62 crore, loans outstanding Rs. 59.84 crore and loans overdue Rs. 14.96 crore. Loans from central financing agencies and Government stood at Rs. 42.80 crore and formed 54.11 per cent of the working capital. Owned funds (Rs. 29.25 crore) and deposits (Rs. 7.05 crore) formed 37.0 per cent and 8.9 per cent of the working capital. A State-wise analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital is less than 6 per cent in the case of as many as 12 States, indicating that the societies have not succeeded in promoting thrift and savings.

Out of 1,59,939 societies, at the close of 1955-56, as many as 1,29,012 were in former Part 'A' States showing an uneven regional distribution. Membership per society is so small that the vast majority of the societies are uneconomic. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 150

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND WORKING CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1951-52	1955-56
Average membership	44	49
	(*In rupees*)	
Average share capital per society	827	1,051
Average share capital per member	19	22
Average deposits per society	408	441
Average deposits per member	9	9
Average working capital per society	4,190	4,946
Average working capital per member	95	102

A major purpose of the co-operative movement since its inception has been the provision of finance to the agriculturists at rates of interest which they can afford. Only a limited success has been achieved in this direction. The rates of interest continued to be high, in some cases as high as 12½ per cent or even 24 per cent as in Manipur. In States where the co-operative movement was well developed, the rates of interest ranged generally between 6¼ and 9 per cent.

Agricultural Non-Credit Societies

Agricultural non-credit societies are concerned with agricultural operations such as purchase of seed, manure, implements and machinery, provision of minor irrigation facilities, consolidation of holdings, co-operative farming and co-operative marketing. The principal types of such societies and their membership are shown below:

TABLE 151

AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type	Number		Membership	
	1951-52	1955-56	1951-52	1955-56
Purchase and Sale	10,871 (a) 244 (b)	2,744 (a) 17 (b)	11,42,648	4,51,070
Production and Sale (*a*) Marketing	11,805 (a) 44 (b)	966 (a) 2 (b)	9,69,735	4,54,715
(*b*) Others	..	13,481 (a) 619 (b)	..	8,94,042
Production	5,889 (a) 1,204 (b)	5,314 (a) 1,216 (b)	5,00,374	3,89,636
Social Services	5,149 (a)	5,681 (a)	1,89,197	1,95,558
Housing	84 (a)	227 (a) 1 (b)	2,047	6,805

(*a*) Limited Liability (*b*) Unlimited liability

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

These societies include, among others, employee's credit societies and urban banks. Deposits which stood at Rs. 53.54 crore at the end of 1955-56 accounted for 62.44 per cent of the working capital. This indicates that these societies were able to attract a relatively larger amount of deposits than the agricultural credit societies. Some of these societies also did non-credit business. Goods worth of Rs. 2.42 crore were received and sales amounted to Rs. 2.27 crore. The table below provides an analysis of their financial transactions in 1951-52 and 1955-56.

TABLE 152

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(*In thousand rupees*)

	1951-52	1955-56
Loans advanced	50,97,15	72,06,22
Loans repaid	47,00,93	65,37,65
Loans due	44,36,36	60,86,79
Loans overdue	4,15,92	5,71,40
Investments in		
(*a*) Land and buildings	72,66	94,39
(*b*) Trustee securities other than land and buildings	6,67,33	8,26,99
(*c*) Other securities	4,67,87	8,46,72
Share capital paid-up	13,36,16	19,08,61
Reserve Fund	3,78,08	5,16,74
Cash in hand and in banks	5,65,41	8,71,14

Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies

The different types of societies under this category are shown below:

TABLE 153

NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type	Number		Membership	
	1951-52	1955-56	1951-52	1955-56
Purchase and Sale ..	8,627(*a*) 26(*b*)	8,042 (*a*) 35(*b*)	17,43,196	16,30,229
Production and Sale ..	6,693(*a*) 367(*b*)	11,289(*a*) 235(*b*)	7,99,012	9,32,608
Production ..	874(*a*)	2,557(*a*)	51,999	1,54,540
Social Service ..	3,326(*a*) 1(*b*)	2,511(*a*) 318(*b*)	1,61,724	1,50,470
Housing ..	1,711(*a*)	2,728(*a*)	1,16,638	1,71,579
Insurance	24(*a*)	30(*a*)	1,40,634	2,83,021(*a*)

(a) Limited liability (b) Unlimited liability

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of 302 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1955-56, as many as 213 or 70.52 per cent were concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, and Mysore. Their membership stood at 3,13,827. Loans advanced by these banks amounted to Rs. 1.74 crore, while the working capital stood at Rs. 1.35 crore. The rates of interest charged to the ultimate borrower ranged between 5½ and 10 per cent (except in Bombay where loans for certain purposes were made at rates as low as 3½ per cent).

TABLE 154

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

(In thousand rupees)

	1951-52	1955-56
Loans advanced	1,29,59	1,73,64
Loans repaid	48,46	79,91
Loans due	6,96,48	10,51,41
Other assets including investments, cash and bank balances	73,39	1,02,35
Share capital paid-up	57,86	85,64
Reserve Fund	12,56	17,82
Sinking Fund	11	2,19
Other Funds	4,93	10,05
Borrowings	6,75,49	10,11,52
Debentures	8,54	7,62
Working capital	7,59,50	11,34,85

CENTRAL SOCIETIES

Central societies function at the district level between the primary societies at the village level and the apex societies at the State level. They may be classified into three categories: (i) central banks and banking unions, (ii) central non-credit societies, and (iii) central land mortgage banks. The composition and activities of these institutions are shown below:

Central Banks and Banking Unions

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as a balancing centre to their affiliates and to channel funds to the primary societies. The following table gives details about the central banks and banking unions.

TABLE 155

CENTRAL BANKS AND BANKING UNIONS

	1951-52	1955-56
Number	509	478
Membership	2,31,318	2,99,555
Loans advanced in thousand rupees	1,05,63,55	79,83,43
Working capital in thousand rupees	60,11,40	92,66,65

Their paid-up share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4.62 crore and Rs. 5.18 crore in 1951-52 and Rs. 8.50 crore and Rs. 6.65 crore in 1955-56. The composition of the working capital is shown in the following table.

TABLE 156

COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Particulars	Percentage to working capital	
	1951-52	1955-56
Owned funds	16.3	16.4
Deposits	63.6	60.1
Other borrowings	20.1	23.5

The outstandings at the end of June, 1956, against individuals and against banks and societies totalled Rs. 3.48 crore and Rs. 50.86 crore respectively. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 23 in respect of individuals and 13.9 in respect of banks and societies. The total investment of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 23.28 crore at the end of 1955-56 of which Rs. 13.06 crore represented investments in Governments and other trustee securities.

Central Non-Credit Societies

The principal types of societies and their membership are given below:

TABLE 157

CENTRAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

	Number		Membership			
	1951-52	1955-56	1951-52		1955-56	
			Individuals	Societies	Individuals	Societies
Marketing Unions or Federations	1,882	2,354	1,99,541	34,505	18,03,398	45,365
Wholesale Stores and Supply Unions	209	114	13,40,768	9,295	9,433	12,273
Industrial Unions	95	113	11,912	2,194	10,164	3,534
Milk Unions	55	67	5,420	971	9,086	1,276
Others	80	116	9,781	4,232	12,479	4,496

Central Land Mortgage Banks

Central land mortgage banks raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures which are guaranteed by the State Government in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Debentures of the value of Rs. 14·94 crore were in circulation at the close of 1955-56. The Andhra and Madras Central Land Mortgage Banks jointly accounted for nearly 59 per cent of the total debentures. Table below indicates their development between 1951-52 and 1955-56.

TABLE 158

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

	1951-52	1955-56
Number	6	9
Membership	34,579	90,786
	(in thousand rupees)	
Loans advanced	2,50,65	2,83,04
Loans repaid	43,61	1,37,45
Loans due	8,05,33	13,08,21
Other investments including cash and bank balances	77,44	1,16,44
Share capital paid-up	43,68	78,73
Reserve Fund	25,25	36,32
Sinking Fund	1,27,18	4,05,82
Other Funds	11,93	17,19
Borrowings	1,42,93	2,26,02
Debentures	7,82,79	14,94,38
Working capital	10,16,58	18,52,63

APEX SOCIETIES

Apex societies functioning at the State level act as the balancing centres of their affiliated societies at the district level. Two categories of apex societies can be distinguished: (i) State banks and (ii) State non-credit Societies.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of State co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1955-56 are given below.

TABLE 159

STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1955-56
Number	16	24
Membership	23,272	36,394
	(in thousand rupees)	
Share capital paid-up	1,89,93	4,36,91
Reserve and other funds ..	1,81,71	3,27,91
Deposits	19,18,35	36,66,84
Other borrowings	11,27,25	19,02,28
Working capital	36,71,70	63,33,93
Loans advanced	55,27,41	67,86,38
Loans outstanding	20,01,10	34,77,16
Loans overdue	3,22,09	3,70,28
Investment in		
(a) Government and other trustee securities ..	10,51,79	15,97,51
(b) Land and buildings	12,92	19,54
(c) Others	65,13	2,22,21
Cash in hand and other banks	2,81,11	7,76,91

State Non-Credit Societies

The operations of the non-credit societies in 1951-52 and 1955-56 were as shown in the table below.

TABLE 160

STATE NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type	Number		Membership			
			1951-52		1955-56	
	1951-52	1955-56	Individuals	Societies	Individuals	Societies
Marketing Unions or Federations ..	11	19	1,373	2,951	4,014	3,535
Wholesale Stores and Supply Unions ..	4	9	383	587	1,839	827
Industrial Unions ..	9	24	2,475	1,183	1,693	4,579
Housing Societies ..	—	5	—	—	512	534
Other types ..	11	25	6,543	8,230	4,295	1,066

OTHER ASPECTS

Supervising Unions

In 1955-56 there were 582 supervising unions with 39,254 affiliated societies with a membership of 32,85,936. Working capital of the affiliated societies stood at Rs. 54.24 crore. The income of the unions was drawn from (i) subscriptions from affiliated societies (Rs. 3.88 lakh), (ii) contributions from central institutions (Rs. 6.47 lakh), (iii) Government grants (Rs. 3.31 lakh), and (iv) other sources (Rs. 1.28 lakh). The expenditure incurred by the unions stood at Rs. 16.86 lakh.

State Unions and State Institutes

There were 30 such unions with 41,267 primary and 713 central affiliated societies and 1,120 individual members at the end of June 1956. Their total income stood at Rs. 39.55 lakh and total expenditure Rs. 45.32 lakh. Contributions to their income came from (i) fees or subscriptions from affiliated societies (Rs. ' 59 lakh), (ii) Contribution from central and State banks (Rs. 51 lakh), (i [illegible] overnment grants (Rs. 31.06 lakh), and (iv) other sources (Rs. 6.44 lakh).

Insurance Societies

At the end of June 1956, there were 24 co-operative life insurance societies with 2,78,543 members, which issued 39,503 policies for an assured sum of Rs. 5.25 crore. The total life assurance in force at the end of June 1956 amounted to Rs. 27.87 crore.

Four fire and general insurance co-operative societies handled business of Rs. 24.30 crore in respect of fire insurance, Rs. 44.03 lakh in respect of godowns and buildings, Rs. 10.51 lakh in respect of cotton mills and Rs. 6.02 lakh in respect of factories.

Policies totalling 2,165 were issued in the year 1955-56 by two co-operative motor insurance societies. The types of risks insured were (i) comprehensive (Rs. 58 lakh), (ii) liability to public (Rs. 34 lakh), (iii) 'Act' liability (Rs. 45 lakh).

Societies Under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1955-56 there were 13,616 co-operative societies under liquidation, 2,335 societies being added during the year. The value of assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 42.46 lakh and Rs. 32.59 lakh respectively.

CHAPTER XXIII

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

India's water resources have provisionally been computed at 13,560 lakh acre-feet of which approximately 4,500 lakh acre-feet are expected to be utilisable. Only 880 lakh acre-feet representing about 6.5 per cent of the total and about 19.5 per cent of the utilisable water had been made use of up to 1951. As a result of additional supplies of water expected to be made available by the multi-purpose projects undertaken during the first and second Plans, the percentages of water used to the total flow is expected to rise to 11 and 13, respectively. The table below gives the approximate position of the total resources in the different basins and their utilisation.

TABLE 161

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR UTILISATION

(In lakh acre-feet)

River System	Estimated average flow	Utilisation upto 1951	Additional utilisation by projects in the 1st Plan (on full development)	Additional utilisation by projects in the 2nd Plan (on full development)
Indus	1,680	80	110.0	12.0
Ganga	4,000	380	215.0	145.0
Brahmaputra	3,000	23	Nil	Nil
Godavari	840	120	10.0	15.0
Mahanadi	840	31	105.0	2.0
Krishna	500	90	156 0	26 0
Narbada	320	2	Nil	101.0
Tapti	170	2	7.0	35.0
Kaveri	120	80	13.0	6.0

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have almost been exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, aim at impounding the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use during the dry weather. For this purpose, dams are to be built at suitable sites. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, either on account of the insufficiency of water or unfavourable topography, water for irrigation has to be lifted mechanically from subterranean sources. The construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have, therefore, an important place in the programme for the development of irrigation.

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of sixteen research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission was brought into being to cope with the rapid development of water resources and river basins in India. It is charged with the general responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purposes of flood control, irrigation, navigation and water power generation as well as schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country. The Commission has three wings, viz., Water Wing, Power Wing and Flood Wing.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the succession of unprecedented floods during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive programme of flood control in September, 1954. The programme of flood control is divided into three phases: (i) immediate (ii) short-term, and (iii) long-term. The first phase, extending over a period of two years, was devoted mainly to intensive investigation and collection of data. During the second phase, covering the next four or five years, it is proposed to undertake flood protection measures such as the improvement of embankments and channels. In the third phase, construction of storage reservoirs and necessary additional embankments on the tributaries of certain rivers is envisaged.

To deal effectively with floods, Flood Control Boards, assisted in technical matters by Advisory Committees, have been formed in 12 States in addition to the Central Flood Control Board. Four River Commissions (Floods) have also been set up by the Centre to assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. A Flood Wing has been added to the Central Water and Power Commission. Fifty-four schemes, each estimated to cost Rs. 10 lakh and above, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 24.06 crore, have been approved by the Central Board. The State Boards have also approved a number of schemes, each estimated to cost less than Rs. 10 lakh. Ninety-four works estimated to cost Rs. 40.62 crore are also under consideration. Besides, 477 other schemes, each costing less than Rs. 10 lakh and involving a total outlay of Rs. 9.95 crore, have also been approved or sanctioned in the different States and Union Territories.

The flood control works executed so far have stood the test of the 1957 floods well and afforded protection to large areas. The level of over 3,200 villages in the flood zones in the U.P. has been raised and 1,600 miles of embankments, exclusive of about 125 miles of the Kosi embankments, have been constructed in the various States since the inception of the flood control programme in 1954-55. The earthwork done in the embankments is of the order of 350 crore cft.

A High Level Committee has been set up to go into the entire question of flood control on the basis of the available data and to advise on the nature of protective measures. The Committee has submitted a preliminary report and the final report is expected by the end of March, 1958.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed and under construction include navigation as one of the objectives. The Damodar Valley Corporation envisages the construction of a navigation canal 85 miles long, linking up the lower Raniganj coal-fields with the Hooghly at Tribeni, 30

miles above Calcutta. After the completion of the Hirakud Dam Project, inland navigation from Dholpur to Cuttack, a distance of 106 miles, will be possible. The Tungabhadra Project includes a navigation-cum-irrigation canal on the Andhra Pradesh side.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties, the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 amounting only to 1,62,341 kw. By 1945, the installed capacity had increased more than five-fold, i.e., to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in January 1956 was 26,94,817 kw., an increase of nearly 98 per cent over the past eight years. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 40,733 lakh kw. to 85,924 lakh kw., an increase of 111 per cent. A significant feature of the growth of power during this period was that while the capacities of steam and diesel power stations rose by 104 and 113 per cent respectively, the increase in the case of hydro-electric stations was only 85 per cent. The progress of electricity supply in India during 1939-55 is illustrated below in terms of index numbers:

TABLE 162

INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

(Base: 1939=100)

Item	1947	1956
Installed Generating Capacity		
Steam Plant	142.1	295.2
Oil Plant	112.5	263.0
Hydro Plant	111.3	240.1
Total	127.0	269.8
Generation of Electricity		
Steam Plant	167.0	494.7
Oil Plant	149.3	240.6
Hydro Plant	167.8	328.4
Total	166.8	395.6
Coal consumption	172.9	424.4
Fuel Oil consumption	145.8	206.4
Sale of Electricity		
Domestic or Residential	206.5	570.6
Commercial, Light & Small Power	238.2	622.4
Industrial	162.4	393.0
Traction	128.9	188.5
Irrigation	194.7	491.3
Public Lighting	107.0	252.7
Water Works	164.2	309.0
Total	165.0	391.2

The following table indicates the progress of electricity supply during 1939-56.

TABLE 163

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY 1939—1956

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants (thousand Kw.)				Aggregate of maximum demand during the year (thousand KW)	Energy generated (crore KWh)	Energy sold (crore KWh)	Average load factor based on columns (6) & (7) (per cent)	Average demand based on columns (5) and (6) (per cent)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1939 ..	541	87	442	1,070	576	244	203	48.4	53.3
1947 ..	757	98	508	1,363	883	407	336	52.7	64.3
1951 ..	1,098	163	575	1,835	1,205	586	479	55.5	65.7
1952 ..	1,176	170	715	2,062	1,311	612	501	53.3	63.6
1953 ..	1,394	180	731	2,305	1,416	670	560	54.0	61.4
1954 ..	1,491	210	793	2,494	1,625	752	625	52.8	65.2
1955 ..	1,547	209	939	2,695	1,850	859	711	53.0	68.6
1956 ..	1,596	228	1,062	2,886	1,990	966	796	55.4	68.9

Resources

Considering its vast area and population, India has a considerable leeway to make up in the sphere of power generation. The annual per capita generation of electricity in India is only 30 kwh., compared to Norway's 6,503 kwh., Canada's 4,890 kwh., the U.K.'s 1,573 kwh., Japan's 715 kwh. and Turkey's 69 kwh.

The Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) has taken in hand a detailed assessment of the water-power potential of the country. The results of the studies of the west-flowing rivers of the Western Ghats, the east-flowing rivers of South India and the rivers of the Central Indian Plateau indicate an aggregate power potential of 144 lakh kw. in 115 major schemes outlined in the reports published by the Commission. Similar studies are in hand for other areas. At present, the estimated total potential of the country is over 350 lakh kw.

The state of power development in India, at present, is as follows :

South India	Mainly hydro-electric.
Bombay area	Mainly hydro-electric but served to a limited extent by thermal power also.
Bihar and Bengal coalfieds	Mainly thermal.
Central India, comprising Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh	Mainly thermal.
Punjab and Uttar Pradesh	Mainly hydro-electric, partly thermal.

As at present visualised, the picture of power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in the various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be further inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. To ensure rapid and orderly generation of electricity, the Electricity (Supply) Act was passed in 1948. It provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950. State Electricity Boards have been set up in Delhi, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Rajasthan, Mysore and U.P.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In 1955, private companies owned 45.4 per cent of the public utility installations and 43.7 per cent of the total installed capacity, as shown in the following Table.

TABLE 164

OWNERSHIP—PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS

Ownership		Number of undertakings	Installed generating capacity (in kw.)
State Governments	..	161	11,82,799
State Electricity Boards	..	89	3,22,663
Power Corporations	..	1	1,54,000
Municipalities	..	21	24,071
Private Companies	..	179	12,02,608
TOTAL	..	451	28,86,141

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1956.

TABLE 165

CLASSES OF CONSUMERS

Nature of Use	No. of consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	(In thousands)	Percentage to total	Total (thousand kw)	Percentage to total	(Crore kw)	Percentage to total
Domestic*	2,181	77.17	1,319	27.92	93.41	11.74
Commercial*	470	16.63	408	8.64	54.59	6.86
Industrial**	109	3.86	2,632	55.72	604.54	75.95
Public lighting	3	0.11	37	0.78	11.78	1.48
Irrigation	63	2.23	328	6.94	31.62	3.97
TOTAL	2,826	100.00	4,724	100.00	795.94	100.00

*Light and small power **Includes electric traction and public water works.

Rural Electrification

Most of the power supply undertakings cater for urban areas only. A few large power systems, however, serve the needs of rural areas also. Hitherto, rural electrification has made headway only in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The following table shows the number of electrified towns and villages at the end of 1956:

TABLE 166

TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

	Towns and villages in this group	Towns and villages with public electricity supply	Percentage of towns and villages with public electricity supply
Over 1,00,000	73	73	100.00
50,000 to 1,00,000	111	112***	100.90
20,000 to 50,000	401	345	86.03
Below 20,000	5,60,522	7,964	1.42
TOTAL	5,61,107	8,494	1.51

***Includes Pondicherry town (population: 59,835)

Power Schemes under the two Plans

The pace of power development has quickened since Independence. Some States have taken the initiative and private electricity utilities have also expanded their activities. The prevailing tendency is in favour of State ownership of electricity concerns.

There were 142 power development schemes in the public sector in the first Plan. Of these, the major multi-purpose river valley projects were Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, Damodar Valley Corporation, Chambal, Rihand, Koyna and Kosi.

The principal power schemes completed and brought into service during the first Plan were :

		Installed capacity (KW)
1.	Nangal (Punjab)	48,000
2.	Bokaro (Bihar)	1,50,000
3.	Chola (Kalyan, Bombay).	54,000
4.	Khaperkheda (Madhya Pradesh)	30,000
5.	Moyar (Madras)	36,000
6.	Madras City Plant Extensions (Madras)	30,000
7.	Machkund (Andhra Pradesh—Orissa)	34,000
8.	Pathri (Uttar Pradesh)	20,000
9.	Sarda (Uttar Pradesh)	41,000
10.	Sengulam (Kerala)	48,000
11.	Jog (Mysore)	72,000

The following table shows the progress in installed capacity and generation of electricity during the first Plan and the development envisaged during the second Plan.

TABLE 167

POWER GENERATION UNDER THE TWO PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	Percentage increase during the first Plan	1960-61	Percentage increase during the second Plan
		In	*lakh kw.*		
Installed Capacity					
Public Utility Undertakings					
(*a*) State-owned ..	6	14	133	43	207
(*b*) Company-owned ..	11	13	18	16	23
Self-generating industrial establishments	6	7	17	10	43
TOTAL ..	23	34	48	69	103
Energy Generated					
Public Utility Undertakings					
(*a*) State-owned ..	210	450	114	1,350	200
(*b*) Company-owned ..	300	430	43	530	23
Self-generating industrial establishments	147	220	50	320	45
TOTAL ..	657	1,100	67	2,200	100

The principal features of the power generation schemes in the second Plan both in the public and private sectors are shown in tables 168 and 169.

TABLE 168

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN

(Public Sector)

Scheme and name of State	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure in second Plan on Power (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (In thousand Kw.)	
			On completion	In second Plan period
Continuing Schemes				
Tungbhadra (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore)	6,036*	795†	45	45
Bhakra Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan) ..	19,355*	2,769†	594	546
Hirakud (State I) (Orissa) ..	8,750*	803†	123	123
D.V.C. (Bengal & Bihar) ..	10,538*	1,063	254	100
Chambal (State I) (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) ..	4,803*	1,262	69	69
Machkund (Andhra Pradesh & Orissa) ..	2,732	611†	97	63
Umtru (Assam) ..	205	53	8.4	8.4
Koyna (Bombay) ..	3,828	2,900	240	240
Periyar (Madras) ..	1,009	723	105	105
Madras Thermal Station Extension (Madras) ..	956	271	60	30
Rihand (U.P.) ..	4,626	2,600	300	250
Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) ..	500	137	37.5	37.5
Thermal Power Station (Rajasthan) ..	348	216	24.2	24.2
Neriamangalam (Kerala) ..	290	274	45	45
Prongalkuthu (Kerala) ..	346	75	32	32
New Schemes				
Ukai (Bombay) @ ..	6,164*	—	160	—
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh) ..	1,961	—	30	—
Purna (Bombay) ..	732*	210	10	10
Chambal (Stage II) (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) ..	1,807*	500	107	23
Sileru (Andhra Pradesh) ..	2,453	50	75	—
Machkund Extension (Andhra & Orissa)	280	250	23	23
Tungabhandra-Nellore Scheme (Andhra & Mysore) ..	799	735	57	57
Umtru (Stage II) (Assam) ..	100	100	5	—
Umtynagar Steam Station (Assam) ..	198	60	12	12
Barauni Steam Station (Bihar) ..	484	484	30	30
South Gujarat Electric Grid (Stage II) (Bombay) ..	383	383	45	45
Korba Thermal Station (Madhya Pradesh) ..	1,234	1,149	90	90
Southern Grid Extension (Bombay) ..	777	777	60	60
Katni Power Station (Madhya Pradesh)***	270	270	20	20
Kundah (Madras) ..	3,544	2,300	180	180
Pykara Dam Power House (Madras) ..	30	30	3	3
Papanasam Dam Power House (Madras)	41	41	4	4
Hirakud (Stage II) (Orissa) ..	1,432	1,188	109.5	109.5

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN—(Contd.)

Scheme and name of State	Total cost (Rs. lakh)	Expenditure in second Plan on Power (Rs. lakh)	Benefits (In thousand kw)	
			On completion	In second Plan period
Yamuna Hydel Scheme (U.P.)†† ..	1,959*	570	201	17
Ramganga Hydel Scheme ..	1,087	50	75	—
Harduaganj Steam Station Extensions (U.P.)	283	250	30	30
Matatila Hydel Scheme (U.P.) ..	453	326	15	15
Kanpur Power Station Extension (U.P.)	170	170	15	15
Jaldhaka Hydel Scheme (W. Bengal) ..	350	204	17	—
Konar Hydel Station or alternative (D.V.C., Bengal & Bihar) ..	449	**	40	—
Durgapur Thermal Station (D.V.C., Bengal & Bihar) ..	1,454	1,454	150	150
Bokaro Extension (D.V.C., Bengal & Bihar)	456	456	75	75
Tungabhadra Extension (Mysore) ..	50	47.5	9	9
Ganderbal Power House (Jammu & Kashmir) ..	73	46	9	9
Mohora Power House (Jammu & Kashmir) ..	109	89	9	9
Bhadra (Mysore) ..	242	82	33	12
Sharavathy Power Station Extension (Mysore) ..	2,297	1,300	178	—
Jodhpur (Rajasthan) ..	30	30	3	3
Rajkot Power Station Extension (Bombay)	11	11	2	2
Porbunder Steam Power Station ..	200	150	15	15
Sikka Steam Power Station (Bombay) ..	95	95	8	8
Morvi-Wankaner (Bombay) ..	64	64	4	4
Bhavnagar (Bombay) ..	50	50	8	8
Shahpur Steam Power Station (Bombay)	100	100	10	10
Panniar (Kerala) ..	324	280	30	30
Sholayar (Kerala) ..	425	380	54	54
Pamba (Kerala) ..	965	371	100	—
Burhar and Satna Extensions (Madhya Pradesh)*** ..	260	212	20	20

†Latest figure not available.
††This scheme has been abandoned now and instead one more 30 MW set will be installed at Harduaganj.
*The total cost shown includes outlay on irrigation portion
**Financial provision in second Plan under consideration
***Birsingpur power station (30 MW) has been included in place of Katni (20 MW) and Burhar (10 MW) power stations.
@Figures are provisional

TABLE 169

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN

(Private Sector)

Name of Undertaking	Generating plant to be added (kw)	Cost of generating plant (Rs. lakh)
Calcutta Electric Supply Corpn. (Bengal) ..	50,000	470
Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Ltd. (Bombay) ..	45,000	278
Tata Power System (Bombay) Trombay Thermal Station ..	1,00,000	1,400
Sholapur (Bombay) ..	3,000	30
Agra Elect. Supply Co., (U.P.) ..	4,000	25
Banaras Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. (U.P.) ..	4,000	25
United Provinces Electric Supply Co., Ltd. (U.P.) ..	4,000	25
Bhavnagar Electricity Co. Ltd., (Bombay) ..	8,000	50
Minor Schemes ..	5,000	23
TOTAL ..	2,23,000	2,326

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

A long-range and lasting solution to the problems of food shortage and economic development lies in the speedy completion of multi-purpose river valley projects. Apart from providing irrigation facilities for additional food and commercial crops, the two other main benefits that multi-purpose projects confer are the control of floods and the generation of hydro-electric power. Among the other benefits which accrue from the projects are the development of inland navigation, pisciculture and provision of drinking water. The importance of these projects in the country's economic development becomes evident from the fact that nearly a third of the total budget for the first Plan was earmarked for irrigation and power projects, some of which are among the world's largest.

India's natural waterways are more or less evenly distributed over the entire territory. The ultimate target for the development of irrigation is the doubling of the irrigated area within 15 to 20 years. The additional food production resulting from this extension of irrigation will not only cover the present deficit but also provide, to some extent, for the future growth of the population.

The first Five-Year Plan provided for the execution of nearly 300 big and small schemes to extend irrigation facilities, on full development, to nearly 22 million acres.

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the second Plan are given at the end of this chapter. The following paragraphs describe the major river valley projects briefly.

Bhakra-Nangal Project

The Bhakra-Nangal Project, the largest multi-purpose project in India, consists of a 740-ft. high dam, which is the highest straight gravity dam in the world, about 650 miles length of canals and over 2,000 miles of distributaries. The Bhakra dam is being constructed across the Sutlej river in a natural gorge just before the river enters the plains. The Nangal dam is located 8 miles down-stream and will serve as a balancing reservoir to take up the diurnal variations of water released from Bhakra and thus ensure steady supplies.

The construction of the project was started in 1946. All works, except the Bhakra dam and its power houses, have almost been completed. The concreting work on the Bhakra dam and the work on the power-house at Bhakra are in progress.

In 1956-57, an area of 15,08,291 acres was irrigated by the Bhakra Canal System in Punjab and Rajasthan. The canal system commands a gross area of about 66.7 lakh acres. Of this, the culturable commanded area will be 58 lakh acres and 36 lakh acres will be annually irrigated on full development. In addition, an area of 37 lakh acres will get increased water supply. It is anticipated that, on full development, there will be an additional outturn of 8.5 lakh tons of wheat and other foodgrains, 5.9 lakh bales of cotton, 1.5 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0.3 lakh tons of pulses and oilseeds.

There will eventually be two power-houses at Bhakra, one on each side of the dam. In addition, there are two other power houses on the

Nangal Hydel Channel. The power house at Ganguwal with two units of 24,000 kw each was completed and commissioned in Janury, 1955. The power house at Kotla, having the same capacity, was completed and put into operation in July 1956. It is proposed to instal an additional unit of 29,000 kw in each of these power-houses. The left bank power house at Bhakra will have 5 generating sets of 90,000 k.w. each. With the addition of these units and one unit each of 29,000 kw at Ganguwal and Kotla, there will be an installed capacity of 6,04,000 kw and firm capacity of 3,32,000 kw.

Partial storage of water above the Bhakra dam is expected to start in mid-1958 when limited supply of water for perennial irrigation will be released. The main dam is expected to be completed by 1959-60.

Hirakud Dam Project (Stages I & II)

The project will harness the river Mahanadi and provide irrigation to 6.7 lakh acres of land in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts. The power-house at the base of the dam will have an initial installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw. The main dam is 15,748 feet long, flanked by 13 miles of dykes on both the sides. This is the world's longest main stream dam and will impound 66 lakh acre-feet of water. The impounded water will form a lake of about 288 sq. miles in area. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 70.78 crore.

The main dam and dykes have been completed in all the reaches. In the power house, two generating sets of 24,000 kw each have been commissioned. Transmission lines to Hirakud, Aluminium Factory, Jharasuguda, Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Joda, Talchar, Chowdwar and Bargarh, etc. have been completed. The lines to Rajgangpur and Rourkela have been charged since December, 1956, and power from Hirakud supplied to Rajgangpur Cement Factory, Rourkela and the Mandira Dam site. The greater part of excavation on the main canals and branches and on distributaries and minors has been completed. Irrigation supplies commenced in September, 1956, and upto the end of November 1957, over 1.45 lakh acres were brought under irrigation.

A scheme costing Rs. 14.92 crore has been sanctioned for delta irrigation and when completed in 1960, will supply perennial irrigation to 18.7 lakh acres annually in the Cuttack and Puri districts.

To meet the increasing load demand, the second stage of power development has been sanctioned. On completion, the power-house will have an installed capacity of 2,32,500 kw.

Damodar Valley Project

The project will comprise, on completion, 4 storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydro-electric installations of a capacity of 1,50,000 kw attached to three of them, two thermal power stations at Bokaro and Durgapur with a total capacity of 3,75,000 kw, an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries.

The all-concrete Tilaiya Dam, 99 feet high, above the river Barakar and 1,200 feet long, was completed in 1952 and inaugurated in February, 1953. The Bokaro thermal station with an installed capacity of 1,50,000 kw to be eventually raised to 2,25,000 kw was commissioned on the same day.

The Tilaiya hydro-station went into commercial operation in February 1953, meeting the power requirements of the mica mines at Kodarma in the Hazaribagh district.

The Konar Dam with a concrete section across the bed of the river and earthen extensions on either side was completed in 1955. The Maithon Dam on the river Barakar will store 12 lakh acre-feet of water and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam will have a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in September, 1957, and the first generating unit of 20,000 kw. was commissioned in October, 1957.

Work on the biggest of the four dams at Panchet Hill is in progress. Designed primarily for flood control, it will impound 12.14 lakh acre-feet of water. A 40,000-kw. hydro-electric station is being built near the dam and is expected to be commissioned in 1958.

The 2,271-ft. long and 28-ft. high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was completed ahead of the target date and was opened in August 1955. It will irrigate over 10.26 lakh acres of land through a network of canals and distributaries. Nearly 85 miles out of the 1,550 miles of these canals will be navigable and provide an alternative means of communication between Calcutta and the coalfields. The canals will be completed by 1959.

Tungabhadra Project

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 7,942-foot long and 162-foot high dam on the Tunga bhadra river and a system of canals with power stations on either side.

The dam was inaugurated in July, 1953. The reservoir, which has a waterspread of 146 square miles, will ultimately store 30 lakh acre-feet of water. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 8.3 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States. There will be two power-stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the end of a 15-mile long canal at Bukhasagaram. Initially, the station will have two generating units of 9,000 kw. each. A power-station will also be constructed below the dam on the left side where two generators of 9,000 k.w. each will be installed in the first instance.

The main dam has been completed except for some minor works which are in progress. Two generating units of 9,000 k.w. each have been commissioned.

Kosi

The three-unit Kosi Scheme is primarily a flood control project which will yield other benefits also. Unit I of the Scheme includes a barrage across the river Kosi about 3 miles above Hanumannagar in Nepal. Unit II will consist of embankments, about 150 miles in length, along both the banks of the river. Unit III comprises the Eastern Kosi Canal, which will take off from the Hanumannagar Barrage and will irrigate 13.97 lakh acres. The main canal will have four branches, namely, Supaul Branch, Partapganj Branch, Purnea Branch and Arraria Branch.

Work on the barrage and the Canals proper has been taken in hand and construction of the embankments has been completed for the greater part.

Chambal (Stage I)

The first phase of the Project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, comprises the Gandhi Sagar Dam, Gandhi Sagar Power Station, transmission lines, Kotah Barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar Dam will have a gross storage capacity of 68.5 lakh acre-feet. The canal system will irrigate 11 lakh acres in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 75,000 kw. of power will also be generated in the first stage. Though the Project as a whole is expected to be completed by 1962, generation of power and irrigation are expected to start in 1959-60.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar Project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the contruction of a masonry dam on the Krishna river, near Nandikonda village, and two canals, one on each side of the river. It will have an impounding capacity of 9.30 million acre-feet. The total ultimate draw-off by the canals on both sides of the river will be 36,000 cusecs, the biggest for any reservoir in India. The first stage is scheduled to be completed by the year 1963-64 and is expected to yield annually about 8 lakh tons of foodgrains.

The Project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 86.33 crore, envisages the construction of a masonry dam, 290 feet high (Spillway) above foundation level, with 5-ft. falling shutters. The dam will be built of stone masonry and provided with 8 Penstocks, of 14 ft. dia. each, for eventual generation of power in the final stage of the project.

The Right Bank Canal, 135 miles long, will irrigate an area of 9.70 lakh acres, while the Left Bank Canal, 108 miles long, will irrigate 7.9 lakh acres. Besides this, an additional 3 lakh acres in the Krishna delta will be irrigated.

Koyna Project

The first stage involves the construction of a 208-foot high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel which will divert the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 1,570 feet. The underground power-house will have four units of 60,000 kw. each. About 2.3 lakh kw. of power will be supplied to Bombay and Poona and the remaining 10,000 kw. to the adjoining areas in Maharashtra.

The Project, estimated to cost Rs. 38.28 crore, was inaugurated in January 1954 and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1961.

Rihand Project

The Project envisages the construction of a concrete gravity dam 3,065 ft. long and 294.5 ft. high across the river Rihand near village Pipri in district Mirzapur, about 29 miles south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The reservoir will have a gross storage capacity of 86 lakh acre-feet. A power station with an initial installed capacity of 2.5 lakh kw. and ultimate installed capacity of 3 lakh kw. will be constructed at the toe of the dam. The Project will provide direct irrigation benefits to 14 lakh acres of land in the U.P. and direct irrigation to 5 lakh acres in Bihar. The Project is scheduled for completion in 1960-61.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

The multi-purpose project across the river Bhadra in Mysore State will irrigate 2.34 lakh acres of land in Shimoga, Chickmaglur, Chitaldurg and Bellary districts and will have 33,200 kw. of installed capacity. The estimated cost is Rs. 24.42 crore. Work on the dam is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1961.

Kakrapara Project

This Project, financed by the Bombay Government, may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The construction weir, 2038 ft. long and 45 ft. high, on the rocky river-bed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in June, 1953. Canals are scheduled to be completed in June, 1960. The scheme will irrigate 6.5 lakh acres in Surat district.

Machkund Project

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam 176 ft. high above foundations and 1,345 ft. long has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund, river to store 27,200 million c-ft. of water. There are 3 generating units each with a capacity of 17,000 kw. Later, further three units of 23,000 kw. each will be installed and the total installed capacity will be 1,20,000 kw.

Mayurakshi Project

This important project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000-kw. hydro-electric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Paraganas in Bihar. The first stage of the Project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri in West Bengal. The 105-ft. high and 2,170-ft. long Massanjore Dam, now named Canada Dam, was completed in June, 1955. The canals on either side will irrigate 7.2 lakh acres. The Canada Dam will have a capacity of 5 lakh acre-feet of water and will provide rabi irrigation for nearly one lakh acres. The first 2,000-kw. generating set was commissioned in December, 1956 and the second in February, 1957.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

About 40 lakh acres of land were brought under irrigation by large- and medium-sized projects in the first Plan. During the second Plan, an additional area of 1.2 crore acres will receive irrigation benefits, 90 lakh acres from projects undertaken during the first Plan and 30 lakh acres from new projects. The area which these new projects will eventually irrigate is 1.5 crore acres. Adding one crore acres brought under irrigation from minor schemes in the first Plan and the target of 90 lakh acres from such schemes in the second Plan and assuming that the shortfall of 23 lakh acres in the major and medium irrigation sector in the first Plan will be realised in the second Plan, the total irrigated area in the country by 1961 will be 8.88 crore acres. This will mean about 73 per cent more than the irrigated area (5.15 crore acres) at the commencement of the first Plan.

At the beginning of the first Plan, the total installed capacity of power-generating plants amounted only to 23 lakh kw. Half of this was

in the electricity companies in the bigger towns. About a quarter of the installed capacity was in the public sector, the balance being in industrial establishments which generated their own power. In the first Plan period, installed capacity increased by 11 lakh kw. bringing the total installed capacity to 34 lakh kw. In this, the share of the public sector increased from 6 lakh kw. to 14 lakh kw.

It has been estimated that over the next 10 years, installed capacity will need to be expanded by 20 per cent annually. This means that the target for 1966 should be about 1.5 crore kw. Accordingly, a programme to raise the installed capacity to 69 lakh kw. has been included in the second Plan. Of the increase of 35 lakh kw. between 1955-56 and 1960-61, 29 lakh kw. will be in the public sector, 3 lakh kw. in electricity supply companies and 3 lakh kw. in industrial establishments which generate their own power. In the public sector, hydel power will account for the addition of 21 lakh kw. and thermal power for 8 lakh kw. In all, 42 power-generating schemes (new schemes and extensions to existing power-stations) will be undertaken during the second Plan. These will include 23 hydro-electric and 19 steam-power stations. During the next five years, the per capita consumption of electricity is expected to double, from 25 to 50 units.

TABLE 170

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS

Name of Scheme	Year of completion	Total Capital outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
Andhra Pradesh			
Romperu Drainage ..	1956	128	30
Godavari Delta system ..	1890	220	1111
Krishna Delta ..	1898	228	1093
Rallapad ..	1957	90	8
Nizam Sagar ..	1931	392	275
Godavari (Stage I) ..	1958-59	441	67
Bihar			
Sone Canals ..	1875	268	747
Tribeni Canal extension ..	1957	113	62
Bombay			
Nira Left Bank Canal ..	1906	106 }	
Nira Right Bank Canal ..	1938	602 }	169
Pravara River works ..	1926	153	78
Gangapur Reservoir ..	1958	396	45
Rangola ..	1952	62	10
Brahmani ..	1954	91	27
Moj ..	1955	96	15
Aji ..	1957-58	80	6
Machhu ..	1957-58	125	22
Jammu & Kashmir			
Sind Valley ..	1956	124	18

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS—(Contd.)

Name of Scheme	Year of completion	Total Capital outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
Kerala			
Kuttanad ..	1956	60	121 (Relief from submersion)
Peechi ..	1957	235	46
Neyyar ..	1958	146	15
Malampuzha ..	1958	528	48
Walayar Reservoir ..	1957-58	100	84
Madhya Pradesh			
Tandula Canals ..	1925	34	164
Mahanadi Canals ..	1927	159	216
Madras			
Perinchani ..	1956	67	20
Periyar system ..	1897	108	143
Kaveri Mettur ..	1934	662	301
Lower Bhavani ..	1956	951	207
Araniar Reservoir ..	1957	104	16
Mysore			
Krishnarajasagar Canals ..	1930	450	100
Tunga Anicut ..	1958	231	22
Nugu ..	1957	244	20
Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal ..	1958-59	545	120
Orissa			
Orissa Canals ..	1895	380	40
Punjab			
Western Jamuna Canals ..	1886	202	1018
Upper Bari Doab Canal ..	1879	227	828
Sirhind Canal ..	1887	265	1483
Eastern Canal ..	1953	838	349
Nangal Barrage ..	1954	406	—
Rajasthan			
Jawai Project ..	1957	300	45
Parbati Project ..	1958	87	37
Meja Project ..	1958	59	37
Uttar Pradesh ..			
Ganga Canal ..	1891	465	1727
Agra Canal ..	1891	129	447
Lower Ganga Canal ..	1891	469	1251
Sarda Canal ..	1930	1137	1972
Extension of Sarda Canal ..	1955	110	176
Sarda Canal Reservoir (Stage I) ..	1957	480	172
Mata Tila (Stage I) ..	1956	488	265
West Bengal			
Damodar Canals ..	1935	130	172
Mayurakshi ..	1956	1611	720

TABLE 171

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Name of Scheme and State	Total cost (Rs. lakh approximate)	Expenditure in 2nd Plan on irrigation (Rs. lakh)	Annual Benefits in thousand acres	
			On completion	During second Plan period
Continuing Schemes				
Bhakra-Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan) ..	170,02*	27,10.00	36,04	20,26
Damodar Valley (West Bengal & Bihar)	105,38*	943.35	13,26	849
Hirakud (Stage I) including Mahanadi Delta (Orissa) ..	85,70*	20,84.00	22,67	10,23
Chambal (Stage I) (Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh) ..	48,03*	20,60.00	11,00	400
Tungabhadra (Andhra & Mysore) ..	60,36*	419.48	830	569
Mayurakshi (West Bengal) ..	16,11*	190.00	720	420
Bhadra (Mysore) ..	25,22*	10,44.00	234	50
Kosi (Bihar) ..	44,59	17,00.00	13,97	—
Nagarjunasagar (Stage I) ..	86,57	32,30.00	20,60	—
Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Andhra & Mysore) ..	21,9)	383.50	383.00	—
Kakrapara Canal (Lower Tapi) Bombay ..	11,6)	480.00	652.00	366 (single crop)
New Schemes				
Ukai (Bombay) ..	61,64*	744	392	30
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh) ..	19,65**	400	590	—
Purna (Bombay) ..	732	500	155	60
Vamasadhara (Andhra) ..	12,56	50	311	—
Narmada (Bombay) ..	31,53	225	1097	—
Banas (Bombay) ..	770	275	135	—
Mula (Bombay) ..	940	275	131	—
Girna (Bombay) ..	905	369	89	20
Khadakvasla (Bombay) ..	983	275	77	—
New Kattalai (Madras) ..	157	130	21	12
Salandi (Orissa) ..	487	375	250	125
Gurgaon Canal (Punjab) ..	169	107	56	56
Kangsabati (W. Bengal) ..	25,26	475	950	50
Chandrakeshar (Madhya Pradesh) ..	85	85	15	15
Kabini (Mysore) ..	250	250	30	30
Banas (Rajasthan) ..	480	200	250	10
Bhadar (Bombay) ..	325	103	68	—
Boothathankettu (Kerala) ..	348	305	63	25
Lidder Canal (Jammu & Kashmir) ..	75	58	10	2
Barna or Kolar (Madhya Pradesh) ..	484/500*	219	150	—
Laxamnathirtha (Mysore) ..	31	25	3	3
Upper Keri (Madhya Pradesh) ..	125	0.1	40	—
Vidur (Pondicherry & Madras) ..	61	51	3	—

*Includes outlay on power portion.

CHAPTER XXIV

INDUSTRY

According to the 1953 Census of Manufacturing Industries*, India had 7,104 registered factories.** Of these, 6,399, or 90 per cent of the total which had submitted returns, employed in all Rs. 728.7 crore worth of capital, consisting of Rs. 324.9 crore fixed capital and Rs. 403.7 crore working capital. The total number of persons employed in these factories was 16,27,857 including 14,70,749 workers. The total value of the products of these manufacturing industries was Rs. 1,123 crore, the net value added by manufacture amounting to Rs. 334 crore. Salaries and wages (including the money value of other benefits) paid to employees amounted to Rs. 205.2 crore.

The total profits earned by 324 companies during 1953, according to another estimate,*** amounted to Rs. 33.67 crore as against Rs. 24.60 crore during the previous year. The index number of industrial profits during 1953 for all industries, with 1939 as the base year, was 261.2 compared to 190.6, 310.5 and 246.6 during 1952, 1951 and 1950, respectively. The index numbers of industrial profits during 1953 for certain important industries were as follows: jute 326.2; cotton 379.4; tea 391.4; sugar 419.8; paper 512.7; iron and steel 179.4; coal 145.5; and cement 279.0.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy was first announced in 1948. This envisaged a mixed economy with an overall responsibility of the Government for the planned development of industries and their regulation in the national interest. While it reiterated the right of the State to acquire an industrial undertaking in the public interest, it reserved an appropriate sphere for private enterprise. (vide *India 1957*, p. 289).

A fresh statement of industrial policy necessitated by the acceptance of a socialistic pattern of society as the objective was announced on April 30, 1956. Under the revised policy, industries specified in Schedule A (enumerated below) will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries (also enumerated below) will be progressively State-owned, but at the same time private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields. Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to the initiative and enterprise of the private sector. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it would always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries: Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy plant and machchinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic in-

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* The following States were not covered by the Census: Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

** Those employing 20 or more workers on any day and using power.

*** By the Ministry of Finance, Department of Company Law Administration.

dustries as may be specified by the Central Government; heavy electrical plants, including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft; air transport; railway transport; shipbuilding; telephones and telephone cables, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries: All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools; ferro-alloys and tool steels; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs; fertilisers; synthetic rubber; carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp; road transport; sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistent with its industrial policy, the Government decided to assume powers to regulate and develop the industrial sector and intervene in the private sector if its progress was unsatisfactory. To this end, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted.

Under the Act, all the new and existing undertakings were to be licensed. The Government was authorised to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as it considered necessary. If the undertaking continued to be mismanaged, the Government was empowered to take over the management. The Act also envisaged the establishment of a Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers to advise the Government on all matters concerning the development and regulation of industries. At the same time, it provided for the setting up of Development Councils for individual industries.

By exercising these powers, the Government has been able to secure: (i) a proper utilisation of the country's resources, (ii) a balanced development of large-scale and small-scale industries, and (iii) a proper regional distribution of the various industries. Forty-five industries were placed within the scope of the Act* and Development Councils were set up for the following industries: (i) heavy chemicals (acids and fertilisers), (ii) internal combustion engines and power-driven pumps, (iii) bicycles, (iv) sugar, (v) light electrical industries, (vi) heavy electrical industries, (vii) pharmaceuticals and drugs, (viii) heavy chemicals (alkalis), (ix) woollen textiles, (x) artificial silk textiles, (xi) machine tools and (xii) non-ferrous metals and alloys. In addition to these Councils, a number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. In 1957, 589 new licences were approved under the Act (as against 860 in 1956); most of the licences concerned the production of machinery and allied items but covered almost all the scheduled industries.

* In 1956 the Act was amended to bring 34 new industries under the control of the Union. The amended Act was brought into force in March 1957.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government has given financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. Industries which have received such assistance include the manufacture of explosives for civil purposes, intermediates for certain types of dyestuffs, textile machinery and steel. In order to promote decentralisation of industry, the Government has decided to pool and equate the prices of steel and cement at all railheads in India.

PRODUCTIVITY

Following the recommendation of a Productivity Delegation which visited Japan in October-November 1956, a National Productivity Council has been set up as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The object is to inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation, established in July 1948, has afforded financial assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns. Up to March 1957, the loans sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 48.36 crore including Rs. 9.76 crore during 1956-57. Loans worth Rs. 20.70 crore had actually been disbursed. A sum of Rs. 13.5 crore has been provided in the second Plan for Central Government loans to the Corporation. The State Financial Corporations* have assisted medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation. The National Industrial Development Corporation, set up in 1954, has formulated several projects for the establishment of new industries and the development of new lines of production in the private sector, such as steel foundries, forges and fabrication of steel structurals, wood pulp, printing machinery, air compressors, etc. It has also acted as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries. The Corporation is a Government-owned private limited company with an authorisedcapital of Rs. 1 crore, of which the Government's share amounts to Rs. 10 lakh.

The Government has also assisted the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting young industries. The Statutory Traiff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, has been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new schemes for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially-advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations.

Foreign Capital

In order to supplement the capital resources for rapid industrial development, the Government has invited foreign assistance in cases where sufficient capacity for the manufacture of a particular item does not exist in country and where it is considered desirable to secure the know-how from leading foreign firms. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enuncia-

*The number of State Financial Corporations declined by two, from 13 to 11, through amalgamations following the Reorganisation of States in November 1956.

sed in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that:

(i) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;

(ii) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;

(iii) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country;

(iv) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER FIRST PLAN

As the country had a deficit in food and raw materials, the emphasis in the first Five-Year Plan was laid on agriculture, irrigation and power. Consequently, the first Plan allocated only about 8 per cent of the total investment for industries and minerals. It set comparatively modest targets for new investments in the industrial field, the emphasis being on the fuller utilisation of existing capacity. This objective was more or less achieved. The effective idle capacity available at the end of the first Plan in major national industries like cotton and jute textiles, cement, sugar and paper was negligible. Some idle capacity, however, still existed in the superphosphate, soap, vegetable oils, vanaspati and paint industries and in some engineering industries such as the diesel engine and radio and in the re-rolling sector of steel and non-ferrous metal industries.

New investment on industries in the public sector during the first Plan was of the order of Rs. 60 crore as against the target of Rs. 94 crore. The investment, installed capacity and the level of production of the industries in the public sector under the first Plan are shown in Table 180. Investment by the private sector on new projects and expansion programmes during the first Plan was expected to be about Rs. 233 crore and this target was attained. Expenditure on the replacement and modernisation of plant and machinery in various industries in the private sector was, however, considerably lower than anticipated—about Rs. 105 crore as against Rs. 230 crore. In all, new investment on industries (excluding investment on replacement and modernisation) amounted to about Rs. 293 crore as against the projected outlay of Rs. 327 crore. The shortfall occurred mainly in the iron and steel, aluminium and machine tool industries. The lag in investment by the private sector in petroleum refineries, aluminium and some other items was, however, offset by higher levels of investment than expected in electric power generation, cotton textiles, sugar and paper industries. In these industries, capacity targets were achieved and in some cases even exceeded.

Targets of production, as distinct from capacity, were more or less reached in the case of cotton textiles, sugar, vegetable oils, cement, paper, soda ash, caustic soda, rayon, electric transformers, bicycles, sewing machines

and petroleum refining. The expected levels of production were not reached in the case of iron and steel, aluminium, machine tools, fertilisers, diesel engines and pumps, automobiles, radios, batteries, electric motors, electric lamps, electric fans, jute textiles, paints and varnishes, plywood super-phosphate, power alcohol and glass.

Appreciable diversification of production was achieved during the first Plan. Among the new products manufactured for the first time were: staple fibre and cellulose acetate filament, calcium carbide, hydrogen peroxide, rare earth compounds, caustic soda and ammonium chloride, penicillin, DDT, newsprint, carding engines, automatic looms, steel wire ropes, jute spinning frames, deep well turbine pumps and motors and transformers of higher ratings.

The industry-wise break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 293 crore on industrial expansion in the public and private sectors during the first Plan, compared to the original estimate of Rs. 327 crore, is shown below:

TABLE 172

(In rupees crores)

	Estimate under First Plan	Investment actually incurred
Metallurgical industries (iron and steel, aluminium, lead, etc.)	85.0	61.0
Petroleum refining	64.0	45.0
Chemical industries (heavy chemicals and fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and plastics)	26.0	27.0
Engineering industries (heavy and light)	53.0	46.0
Cotton textiles	9.0	20.0*
Sugar industry	0.1	5.0
Rayon textiles (including staple fibre and chemical pulp)	16.5	8.0
Cement	17.7	17.5
Paper and paperboard including newsprint	7.4	12.0
Electric power generation and distribution (in the private sector)	16.0	32.6
Others	32.3	18.9
TOTAL	327.0	293.0

Targets of capacity and production aimed at under the second Plan and the achievement at the end of the first Plan period are given in Table 183.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production during 1955 and 1956 and the index numbers of industrial production (base 1951=100) for the year 1956 and for the months of October 1956 and October 1957 are given in Table 173. For November 1957 the general index was 148.1 compared to 142.3 in November 1956.

Iron and Steel

The first modern steel plant in India was established by the late J. N. Tata, who set up the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in 1907.

*Overall outlay inclusive of minor expansions, replacements and modernisation, is estimated at Rs. 80 crores.

The two other important manufacturers of iron and steel in India were the Steel Corporation of Bengal and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. By 1939, the production of steel was over 8 lakh tons. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1956 steel output rose to 13.16 lakh tons.

To meet the rapidly increasing demand for steel, the Government of India has adopted a two-fold policy. On the one hand, it is helping the existing units to expand their capacity and, on the other, it is setting up new steel plants on its own. The output of the Tata Iron and Steel Company is to be raised during the Second Plan period from 8 lakh tons (of

TABLE 173

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	1955	1956	Index Number of Production (1951=100)		
				1956	October 1956	October 1957
Textile Manufactures		..	..	119.9	116 2	107 4
Cotton Cloth	(lakh yards)	50,940	53,076	115.2	113.2	101 0
Cotton Yarn	(lakh lb.)	16,308	16,716	122.0	122.4	120 1
Jute Textiles (a)	(thousand tons)	1,027	1,093	127.3	111 8	113 8
Sugar (b)	(thousand tons)	1,595	1,854	174.9	231 7	333 1
Paper and Paperboard	(thousand tons)	185	193	146.6	143 4	163 2
Cigarettes	(in crores)	2,283	2,616	122.0	115.0	123 9
Coal	(lakh tons)	382	394	114.9	109.3	121 9
Iron and Steel		..	..	118.0	117.4	115.1
Finished Steel	(thousand tons)	1,260	1,316	122.2	120.8	118.8
Pig Iron and Ferro-alloys	(thousand tons)	1,895	1,958	107.3	109.1	105.8
General Engineering		..	..	217.9	220 4 (h)	184.8(h)
Hurricane Lanterns	(thousands)	5,488	5,179	130.3	124.7	47 3
Diesel Engines	(number)	10,224	11,952	165.8	198.7	281.9
Chemicals and Chemical Products		..	..	170.1	168.1	173 7
Soap (c)	(thousand tons)	99	110	131.7	125.3	125 5
Matches (d)	(thousand cases)(e)	616	589	101.9	94.7	85 7
Sulphuric Acid	(thousand tons)	166	165	154.7	141 3	175 3
Automobiles	(number)	23,088	32,136	144.3	149 9	129 4
Rubber Products				151.6	109.6	112 8
Tyres (f)	(thousands)	6,630	7,259	151.4	98.5	100.7
Electricity Generated (g)	(lakh kwh)	76,836	96,108	164.1	165.8	183.3
Cement	(thousand tons)	4,487	4,928	154.2	188.1	188 0
Non-Ferrous Metals		..	..	124.7	130.1	166.1
Brass	(thousands tons)	13.1	13.6	120 9	138.1	181 4
Iron Ore	(thousand tons)	4,260	4,248	116.1	129.4	126 4
General Index				133.0	131.9	134.4

(a) Figures relate to the production by mills which are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association and also to one non-member mill.

(b) Figures relate to the crop year (November to October) and are in respect of cane sugar only.

(c) Figures refer to the production of organised factories.

(d) Includes figures for Jammu and Kashmir.

(e) 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each.

(f) Figures are in respect of automobile and cycle tyres only.

(g) Includes figures for Jammu and Kashmir and covers all power stations owned by public utility undertakings and two stations owned by industrial concerns.

(h) General and electrical engineering.

finished saleable steel) to 15 lakh tons (capital cost Rs. 84.9 crore); and that of the Indian Iron and Steel Company from 3 lakh tons to 8 lakh tons (capital cost Rs. 42.5 crore). The new steel plants in the public sector are discussed later under 'State-owned Industrial Undertakings'.

According to the 1953 Census of Manufacturing Industries, there were in that year 122 large and small iron and steel works in India, located mostly in Bombay, West Bengal, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Delhi, PEPSU, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madras and Assam. The most important of them were: the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur; the Indian Iron and Steel Company at Hirapur and Kulti, with which the Steel Corporation of Bengal at Burnpur was merged in 1952, and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati.

The table below indicates the progress of the industry since 1916:

TABLE 174

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(In thousand tons)

Year	Pig iron	Finished steel
1916	—	99.0
1939	1,835	842.9
1941	—	1,137.7
1945	—	996.7
1947	1,320	893.3
1950	1,562.4	1,004.4
1951	1,708 8	1,076.4
1952	1,684.8	1,102.8
1953	1,654.8	1,017.6
1954	1,792.8	1,243.2
1955	1,756.8	1,260.0
1956	1,807.2	1,316.4

Engineering

Since 1947, the Government has been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles such as electric motors, batteries for motor cars, ceiling fans, conduit pipes and metal sheets for utensils. Every year new units have been added and, in 1954, they belonged to 62 different categories.

In respect of products like ring spinning frames, electric winding wire, machine screws, duplicators, automobiles, sparking plugs, fuel injection equipment, electric house service meters, incandescent lamps, carding engines, small and hand tools, increases in production during 1955, as compared with 1954, ranged from 50 per cent to cent per cent. Among the products manufactured in India on a commercial scale for the first time during 1955 were: alternators, cycle dynamo lighting sets, complete typewriters, self-doffing jute sliver spinning frames, tea dryers, clinker coolers and clinker breakers, delivery valves and pump elements for fuel injection equipment, vertical multi-cylinder diesel engines, certain sizes of drilling machines, all-geared head bench lathes and hypodermic needles. A number of engineering and electrical industries recorded a marked rise in output during 1956, notable among them being radio receivers, electrical

motors, diesel engines, sewing machines and power transformers. The production of bicycles and automobiles rose by 35 and 39 per cent, respectively. The manufacture of new items such as Lambretta scooters and scooterettes, auto-rickshaws, shock absorbers, radiators and brake linings was undertaken during 1956.

Committees were set up for making recommendations for the improvement and stabilisation of the industries for the manufacture of machine tools, surgical appliances, X-ray equipment and diesel road rollers. The Machine Tool Committee, in its report submitted in September 1955, recommended a programme of manufacture for the existing units both in the public and private sectors. It emphasised the need for the creation of additional capacity, particularly for the manufacture of heavy machine tools as well as special machine tools, sheet metal machinery and wood working machinery. In pursuance of these recommendations, a Development Council for the machine tool industry was set up in January 1957.

Since 1954, the Government has devoted attention to the development of the automobile industry on a sound basis. Several programmes for the manufacture of improved automobile ancillaries have been formulated. Programmes have also been drawn up for the manufacture of jute mill machinery, turret lathes, windmills, steam and diesel road rollers and agricultural tractors.

Chemicals

Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri Factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. In 1954, 134 items were produced in the country. Among the products manufactured for the first time in India were sheet glass, penicillin, DDT, chloromycetin, glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride, bismuth salts, ammonium chloride and hydrogen peroxide. The production of soda ash, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, ammonium sulphate, sulphuric acid and soap has risen considerably in recent years. During 1956, the output of caustic soda, super-phosphate, soap, bleaching powder, chlorine and salt increased, whereas that of sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate and matches went down slightly.

Cotton Textiles

The history of the cotton textile industry, the premier industry of the country dates back to 1818 when the first cotton mill was established at Fort Gloster near Calcutta. The real growth of the industry, however, started with the setting up of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills in 1856. The grant of protection and the *swadeshi* movement enabled the industry to make rapid strides. The number of mills increased to 389 in 1939 with a loomage of 2,02,464. World War II brought a fresh boom which persisted even after Independence. The production of cloth and yarn since 1947 is shown below.

In 1956, handloom production was about 15,090 lakh yards; production during 1957 was estimated at 16,000 lakh yards.

According to the 1953 Census of Manufacturing Industries, India had 482 registered cotton mills with a fixed capital of over Rs. 83 crores and employing over 6.55 lakh workers. The Government is carrying out a

TABLE 175

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH

Year	Cotton yarn (lakh lb.)	Cotton cloth (lakh yd.)
1947	12,960	37,620
1950	11,748	36,670
1951	13,044	40,760
1952	14,496	45,980
1953	15,060	48,780
1954	15,612	49,980
1955	16,308	50,940
1956	16,716	53,080
1957*	18,930	53,409

survey of the textile industry in order to elicit the requirements of the mill industry for equipment and machinery. The assistance of the National Industrial Development Corporation to the industry is based on these data.

Jute

As the biggest earner of foreign exchange for India, the jute industry occupies an important place in the country's economy. Besides employing about 3 lakh workers, it provides work for a large number of intermediaries. Partition of India in 1947 deprived it of vital raw material and at the same time it had to face an increasing competition from the manufacturers of jute goods in Europe and Pakistan. According to the 1953 Census of Manufacturing Industries, there were 109 jute mills in India with an aggregate output valued at Rs. 113 crore.

The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1950.

TABLE 176

PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(*In thousand tons*)

Year**	Production
1950	835
1951	875
1952	952
1953	869
1954	928
1955	1,027
1956	1,093

A drawback of the industry has been its obsolete machinery. To encourage modernisation, licences for the import of modern machinery have been liberally granted to the jute mills and a start has been made in the manufacture of jute mill machinery in the country. Loans are also being offered to the industry through the National Industrial Development Corporation for the modernisation of machinery and equipment. A number of mills have already completed the process of modernisation which aims at reducing production costs.

* Estimate.

** The figures relate to the period July-June, which is the jute year.

Cement

The following table shows the production of cement since 1950-51.

TABLE 177

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

Year	Production
	(*In thousand tons*)
1950-51	2,692
1951-52	3,281
1952-53	3,510
1953-54	4,028
1954-55	4,418
1955-56	4,600
1956-57	4,991

Cement production almost reached the target (48 lakh tons) fixed for the first Plan. In 1956, the output was 49.28 lakh tons. In order to meet the increasing internal demand, arrangements were made for larger imports. Output during 1957 is estimated at 56 lakh tons.

Paper

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mill was established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and actual production reached the peak figure of 1,04,000 tons. Since 1950, rapid progress has been made by the industry and the gap between the installed capacity and production has become very narrow. Production rose to 1,92,000 tons in 1956.

The first newsprint mill in India went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tons, while the present internal demand is 70,000 tons a year. Output in 1956-57 amounted to 13,534 tons.

Oil Production and Refining

The country's oil resources are still poorly developed, about 66 lakh tons out of a total 70 lakh tons of her annual requirements being met from imports. The only producing oil field is in Assam, around Digboi. Oil has, however, been found in the neighbouring region of Naharkatiya and Moran and a number of wells have been drilled. The latter are expected to provide 25 lakh tons of crude oil annually rising to 45 to 50 lakh tons when full production is established. When this materialises, about 40 per cent of the country's requirements of the next few years may be met.

Under this programme, test drilling is in progress at Jwalamukhi in Punjab, directly under the auspices of the Commission, and in the West Bengal basin where the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company is executing the work with financial participation by the Government. Geological and geophysical surveys are being carried out in Punjab, Rajasthan, Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The search for oil is being carried out with assistance from certain foreign countries.

At the commencement of the first Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports, as the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi was a little more than 5 per

cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the first Plan. Two of these have been set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company of New York and the Burmah Shell Group of London respectively, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam. The annual production capacity of all the refineries by the end of 1957 was expected to be about 43 lakh tons in terms of crude processed petroleum.

Coal

The first coal companies were established in Bengal and Bihar in the middle of the 19th century. The production of coal showed a great improvement after 1927. After World War II, it rose steadily from 300 lakh tons in 1948 to the record figure of 394 lakh tons in 1956 as shown in table below.

TABLE 178

PRODUCTION OF COAL

Year	Production (*In lakh tons*)
1947	300.0
1950	319.9
1951	342.1
1952	362.3
1953	358.4
1954	367.7
1955	382.1
1956	394.3

The target for coal output at the end of the second Plan is 600 lakh tons ; of the additional output of 220 lakh tons, 100 lakh tons will be in the private sector.

Other Minerals

Mineral output in 1956 valued at Rs. 125.5 crore accounted for 1.2 per cent of the net national income of India. Bihar headed the States with an output of minerals valued at Rs. 40 crore, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh coming next. The quantity index stood at 116.5 (base 1951 = 100) compared with 112.6 in 1955. Table 179 overleaf shows the output and value of different minerals in 1955 and 1956.

STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

In accordance with its industrial policy, the Government has established several new industries which are of national importance and beyond the resources of private enterprise.

Sindri Fertiliser Factory

The Sindri Fertiliser Factory, built by the state at a cost of about Rs. 28 crore, is under the management of the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd. It went into production in 1951. In 1956-57, it produced 3,33,705 tons of ammonium sulphate, thus exceeding the target for that

TABLE 179

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

	Unit of Quantity	1955		1956	
		Quantity	Value (In thousand rupees)	Quantity	Value (In thousand rupees)
METALLIC MINERALS					
(a) Ferrous					
Chromite ..	tons	89,349	27,31	52,686	17,52
Iron Ore	thousand tons	4,678	3,23,15	4,858	3,95,03
Manganese ore	thousand tons	1,584	18,32,60(a) (10,81,54)(e)	1,687	25,47,58(a) (12,97,57)(e)
(b) Non-ferrous					
Bauxite	tons	81,172	8,01	91,225	8,18
Copper ore	thousand tons	353	2,57,59	386	2,89,81
Gold(c)	thousand ounces	211	5,30,14	209	5,76,73
Ilmenite	thousand tons	251	1,31,90	336	1,78,12
Lead (concentrates)	tons	3,063	7,64	3,909	9,76
Silver(c)	thousand ounces	154	5,73	105	4,38
Wolfram	Cwts.	12	6	30	9
Zinc (concentrates)	tons	4,865	16,50	6,880	23,16
NON-METALLIC MINERALS					
Apatite	tons	5,562	83	8,785	1,32
Asbestos	tons	1,397	6,58	1,230	4,11
Barytes	tons	7,623	1,34	6,315	1,07
China clay	thousand tons	117	22,07	174	27,55
Diamonds	carats	1,787	4,05(d)	1,499	3,27(d)
Emerald	thousand carats	192	6,37(d)	474	2,40(d)

TABLE 179—(*Contd.*)

Feldspar	tons	5,230	57	3,263	26
Fullers' Earth	tons	7,838	6,27	5,457	1,96
Gypsum	thousand tons	690	44,81	850	50,56
Kyanite	tons	11,741	16,71	20,135	47,14
Mica (exports)	thousand cwts.	436	8,05,71(*b*)	426	8,74,56(*b*)
(Mine output of crude mica) ..	thousand cwts.	465	(2,95,70) (*e*)	561	3,56,02(*e*)
Pyrites	tons	800	4	—	—
Salt (Rock)	tons	5,140	2,88(*f*)	3,428	1,92(*f*)
Salt (others)	thousand tons	2,882	6,22,48(*f*)	3,171	6,93,28(*f*)
Sillimanite	tons	2,423	1,23	4,637	2,34
Steatite	tons	42,390	15,08	46,855	23,47
BUILDING MATERIALS					
Dolomite	tons	90,156	9,13	96,457	15,34
Laterite	tons	11,751	35	12,306	58
Limestone	thousand tons	7,366	3,02,48	8,194	3,26,17

(*a*) Estimated on the basis of export value per unit.
(*b*) Exports.
(*c*) Value of metals in the absence of the value of the ore.
(*d*) Estimated.
(*e*) In the case of manganese ore and mica the second set of figures given in brackets represent the pit's mouth value of mine output.
(*f*) Valuation of salt is based on the prices of salt fixed by Govt. Salt Works and the average price of Rs. 21 per ton in the case of other producers.

year. A scheme to raise the output by about 60 per cent by utilising more gas from the Coke Oven Plant is now under way. The project is expected to be completed in 1958 and will result in the production of 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day.

Other Fertiliser Projects

In order to meet the anticipated demand for nitrogenous fertilisers in the country, units are to be set up at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela with annual production capacities of 70,000 tons, 70,000 tons and 1,20,000 tons, respectively. The factory at Nangal will be an integrated unit for the production of 2,00,000 tons of ammonium nitrate fertiliser per annum and heavy water for the use of the Department of Atomic Energy. It is expected to go into production in 1960.

Hindustan Cables

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954. It has already exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles and manufactured 610 miles of cables in 1956. The factory is being expanded to produce 1,000 miles of cables a year. It is also proposed to manufacture co-axial trunk telephone cables during the second Plan period. The additional plant will produce about 300 miles of co-axial cables annually, from 1959 onward.

Hindustan Machine Tools

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes were produced in the factory in May 1956, and the factory is now producing 25 lathes per month. The Company is also taking up the production of other machine tools such as milling machines, radial drills and grinding machines as part of a programme to diversify production. The aim is to produce, by 1960-61 865, machines per annum.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., with two-thirds of the capital owned by the Government and the remainder by the Scindias. The Shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year.

So far, 19 sea-going ships of various types and sizes have been built here. During the second Plan period, 75,000 to 90,000 tons GRT are proposed to be produced (at an investment of Rs. 9.8 crore) against 50,000 GRT during the first Plan period (at an investment of Rs. 6 crore).

DDT Factory

The Government of India has set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO (now UNTAA). The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides (Private) Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955 and produced 623 tons of technical DDT and 647 tons of formulated DDT during 1957. Doubling of the capacity was expected by March 1958. A second DDT factory (capital cost Rs. 79 lakh) is being set up at Alwaye in Kerala State (capacity 1400 tons technical DDT).

Hindustan Antibiotics

To meet the increasing demand for penicillin in the country, the Government set up a factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and WHO (now UNTAA). Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics, Ltd., a State enterprise, with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores.

During 1956, a rate of production of 141 lakh mega units of penicillin a year was achieved. Efforts are being made to manufacture bicillin and streptomycin. Twenty per cent of the production capacity of the factory will be devoted to bicillin. In 1957 production amounted to 236 lakh mega units. The capacity of the present plant will be expanded by 60 per cent and annual production will rise to 260 to 280 lakh mega units by 1959.

National Instruments Factory

The history of the National Instruments Factory dates back to 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. It produces 250 types of scientific and precision instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers. It also produces students' microscopes, demonstration eye-pieces, Portion's barometers, drafting machines, profile projections, tank periscopes and travelling microscopes. The factory is shortly to undertake the production of optical and ophthalmic glass, as part of a programme to produce 50 tons of optical glass and 250 tons of ophthalmic glass annually. In June 1957 the Factory was converted into a private limited company.

Hindustan Aircraft

In December 1940, the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., a joint stock company, was established at Bangalore with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crore. The total subscribed capital of the company in March 1951 was Rs. 3.8 crore. The Government held shares worth Rs. 3.2 crore.

In addition to the repair and maintenance of I.A.F. aircraft, the company has undertaken the assembly and manufacture of Vampire jet aircraft for the I.A.F. It also builds a trainer aircraft known as H.T.2, and manufactures all-steel rail coaches for the Indian railways and bus bodies for various State and private transport authorities.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in locomotives, the Government has established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal. It functions under the Ministry of Railways. Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers a years, the factory has been expanded and it is now producing at the rate of 168 W.G. type locomotives a year which is the equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives. Eventually, the aim is to manufacture 300 standard-size locomotives a year.

Integral Coach Factory

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. From 1959, 350 coaches are to be manufactured annually.

Nahan Foundry

The Nahan Foundry, Ltd., was inaugurated in October 1952, and the Government transferred the control of the Nahan Foundry (originally established in 1872 as a private organisation) to the company in January 1953. It is now managed by a board of directors appointed by the President, who holds all shares.

The foundry manufactures agricultural implements such as cane-crushers, etc. Owing to competition from private enterprise, the prodution of cane-crushers was curtailed after 1952-53 and the manufacture of cast iron anchor plates and certain non-ferrous articles for the railways and cast iron saddles for the Posts and Telegraphs Department was taken up instead.

New Undertakings

The second Plan envisages the construction in the public sector of three steel plants each of 10 lakh tons ingot capacity and the provision of facilities in one of these for the production of 450,000 tons of foundry grade pig iron. The plant at Rourkela is expected to cost about Rs. 128 crore during 1956-61 and to produce 720,000 tons of steel products per annum. The second plant at Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh, estimaed to cost about Rs. 110 crore, is expected to provide 770,000 tons of salable steel, heavy and medium products, including 140,000 tons of billets for the re-rolling industry. The third plant at Durgapur in West Bengal is expected to cost about Rs. 115 crore* and to produce light and medium sections of steel and billets amounting to 790,000 tons per annum. Provision has also been made for the expansion of steel production by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to 100,000 tons by 1960-61. On completion of these projects, the annual value of the output of steel in the public sector will amount to about Rs. 120 crore as against the figure of about Rs. 1 crore at present. Further, an exportable surplus of about 300,000 tons of steel may be available. The second Plan provides Rs. 350 crore for the three steel projects of the Central Government and Rs. 6 crores for the expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. A total production of about 20 lakh tons of finished steel is expected in 1960-61 from plants in the public sector. The management of all the three steel projects now vests in the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd. (originally set up in 1953 to implement the Rourkela project), now wholly owned by the Central Government (authorised capital Rs. 300 crore).

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory envisages the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways may be secured entirely from within the country. The heavy machinery industries provided in the public sector of the second Plan are: manufacture of electrical equipment (Rs. 20 crore and Rs. 25 crore for completion), expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools (Rs. 2 crore); and manufacture of industrial machinery and machine tools (NIDC Rs. 10 crore).

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a Consultant's Agreement was reached with a UK firm. The plant will be located at Bhopal. Total investment in about 7 to 8 years is estimated at Rs. 25 crore and eventually to go up to Rs. 45 crore. Certain sections of the plant are expected to go into production by 1960. While heavy transformers, industrial motors, traction motors and switch-gears are likely to be

* Estimated cost of plant only.

produced before the end of the second Plan, more basic items of equipment like hydraulic turbines and generators, and generators for diesel sets will be produced in the early years of the third Plan.

The production of heavy industrial machinery will be specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned private limited company), for which Rs. 15 crore have been earmarked. With such a basis for development, which heavy foundries, forges and structural shops will provide, satisfactory progress is likely during the second Plan in the production of industrial machinery. An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant, a coal mining machinery plant and an optical glass factory in India.

Having regard to the paucity of coal deposits in South India, high priority has been given to the development of the multi-purpose South Arcot Lignite Project at Neyveli, involving a total investment of Rs. 68.8 crore (Rs. 52 crore during the second Plan period). The development programme envisages the mining of 35 lakh tons per annum of lignite which is to be used for (i) generation of power, (ii) production of carbonised briquettes, and (iii) production of fixed nitrogen.

The implementation of the Rourkela Fertiliser Factory, the metre-gauge coach factory, the Neyveli Fertiliser Factory, and the aluminium plant included under the NIDC will now depend on the extent of foreign aid that may become available.

The programme of development under the second Plan in the public sector of industry in terms of investment, capacity and estimated production is shown in Table 180.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER SECOND PLAN

New investment in the organised industries during the second Plan will amount to Rs 1,094 crore, Rs. 524 crore in the public sector (besides Rs. 35 crore to be invested by the National Industrial Development Corporation) and Rs. 535 crore in the public sector. The proposed outlay in the private sector is mainly accounted for by iron and steel (Rs. 350 crore), fertilisers (Rs. 37 crore*), the heavy electrical plant (Rs. 20 crore), besides the South Arcot Lignite Project (Rs. 52 crore) and the expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard (Rs. 9.8 crore). The programme of the National Industrial Development Corporation provides for assistance to the cotton and jute textile industries in modernisation and also includes projects for heavy foundries and forge-shops, structural fabrication, refractories, chemical pulp for rayon and newsprint and intermediates for dyestuffs and drugs. The NIDC will also foster the establishment of a new unit for aluminium and the manufacture of heavy machinery and equipment for earth moving, mining etc., and also of rollers and rolling equipment required in ferrous and non-ferrous industries. A list of the industrial projects in the public sector (Central Government) is shown in Table 180.

While the main emphasis during the first Plan period was on fuller utilisation of existing capacity, the main emphasis in the second Plan is on

* This is exclusive of expenditure on the fertiliser plant under the South Arcot Lignite Project and on capacity for by-product ammonium sulphate in connection with the new steel plants.

TABLE 180

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXCLUSIVE OF SCHEMES OF NIDC)

Name of the Scheme	As at the end of March 1956			Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61)		
	Invest-ment (Rs., crores)	Capacity (1955-56)	Production (1955-56)	Invest-ment (Rs., crores)	Capacity (1960-61)	Estimated production (1960-61)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Three Steel Plants (Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur)	7.75	—	—	350	Finished steel 23 lakh tons and pig iron 6 8 lakh tons for foundries	20 lakh tons of finished steel and 4.5 lakh tons of pig iron for foundries.
South Arcot Lignite Project	0.5	—	—	52.0(*a*)	35 lakh tons of lignite. 7.14 lakh tons of lignite briquettes, 2.1 lakh KW of power, 70,000 tons of nitrogen	35 lakh tons of lignite. 7.14 lakh tons of lignite briquettes, 2·1 lakh KW of power, 20,000 tons of nitrogen (*b*)
Sindri Fertiliser Factory	28	70,000 tons of nitrogen	66,000 tons of nitrogen	7	1.17 lakh tons of nitrogen	1.17 lakh tons of nitrogen.
Nangal Fertiliser-cum-Heavy Water Factory	—	—	—	22	70,000 tons of nitrogen	40,000 tons of nitrogen(*c*)
Hindustan Shipyard	6 0 (1951-56)	—	50,000 GRT (1951-56)	9.8	—	75,000—90,000 GRT (1956-61)
Rourkela Fertiliser Factory	—	—	—	8	80,000 tons of nitrogen	70,000 tons of nitrogen(*d*)
Heavy Electrical Plant	0.2	—	—	20.0(*e*)	—	Will commence production in 1961
Hindustan Machine Tools	4.4	N.A.	Lathes and components worth Rs. 0 25 crore	2.0	865 lathes, milling and drilling machines	Equipment worth over Rs. 3 crore
D.D.T. Factory	0.5	700 tons	284 tons	1.0	2,800 tons	2,500 tons

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBILC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXCLUSIVE OF SCHEMES OF NIDC—(*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	As at the end of March 1956			Second Five-Year Plan (1960-61)		
	Invest-ment (Rs. crores)	Capacity (1955-56)	Production (1955-56)	Invest-ment (Rs. crores)	Capacity (1960-61)	Estimated production (1960-61)
Hindustan Antibiotics	2.1	48 lakh mega units	664 lakh mega units	1.0(*f*)	240 lakh mega units and 15,000 *to* 20,000 kg. of streptomycin	240 lakh mega units and 15,000 kg. of streptomycin
Hindustan Cables	1.6	470 miles of cable (single shift)	525 miles of cable	0.5	1,000 miles of cable and 300 miles of co-axial cable	1,000 miles of cable and 300 miles of co-axial cable
National Instruments Factory (including optical glass project)	0.6	Instruments worth Rs. 40 lakh	Instruments worth Rs. 14.2 lakh	0.65	N.A.	N.A.
Salt development	0.3	—	846 lakh mds. (public and private sectors)	2.0	—	1,000 lakh maunds (public and private sectors)
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	14.6	120 locomotives	125 locomotives	5.0	300 locomotives	300 locomotives
Integral Coach Factory	5.2	—	20 coaches	10.0	350 coaches	350 coaches
New Metre Gauge Coach Factory	Nil	—	Nil		200 coaches	200 coaches
Engineering shops for spare parts	Nil	—	Nil	7.0	N.A.	N.A.
Indian Telephone Industries	4.1(*g*)	—	Telephones 50,000; Exchange lines 35,000	0.5	—	Telephones 60,000; Exchange lines 40,000
Teleprinter Factory	—	—	—	0.75	N.A.	N.A.
Security Paper Mill	—	—	—	2.5	1,500 tons	1 500 tons
	75.8			501.7		

(*a*) The total cost of the project on completion is estimated at about Rs. 68.85 crore. (*b*) Expected to be in full production by December 1960. (*c*) Expected to be in full production by 1960. (*d*) Expected to be in full production by the end of 1959. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs 16.0 crore and the provision now made will be reviewed at the appropriate stage. (*e*) The total cost of the project on completion is estimated at about Rs. 45 crore. (*f*) Later raised to Rs. 4 crore. (*g*) Excludes Rs. 31 lakh invested by the Mysore Government.

the expansion of capital and producer goods industries with a view to firmly laying the foundations of industrial progress.

The following order of priorities has been laid down in the industrial field:

(*i*) increased production of iron and steel and of heavy chemicals, including nitrogenous fertilisers, and development of the heavy engineering and machine building industries ;

(*ii*) expansion of capacity in respect of other developmental commodities and producer goods such as aluminium, cement, chemical pulp, dyestuffs and phosphatic fertilisers, and of essential drugs ;

(*iii*) modernisation and re-equipment of important national industries such as jute and cotton textiles and sugar ;

(*iv*) fuller utilisation of the existing installed capacity in industries where there are wide gaps between capacity and production; and

(*v*) expansion of capacity for consumer goods, keeping in view the requirements of common production programmes and the production targets for the decentralised sector of industry.

The industry-wise break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 1,094 crore in the public and private sectors during the second Plan is shown below. As much as 45.9 per cent and 13.7 per cent of the total investment is accounted for by the metallurgical and engineering (heavy and light) industries, respectively.

TABLE 181

INDUSTRY-WISE BREAK UP OF TOTAL OUTLAY

	Amount (*In crores of rupees*)	Percentage of total investment
Metallurgical industries	502.5	45.9
Engineering industries	150.0	13.7
Chemical industries	132.0	12.0
Cement, electric porcelain and refractories	93.0	8.5
Petroleum refining	10.0	0.9
Paper, newsprint and security paper	54.0	5.0
Sugar	51.0	4.7
Cotton, jute, woollen and silk yarn and cloth ..	36.3	3.3
Rayon and staple fibre	24.0	2.2
Others	41.5*	3.8

Percentage increases in capacity and production during the second Plan for (*i*) representative capital and producer goods industries and (*ii*) a number of important consumer goods industries, are shown below in Table 182.

The proposed percentage increases in both capacity and production in the case of capital and producer goods industries are relatively high. An appreciable increase in the production of some consumer goods industries

* Includes an investment of Rs. 29.0 crore in respect of mining and power generation under the South Arcot Lignite Project.

is expected, although expansion of capacity is considered necessary only on a modest scale. In the case of a few industries including cotton textiles, tanning and leather footwear, soap, vegetable oils and matches, limitations have been imposed on the expansion of the organised sector in the interest of the cottage and small-scale units. The existing capacity in the organised sector of these industries, supplemented by what the decentralised sector may be reasonably expected to produce, will be adequate to meet all foreseeable demands. It is also proposed that most of the targets other than those for heavy industries like iron and steel have to be kept under constant review and must not be treated as fixed and immutable.

Table 183 shows for 46 categories of industries, installed capacity and production in 1955-56 and the targets set under the second Plan.

TABLE 182

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN 1960-61 OVER 1955-56

	Capacity	Production
Capital and Producer Goods Industries		
Finished steel	260	231
Aluminium	300	233
Ferro-manganese	514	—
Nitrogenous fertilisers	349	277
Phosphatic fertilisers	243	500
Soda ash	181	188
Caustic soda	241	275
Plastic moulding powders	986	1,362
Dyestuffs	309	450
Power alcohol	33	100
Cement	224	183
Refractories	125	186
Structural fabrication	121	178
Locomotives	135	125
Electric transformers	128	116
Industrial machinery—cotton, jute, cement, sugar and paper	—	471
Benzol	567	900
Consumer Goods Industries		
Sugar	44	24
Rayon and staple fibre	162	246
Cotton textiles		
(a) Yarn	13.0	19.6
(b) Cloth	Negligible	29.2
Woollen textiles		
(a) Yarn	19.7	25.0
(b) Cloth	4.2	34.2
Glass and glassware	16.2	60.0
Bicycles	17.8	81.8
Soap	5.0	50.0
Vanaspati	Nil	48.1
Paper and paper board	114	75

TABLE 183

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY: CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
A. Metallurgical Industries						
1. Iron and Steel						
(i) Pig iron for foundries ..	Thousand tons	380	980	380	750	
(ii) Finished steel (main producers only) ..	„	1,300	4,680	1,300	4,300	
2. Ferro-manganese ..	Tons	28,000(a)	1,71,800	—	1,60,000	(a) By blast furnace method
3. Aluminium	„	7,500	30,000	7,500	25,000	
B. Mechanical Engineering Industries						
4. Industrial machinery						
(i) Cotton textile ..						
(a) Carding engines ..	Number	792	—	649(b)	—	(b) 1955
(b) Spinning ring frames	„	1,596	—	863(b)	—	
(c) Looms	„	4,980	—	2,787(b)	—	
(ii) Jute textile	Value in Rs., crores	—	—	0.06(c)	2.5	(c) 1954
(iii) Cement	„	—	—	0.56(c)	2.0	
(iv) Sugar	„	—	—	0.28(c)	2.5	
(v) Paper	„	—	—	negligible	4.0	
(vi) Printing	„	—	—	negligible	2.0	

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY: CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION—(*Contd.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
(*vii*) Others (heavy machinery including machine tools) —Machine tools (graded)	Number	—	—	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*d*) Of the value of Rs. 1.0 crore (*e*) Of the value of Rs. 3.0 crore
5. Structural fabrication ..	Thousand tons	226	500	180	500	
6. Railway rolling stock						
(*a*) Locomotives ..	Number	170	400	500(*f*)	400	(*f*) Entire Plan period 1951-56
(*b*) Wagons	„	15,000	25,000	41,966(*f*)	25,000	
(*c*) Passenger coaches ..	„	1,100	1,700	4,384(*f*)	2,300	
7. Shipbuilding	GRT	—	—	50,000(*g*)	90,000(*h*)	(*g*) 1951-56 (*h*) 1956-61
8. Automobile and allied industries						
(*a*) Automobiles (manufacturing only)	Number	29,000	29,000	25,000	57,000	
(*b*) Motor cycles and scooters	„	11,000	11,000	1,500	11,000	
9. Ball and roller bearings ..	Thousand	600	900	889	2,400	
10. Agricultural implements and machinery						
(*a*) Power-driven pumps ..	Thousand	67	86	36	86	
(*b*) Diesel engines ..	Number	20,000 200,000(*i*)	— 220,000(*i*)	10,000 100,000(*i*)	— 205,000(*i*)	(*i*) Horse power

TABLE 183

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY: CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION—(*Contd.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1966-61	
11. Bicycles	Thousand	760	895	550	1,250(*j*)	(*j*) Includes 250,000 bicycles by the decentralised sector
12. Sewing machines ..	Thousand	46.5	85	110	300(*k*)	(*k*) Includes 80,000 domestic sewing machines by the decentralised sector
13. Hurricane lanterns	„	5,000	5,500	5,400	6,000	
G. Electric Engineering Industries						
14. Electric transformers (33 KV and below) ..	Thousand KVA	657	1,500	629	1,360	
15. Electric motors (200 H.P. and below) ..	Thousand HP	263	600	271	600	
16. Electric cables and wires A.C.S.R. conductors ..	Tons	13,370	21,570	8,730	18,000	
17. Electric Fans	Thousand	402	600	280	600	
18. Electric lamps	„	36,000	50,000	27,000	50,000	
19. Dry batteries	Lakh	2,250(*l*)	2,250	1,610	2,250(*l*)	(*l*) As reassessed by the Development Wing

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY: CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION—(*Contd.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
20. Storage batteries	Number	2,90,100(*l*)	3,50,000	2,58,086	3,50,000(*m*)	(*m*) Additional 75,000 from decentralised sector
21. Radio receivers (organised sector)	Thousand	213	213	132(*n*)	200—225(*n*)	(*n*) Including the decentralised sector
D. Chemical and Allied Industries						
22. Fertilisers						
(*a*) Nitrogenous (in terms of fixed nitrogen)	Thousand tons	85	382	77	290	
(*b*) Phosphatic	"	35	120	20	120	
23. Heavy Chemicals						
(*a*) Sulphuric acid ..	Thousand tons	242	500	170	470	
(*b*) Soda ash	"	90	253	80	230(*o*)	(*o*) Gross production
(*c*) Caustic soda ..	"	44	150	36	135(*o*)	
24. Dyestuffs	Lakh lb.	66	270	40	220	
25. Drugs and pharmaceuticals ..						
(*a*) Sulpha drugs ..	Thousand lb.	990	990	N.A.	990	
(*b*) Penicillin	Lakh mega units	125	400	66	400	
(*c*) DDT	Tons	700	2,800	172(*p*)	2,800	(*p*) 1955
(*d*) Streptomycin ..	Kilograms	—	18,000	—	18,000	
26. Plastics: Synthetic moulding powder	Tons	1,180	12,810	725	10,600	

TABLE 183

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY: CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION—(*Contd.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
27. Paints and varnishes						
(*a*) ready mixed paints, varnishes and enamels ..	Tons	65,000	65,000	39,000	60,000	
(*b*) Nitro-cellulose lacquers ..	Gallons	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000	
28. Soap	Thousand tons	340	357	200	300	
29. Tanning and footwear—Leather footwear	Lakh pairs	—	—	885	1,020	
30. Rubber manufactures						
(*a*) Automobile tyres ..	Thousand	950	1,460	910	1,460	
(*b*) Bicycle tyres ..	,,	6,000	11,800	5,750	11,800	
31. (*a*) Paper and Paperboard ..	Thousand tons	210	450	200	350	
(*b*) Newsprint ..	Tons	30,000	60,000	4,200	60,000	
32. Cement	Thousand tons	4,931	16,000	4,600	13,000	
33. Glass and Glassware						
(*a*) Sheet glass .. } (*b*) Blown-ware and pressed ware .. }	Tons	2,91,000	3,38,000	1,25,000	2,00,000	
34. Petroleum products ..	Lakh tons (of crude processed)	36.25	43	36	43	
35. Power and industrial alcohol						
(*a*) Power alcohol ..	Lakh gallons	150	} 360	100	180	
(*b*) Industrial alcohol ..	,,	120		50	120	
II. Textile Industries						
36. Cotton						
(*a*) Yarn	Lakh lb.	18,400(*q*)	20,800	16,300(*r*)	19,500	(*q*) As in January 1956

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY: CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION—(Contd.)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
(b) Cloth						
(i) Mill	Lakh yards	49,500(q)	49,500	51,000(r)	50,000 or 55,000	(r) 1955
(ii) Handloom	Lakh yards	—	—	14,800(r)	30,000 or 35,000(s)	(s) includes power loom production also
37. Jute	Thousand tons	1,200	1,200	1,150	1,200	
38. Woollen manufactures		—	—	—	—	
(a) Wool tops	Lakh lb.	—	90	—	90	
(b) Woollen and worsted yarn	,,	380	455	216	270	
(c) Woollen cloth	Lakh yards	480	500	149	200	
F. Timber Industries						
39. Matches	Lakh gross boxes	353	353	320	350(t)	(t) Includes decentralised sector
40. Plywood	Lakh sq. feet	1,506	1,675	1,100	1,300 to 1,500	
G. Food Industries						
41. Salt	Thousand mds.	—	—	84,000	1,00,000	
42. Sugar(u)	Thousand tons	1,740	2,500	1,820	2,250	(u) Production figures relate to sugar season
43. Vegetable oils	,,	—	—	1,760(v)	2,114(v)	(v) Includes coconut oil
44. Vanaspati	,,	445	445	270	400	
45. Biscuit and confectionery						
(a) Biscuits	Tons	33,750	33,750	11,765	15,000	Organised sector only
(b) Confectionery	Tons	40,600	40,600	7,840	10,000	
46. Fruit and vegetable preservation	,,	—	—	20,000	50,000	

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations cover less than 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment for over 12 lakh persons and India earns a large amount of foreign exchange from their exports, tea alone accounting for over Rs. 100 crore. Coffee and rubber, which used to be important export commodities, are now largely consumed within the country. The cropped area and the production of each of the three plantation industries in recent years are given in the table below:

TABLE 184

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Year	Area under cultivation (thousand acres)	Production (thousand lb.)
Tea		
1947	766	5,61,740
1948	768	5,77,807
1949	772	5,85,030
1950	777	6,07,318
1951	782	6,41,079
1952	778	6,75,270
1953	776	5,88,733
1954	779	6,46,000(a)
1955	791	6,76,000
1956	792	6,57,800
Coffee		
1947	215	34,971(b)
1948	218	34,909
1949	223	43,362
1950	224	54,322
1951	230	54,538
1952	230	47,800
1953	232	55,616
1954	246	—
1955	253	58,653
1956-57	254	42,400 (tons)
Rubber		
1947	—	32,367
1948	160	35,863
1949	162	33,941
1950	144	31,829
1951	148	32,033
1952	169	35,996
1953	169	44,700
1954	172	43,266
1955	174	49,540
1956	—	23,444 (tons)

(a) According to the Tea Board.
(b) In terms of cured coffee.

In 1954, Rs. 113 crore were invested in the tea industry which employed 9,93,594 persons (including 64,371 temporarily employed). There were in 1953-54 11,990 coffee estates employing 1,76,012 persons (including 63,008 temporarily employed) and 14,378 rubber estates which employed 48,352 persons (including 13,537 temporarily employed).

Plantation Inquiry Commission

The Plantation Inquiry Commission was appointed by the Government of India in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries. In its report on the tea industry, submitted in August 1956, the Commission suggested: (i) the creation of a Tea Replanting Fund to be used for the purpose of replanting tea bushes, to which each grower should contribute Rs. 50 per acre every year ; and (*ii*) the drawing up by the Tea Board of a programme of phased replanting of tea bushes as well as replacement and renewal of machinery and equipment. The report estimates that tea production in the country may rise to 7,100 lakh lb. per year by the end of the second Plan, representing an increase of about 4.55 lakh lb. over the present level of production.

In July 1957, Government announced acceptance of certain recommendations of the Commission and rejection of certain others;, decision on a few other recommendations is still pending. The Government rejected the plea for abolishing the managing agency system in Indian-owned tea gardens and for prohibiting withdrawals from reserve funds for declaring dividends. The Government has accepted (*i*) that the Tea Board should inquire periodically into the retail price structure of tea with a view to preventing unduly high prices ; (*ii*) that special investigations should be held into the difficulties of small packaging firms ; (*iii*) that an enquiry will be held into the conditions of the heavily indebted estates and economically weak gardens, mostly held by Indians ; (*iv*) that co-operative efforts among tea growers should be promoted and voluntary amalgamation of small gardens encouraged ; (*v*) that the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Financial Corporations should provide long-term finance to the tea industry while the State Bank of India should look after the need of working capital.

The main recommendations of the Commission in respect of coffee are: (*i*) the creation of a Replanting Fund to which every estate of 25 acres and above should contribute a fixed sum ; (*ii*) the regulation of area under coffee according to the needs of production ; (*iii*) the fixation by an independent expert body of the price to be paid to the producer ; (*iv*) the handling of export trade in coffee directly by the Coffee Board ; (*v*) rational distribution of profit; and (*vi*) the adjustment of excise duty on different types of coffee according to their market value.

For the rubber industry, the Plantation Enquiry Commission recommended that (*i*) 1.2 lakh acres of land should be brought under high-yielding rubber by 1965 to meet the increasing internal demand ; (*ii*) the target of replanting 70,000 acres, for which a scheme was already sanctioned by the Government of India, should be reached within seven years; (*iii*) an area of 50,000 acres should be set apart for planting with high-yielding trees. The Commission also suggested that out of the 70,000 acres for replanting, half should be earmarked for small growers holding 50 acres and less each and the other half for estates of over 50 acres. The area of 50,000 acres for new planting should also be distributed likewise.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that there are about 2 crore persons engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as

many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government has set up six organisations, namely, (*i*) the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission ; (*ii*) the All-India Handicrafts Board ; (*iii*) the All-India Handloom Board ; (iv) the Small-scale Industries Board ; (*v*) the Coir Board; and (*vi*) the Silk Board.

Financial assistance to small industries is given both by the Government and banking institutions. Recently, measures were taken to make this assistance more effective. During 1957-58 loans to the extent of Rs. 3.3 crore and grants totalling Rs. 1.1 crore were sanctioned to State Governments for the development of the small-scale industries. Sanction has been given so far for the establishment of 55 industrial estates, of which 11 have started functioning. The entire cost of starting these estates is advanced as loans by the Centre to the State Governments. The Plan ceiling for industrial estates has been increased from Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 15 crore.

The programme of technical assistance to small-industries has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Four regional institutes at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras have already started functioning. Five major institutes at Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Patna, Rajkot and Ludhiana as well as 7 branch institutes at Bangalore, Hubli, Indore, Cuttack, Gauhati, Agra and Allahabad, were set up during 1956-57. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians sent for training abroad, both with assistance from the Ford Foundation.

Another significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. Central Government purchases of cottage and small-scale industries products in 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 3·4 crore. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units ; machinery worth Rs. 42 lakh have already been delivered under this scheme.

For the development of small industries, the Community Projects Administration has appointed block level industrial officers in a number of Community Projects and National Extension Service blocks. An intensive development programme has been introduced in 26 selected areas.

Special attention has been paid to the marketing of handicrafts both in India and abroad. Mobile exhibition units have been sent round the country and funds allocated for the exhibition of metalware, bambooware, etc. Handicrafts Weeks have been celebrated in several States. Plans have now been drawn up for the building of a museum of handicrafts in Delhi.

Central expenditure on the development of village and small industries incurred through the various Boards during the first Plan period is given in Table 185.

TABLE 185

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-56
Handloom	12.2
Khadi	12.3
Village Industries	2.9
Small-scale Industries	4.4
Handicrafts	0.8
Sericulture	0.7
Coir	0.3
TOTAL	33.6

The second Five-Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 200 crore for the development of village and small industries. The allocation of this sum is as follows:

TABLE 186

Industry	Outlay *(In crores of rupees)*
Handloom	
Cotton weaving	56.0
Silk weaving	1.5
Wool weaving	2.0
	59.5
Khadi	
Wool spinning and weaving	1.9
Decentralised cotton spinning and khadi	14.8
	16.7
Village Industries	
Hand-pounding of rice	5.0
Vegetable oil (ghani)	6.7
Leather footwear and tanning (village)	5.0
Gur and khandsari	7.0
Cottage match	1.1
Other village industries	14.0
	38.8
Handicrafts	9.0
Small scale industries	55.0
Other industries	
Sericulture	3.0
Coir spinning and weaving	1.0
General schemes (administration, research, etc.)	15.0
TOTAL	200.0

Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the Khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operatives, registered societies and, where they exist, the Boards set up by the State Governments. To encourage the production of Khadi, a subsidy of three annas in a rupee is allowed to the consumer, while a subsidy of five annas per square yard is given to those who produce Khadi for their own use and of six annas a rupee to centres engaged in the production and sale of Khadi.

These measures have led to a significant improvement in the production and sale of Khadi, as the following figures will indicate:

TABLE 187

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Value of production	Value of sale
1952-53 ..	194	195
1953-54 ..	173	108
1954-55 ..	331	268
1955-56 ..	478	426
1956-57* ..	433	477

Ambar Charkha

A decision was recently taken to introduce an improved type of spinning unit called Ambar Charkha. This has 4 spindles and enables a spinner to produce about 6 hanks a day in 8 working hours. The Karve Committee on Village and Small-scale Industries (1955) recommended that the additional requirements of cloth during the period of the second Plan should be met from the decentralised sector. Some 3,000 lakh yards of cloth are to be produced by the handlooms from hand-spun Ambar yarn.

The Ambar Charkha Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government in March 1956, came to the conclusion that the Ambar Charkha could be recommended as a most suitable spinning unit. The Government accordingly sanctioned the introduction of 75,000 Ambar charkhas during 1956-57, involving about Rs. 4 crore as grants and loans. Up to the middle of March 1957, nearly 72,000 Ambar charkhas were manufactured, 5.6 lakh lbs. of yarn was spun, and 14.8 lakh sq. yards of cloth was woven.

The main purpose of decentralised spinning on an extensive scale is to provide the requirements of handlooms which are otherwise completely dependent upon mill yarn and also to offer prospects of part-time and full-time employment to several lakhs of unemployed and under-employed persons in the country. Already till March 1957, the Ambar charkha programme created employment opportunities for over 75,000 persons. Altogether, during 1956-57 21·18 lakh full-time and part-time jobs were created through the development of khadi and village industries.

*Up to February 1957

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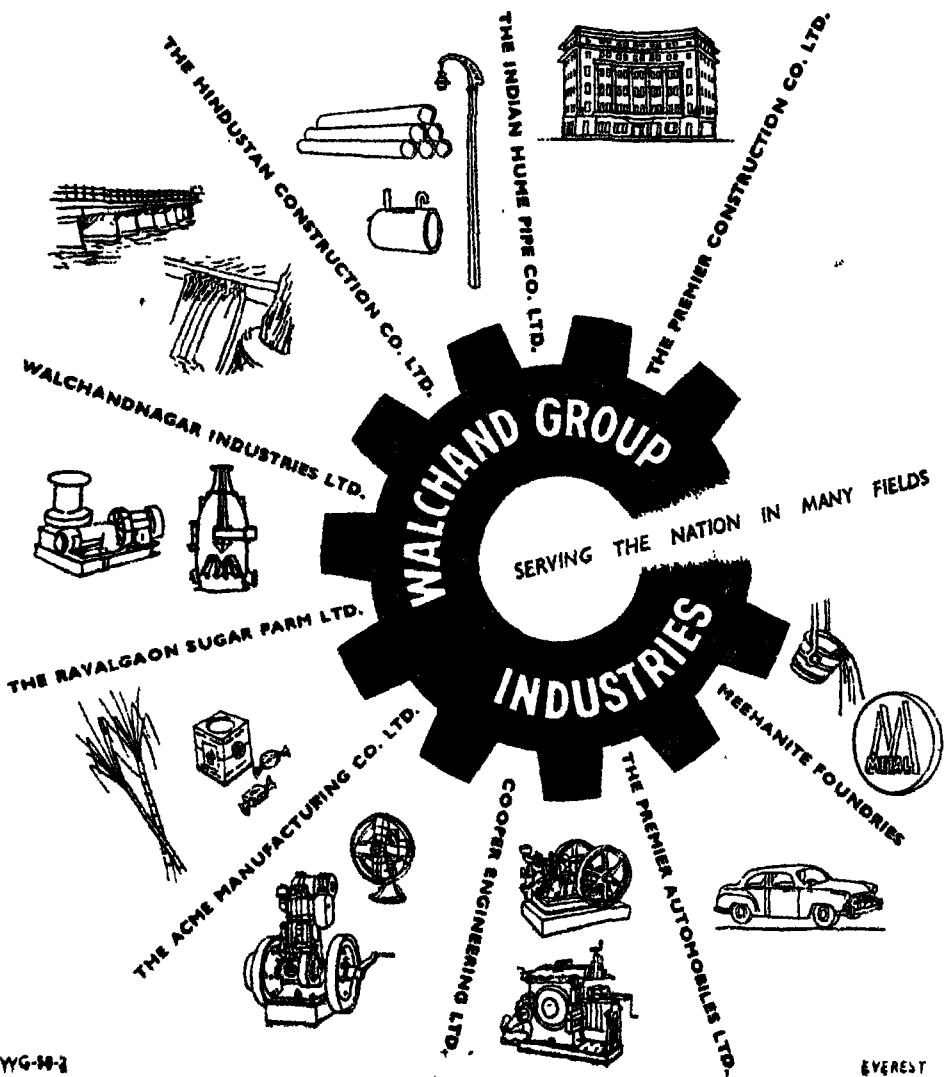
CHAPTER XXV

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 1,314 crore—imports Rs. 705 crore and exports Rs. 609 crore. The corresponding (provisional) figures for 1956-57 were as follows: total trade Rs. 1,440 crore, imports Rs. 840 crore and exports Rs. 600 crore. The value of India's imports, exports and the total value of her foreign trade since 1951-52 are given below.

TABLE 188

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA*

(By Sea, Air and Land)

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Imports **			Exports ***			Total Value of Foreign Trade
	Sea and Air	Land	Total (less transit trade)	Sea and Air	Land	Total (less transit trade)	
1951-52	863.48	80.45	**943.13**	715.69	27.14	**732.99**	1.676.12
1952-53	644.91	25.16	**669.88**	559.23	18.84	**577.37**	1,247.25
1953-54	549.12	22.93	**571.93**	523.20	7.46	**530.62**	1,102.55
1954-55	633.05	23.39	**656.26**	588.24	5.73	**593.54**	1,249.80
1955-56	675.63	29.35	**704.81**	603.32	6.21	**609.41**	1,314.22
1956-57****	..	..	**840.11**	..	..	**600.37**	1,440.48

During all these years India was having an adverse balance of merchandise trade. The balance of trade since 1951-52 is shown below:

TABLE 189

BALANCE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Balance
1951-52	—210.14
1952-53	— 92.51
1953-54	— 41.31
1954-55	— 62.72
1955-56	— 95.40
1956-57*****	—239.74

*Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (See p. 212, *Report on Currency and Finance*, 1956-57, Reserve Bank of India).

**Exclude the value of certain special imports of foodgrains and stores of which full particulars were not available.

***Figures are inclusive of re-exports and are on f.o.b. basis.

****Provisional.

*****Provisional.

Balance of Payments

The following table shows the current balance of payments position during 1955-56 and 1956-57, after taking into account net invisible receipts and official donations.*

TABLE 190

CURRENT BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(In crores of rupees)

	1955-56	1956-57
Imports c.i.f. (private and Government)	750.6	1,076.5
Exports f.o.b.	641.1	637.0
Trade Balance	−109.5	− 439.5
Official Donations	+ 42.0	+ 39.8
Other Invisibles (net)	+ 84.4	+ 107.2
Current Balance of Payments	+ 16.9	− 292.5

The surplus of about Rs. 17 crore during 1955-56 developed into a deficit of Rs. 292.5 crore in 1956-57, mainly due to a rise in imports. The pressure on balance of payments continued during the first half of 1957-58. The following table shows the current balance of payments position and the manner in which the deficit was financed.

TABLE 191

(In crores of rupees)

	1956-57	1957-58 (April-September)
1. Exports	637.0	267.1
2. Imports	1,076.5	622.2
3 Trade deficit (2—1)	439.5	355.1
4 Invisibles (net)	147.0	57.4
5. Current account deficit (4—3)	292.5	297.7
Financed by—		
6. Official loans (net)	56.4	27.9
7. Drawings on IMF	60.7	34.5
8. Other capital transactions	(—)39.0	45.5
9. Use of foreign exchange reserves	219.0	173.8
10. Errors and omissions	(—) 4.6	16.0
	292.5	297.7

Imports During 1956-57

Imports in 1956-57 at Rs. 1,076.5 crore showed an increase of Rs. 326 crore over the previous year. This high level of imports may be attributed to (i) an unexpectedly high tempo of industrial activity in the private sector coinciding with large-scale import demands in the public sector, (ii) some under-estimation in the import content of the Plan, particularly in regard to iron and steel, (iii) larger imports of foodgrains, and (iv) the cumulative effects of successive liberalisation of import policy in the past.

*The figures for imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on Exchange Control records and are not comparable with those given by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in *The Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade of India.* For an explanation of the differences, please see *India's Balance of Payments 1948-49—1955-56*, (Reserve Bank of India, Bombay), pp. 7 and 27-28.

Of the total increase of Rs. 326 crore, the share of the private sector was Rs. 184 crore. A considerable part of the increase of Rs. 142 crore on Government account can be attributed to the higher expenditure on foodgrains. Of the estimated total of Rs. 102 crore worth of foodgrains, aid imports under Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement amounted to Rs. 10 crore; shipments of foodgrains under P.L. 480 in the second half of 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 33 crore.

The increase in imports during 1956-57 was mainly on account of their larger *volume*, the rise in the import *prices* being comparatively small. The largest expansion (Rs. 127 crore) occurred in the capital goods category. Imports of machinery and vehicles went up by Rs. 53 crore, those of iron and steel by Rs. 61 crore and other metals by Rs. 13 crore.

Considering the quickened tempo of industrial activity, imports of raw materials were more or less stable, the increase in some items offsetting the decline in others. Payments for oils rose from Rs. 67.4 crore in the previous year to Rs. 80.2 crore in 1956-57, while imports of raw jute dropped from Rs. 18.4 crore to Rs. 7.8 crore. Increases were recorded under consumer goods items like cutlery and hardware, electrical goods, woollen yarns and manufactures, rayon textiles and so on. On the whole, the increase in imports of consumer goods was of the order of Rs. 25-30 crore.

Exports During 1956-57

Export proceeds in 1956-57 totalling Rs. 637 crore were 8 per cent higher than the estimated average of Rs. 593 crore for the second Plan period. With export prices higher than those prevailing in 1955-56, particularly for raw materials, the decline arose mostly from reduced quantity.

The fall in the earnings from exports was particularly marked in cotton, raw and waste (Rs. 22 crore) and vegetable oils (Rs. 18 crore), the former was due to the delay in the announcement of export quotas as also to a reduction in quotas consequent on the increased utilisation by the mills, while the latter was due to the ban placed on the export of certain oils like groundnut oil to conserve supplies for domestic consumption. Exports of cotton textiles fell by Rs. 6 crore to Rs. 80.2 crore. Exports of tea rose by Rs. 38.7 crore to the record high level of Rs. 149.3 crore. The increase was entirely due to an increase in volume following the sharp spurt in demand for stock-piling purposes, which resulted from the closure of the Suez Canal.

Imports on Government Account

In the increase in imports that has taken place recently, the share of imports has been going up. The following table shows the particulars about Government imports since 1955-56.

TABLE 192

IMPORTS ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT

(In crores of rupees)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (April-September)
Foodgrains	28.9	101.6	88.1
Capital equipment for Government projects	30.3	59.8	36.5
Iron and steel	12.1	13.4	20.8
Railway stores	22 7	33.1	18.5
Communication stores, including ships	13.4	25.3	13.5
Others items (including fertilisers)	31.5	47.4	61.4
TOTAL	138.9	280.6	238.8

TRADE POLICY

During the second half of 1956, the import of certain items such as ball bearings, small tools and garage tools was further liberalised, while increased quotas were provided for certain raw materials. Quotas were reduced for 73 items and 31 items were removed from the Liberal Licensing List.

A rapid depletion of foreign exchange reserves, brought about largely by heavy imports of machinery and iron and steel, made it necessary to adopt a more restrictive import policy for the first half of 1957. Quotas were cut down for 509 items, which included a number of consumer goods, machinery and raw materials. The system of liberal licensing was withdrawn, so also the facilities given to newcomers. On the other hand, the facilities provided to importers under the Export Promotion Scheme such as grant of special licences to exporters to replace the import content of their products, and concessions granted to holders of soft currency licences for utilisation, up to specified limits, of their licences for imports from hard currency countries were liberalised considerably. A policy for the import of capital goods under deferred payment arrangements was also formulated in March 1957.

As the decline in the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank persisted (they stood at Rs. 358 crore, exclusive of receipts from IMF, at the end of June 1957 as compared to Rs. 530 crore at the end of December 1956), (i) it was decided not to renew the Open General Licences expiring on June 30, 1957— except for imports of poultry, fish vegetables, etc., from Pakistan, and (ii) a temporary ban was imposed on the issue of fresh licences to established importers during July-September, 1957, subject to certain conditions. Established importers could, for example, have their outstanding licences converted from a less essential item to a relatively more essential one.

The licensing policy for the period October-March 1957-58 involved a relaxation of some of the rigorous restrictions imposed since July. Thus, the ban of fresh licensing to established importers was removed. However, quotas for most items of consumer goods were reduced drastically and imports of some of these such as tobacco manufactures, woollen fabrics, cycles, watches, fountain pens, crockery including glassware and cultery including blades were totally banned. Though the quota for drugs and medicines was cut down, established importers were required to make the greater part of their imports "in bulk" so that adequate quantities could still be imported within the lower cost ceiling.

The effect of the intensification of import restrictions in the first half of 1957 was seen in the sharp fall of Rs. 207 crore in the value* of total import licences issued. The rate of import licensing slumped further in July-September, when it was running at a six-monthly rate of Rs. 263 crore only.

Export Promotion

To stimulate exports, Government has established Export Promotion Councils for different commodities including cotton textiles, silk and rayon textiles, plastics, engineering goods, cashewnut, pepper, tobacco, leather and leather goods, shellac and mica. Other measures to encourage ex-

*Quantity licences issued for imports of raw jute are excluded from the values of import licences here.

ports included (i) extension of free licensing to all varieties of cotton piece-goods up to June 30, 1957, (ii) abolition of export duty on coarse cloth and linseed oil, (iii) modification, with effect from February 1, 1957, of the procedure for obtaining refund of excise duty on exports, and (iv) announcement of an export quota of 1 lakh tons for sugar. However, export of commodities in short supply or commodities considered to be essential for indigenous industries continued to be restricted.

The Cotton Textile Promotion Council sent a delagation in 1955 to Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Malaya, Indonesia and Ceylon to study market conditions in those countries. The Council has also opened a network of branch offices in South-West Asia, Africa and South-East Asia to promote the export of cotton textiles. The silk and Rayon Export Promotion Council has obtained market reports and samples of silk and rayon piecegoods from foreign countries and circulated them among representatives of trade and industry. The Engineering Export Promotion Council sent a team of experts to Burma in January 1956 to explore the market for engineering goods. The delegation reported that India must improve the quality of its manufactures and reduce prices in order successfully to compete in this field. Two other delegations were sent to the East African and West Asian countries in 1957. In May 1956, the Tobacco Council sent a delegation to West Asian and African countries. European countries were visited by a delegation sponsored by the Cashew and Pepper Council. The Silk and Rayon Council and the Plastic Council sent out delegations to West Asia and East Africa in October 1956 and March 1957 respectively. The Development Councils for the various industries are also being pressed into service for purposes of export promotion. India has also been participating in international fairs.

To promote exports, a scheme was introduced for the grant of drawbacks on customs duty on imported goods used for the manufacture of articles for export. The procedure for the refund of excise duties on certain exportable commodities has been sought to be simplified. To ensure quality control, compulsory grading before export has been introduced under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing Act) in respect of certain agricultural commodities such as tobacco, *sann* hemp, raw wool and bristles, lemon grass oil and sandalwood oil. Special rail and shipping facilities are also provided for the movement of export commodities.

In January 1956, an expert committee was appointed to draft an export credit guarantee scheme suitable for Indian conditions. Following the recommendation of this Committee, a wholly State-owned Export Risks Insurance Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crore was set up in July 1957. To coordinate all work relating to the development of India's foreign trade, particularly promotion of exports, a Foreign Trade Board and a Directorate of Export Promotion (as the Board's executive agency in the matter of export promotion) were created in June 1957.

In February 1957, an Export Promotion Committee was appointed to make a comprehensive study of all aspects of export promotion. In its final report submitted to the Government in August 1957, the Committee laid down the following essential prerequisites of policy: (i) a sustained increase in production in all sectors, particularly agriculture ; (ii) maintenance of prices at competitive levels ; (iii) that export should be encouraged even at the cost of domestic consumption ; (iv) diversification of exports and of export markets ; and (v) research into new uses for the traditional export commodities and adaptation of internal production to such new lines. With

appropriate steps taken, the Committee thinks, India's exports could be increased substantially to Rs. 700 to Rs. 750 crore a year immediately as against the target of Rs. 615 crore at the end of the second Plan. In order to provide incentives for exports, the Committee recommended that export duties should not only be kept low but should not be changed too often and that goods for export should be given refund at a flat rate of excise duty and sales tax. The other important recommendations included the following: canalisation of exports through single agencies, private or public, in certain cases ; encouraging the entrepot trade of India ; provision of better export credit facilities by the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India through commercial banks ; trade agreements with foreign countries with provision for a part of the payments to be made in rupees ; specialised training in business and commercial practice for India's Trade Commissioners and other trade officials posted abroad ; better publicity for Indian goods abroad (publication by Government of a weekly journal of foreign commerce and by a private agency of an exhaustive and up-to-date directory of Indian importers and exporters); increasing participation of Indian shipping companies in the carrying of the trade of India so as to increase the invisible exports ; effective quality control of export commodities ; and elimination of malpractices on the part of Indian exporters by introducing of a system of compulsory registration for them.

Apart from the delegations sponsored by the Export Promotion Councils, an industrial-cum-commercial goodwill mission was sent in May 1956 by the Government of India to Sweden, Finland and Denmark. A trade deligation from India visited the Federal Republic of Germany in 1957. A survey team of technical experts was sent to Cambodia. India also received such delegations from South Viet Nam, Burma, Ethiopia, Chile, the German Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Denmark, Sweden, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Afghanistan.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

During 1956-57, eleven existing trade agreements were renewed, while seven new agreements were signed with Poland, Bulgaria, Pakistan, Burma, Viet Nam, Eastern Germany and Chile. The agreements with Viet Nam and Chile were entered into for the first time ; the total number of countries with whom India had trade agreements rose to 23. The agreements in general would help augment supplies of machinery and capital goods, electrical goods, locomotives, certain items of chemicals like nitrate and sulphur, foodgrains, raw jute and other essential materials required for fulfilling the second Plan, while India would, in turn, export some of her traditional items like cotton and jute goods which have been facing severe competition in their traditional markets in Western Europe, America and South-East Asia. The agreements with neighbouring countries like Burma also provide for the export of products of some of the newer industries, particularly light engineering goods like sewing machines, electric fans, radio receivers, kerosene stoves, etc. The agreements do not envisage a bilateral balancing of accounts, and the commodities listed are only illustrative of the scope for exports from and imports into the contracting countries.

The Indo-U.S. Agreement of August 1956 provided for the import into India of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities under P.L. 480, valued at £360 million, equivalent to Rs. 172 crore (inclusive of the payment of half the estimated shipping cost, namely, Rs. 26 crore), distributed as follows: wheat Rs. 95 crore, rice Rs. 13 crore, cotton Rs. 33 crore, tobacco Rs. 3 crore and dairy products Rs. 2 crore. Of the sale proceeds, Rs. 137

crore would be transferred to the Government of India (Rs. 111.4 crore as loan and Rs. 25.7 crore as grant) and the rest would be left free for use by the U.S. Government in India. Of the loan component of Rs. 111.4 crore, about Rs. 26 crore have been earmarked for re-lending to the private sector. The agreement will go a long way in meeting possible food shortages and will assist in conservation of India's foreign exchange resources.

Under the Tripartite Agreement among India, the U.S.A. and Burma, signed in July 1956, India would export to Burma cotton textiles worth approximately Rs. 185 lakh. The payment for these textiles would be made in raw cotton purchased by Burma from the U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 programme.

TARIFF

During 1956-57 the Tariff Commission conducted 6 tariff inquiries and 4 price inquiries. Two of the tariff enquiries were in respect of industries seeking protection for the first time ; the rest related to industries already enjoying protection. The Government fully accepted the Commission's recommendations for continuance of protection and with a slight modification for grant of protection to new industries.

The two fresh applicants were the isoniazid and calcium carbide industries. In the case of the calcium carbide industry, the Government accepted the Commission's recommendation that protection should be granted up to December 31, 1958, but retained the existing level of 50 per cent *ad valorem* revenue duty instead of reducing it to 45 per cent, as recommended by the Commission. As regards the isoniazid industry, the Government accepted the Commission's recommendation that protection by means of tariff was not desirable since this would raise the price of a life-saving drug for certain classes of consumers. The Government, however, decided to provide a measure of assistance to the industry by a scheme of remission of import duty on gamma-picoline—an essential raw material for the manufacture of isoniazid.

The four tariff inquiries connected with existing protection covered the following industries: ball bearings, plastics (phenol formaldehyde moulding powder, electrical accessories and buttons), power and distribution transformers and electric brass lamp-holders. In the case of the electric brass lamp-holder industry, the Commission came to the conclusion that the industry could stand on its own legs without protection and, therefore, recommended that the industry shoud be de-protected after December 31, 1957. For the ball bearing industry, the Commission recommended that the existing protective duty on ball bearings up to a 2"-bore might be continued and that protective duty on adapter bearings be raised to 94½ per cent. The duration of these duties was to be extended up to December 1960. Protection to the power and distribution transformers industry was also recommended to be continued at the existing rates up to December 31, 1960. In the case of plastic manufactures, the Commission recommended that the existing protective duties on phenol formaldehyde moulding powder and plastic buttons should be continued for a period of three years till December 31, 1959. The electrical accessories section of the plastic industry was, however, recommended for withdrawal of protection after December 31, 1956. In all the four cases, the Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Commission.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

The U.K. and the U.S.A. continued to be India's principal buyers: and suppliers. During 1956, their shares in India's import trade were as follows U.K. 25.7 per cent, U.S.A. 11.6 per cent. The share of the U.K. in the exports was 30.9 per cent and that of the U.S.A. 14.8 per cent. There was a considerable increase in imports from some European countries during the year.

The principal countries to which India exported during 1952-56 and the values of the exports are shown in Table 193.

TABLE 193

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By Sea, Air and Land)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Countries	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
U.K.	12,576	14,819	17,611	16,824	18,699
U.S.A.	11,649	9,503	8,555	9,242	8,980
Japan	2,520	2,605	1,626	2,624	3,071
Australia	2,345	1,597	2,269	2,606	2,228
Ceylon	..	..	..	2,008	2,150
Canada	1,274	1,392	1,507	1,555	1,572
Germany (West)	1,243	1,037	1,465	1,581	1,503
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	247	1,219
Netherlands	1,030	642	997	1,779	1,197
Egypt	655	472	623	973	1,113
Burma	2,349	2,045	1,644	1,357	1,018
Italy	1,042	537	596	712	828
Pakistan	4,735	754	994	872	809
Singapore	1,508	826	699	787	764
Kenya Colony	705	561	695	628	580
France	596	534	525	697	577
Saudi Arabia	290	324	287	530	532
China	..	..	..	680	379
Bahrein Islands	142	216	220	247	223
Other Countries	16,678	14,723	15,483	14,868	13,103
TOTAL	61,337	52,587	55,796	60,817	60,545

The principal countries from which India imported during 1952-56 and the values of the imports from each are shown in Table 194.

TABLE 194

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By Sea, Air and Land)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Countries	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
U.K.	14,897	14,054	14,607	16,026	20,788
U.S.A.	27,266	8,953	7,385	8,876	9,421
Germany (West)	2,419	2,878	3,524	5,378	8,182
Japan	1,941	1,246	1,665	3,110	4,327
Italy	1,146	2,091	2,127	1,627	2,612
Belgium	..	719	1,125	917	2,345
Saudi Arabia	1,573	1,337	1,745	887	2,150
Pakistan	2,914	1,944	1,782	2,508	2,093
France	1,303	1,054	965	1,663	1,954
Kenya Colony	1,967	1,600	1,729	2,100	1,932
Switzerland	..	806	1,022	1,099	1,626
Egypt	2,011	2,175	2,504	1,844	1,552
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	304	1,491
Singapore	1,377	1,456	1,678	1,394	1,455
Netherlands	1,236	1,091	1,340	1,358	1,416
Australia	1,510	2,656	1,424	1,848	1,165
Sweden	..	625	601	669	1,111
Ceylon	..	479	728	885	8,56
China	..	..	..	259	835
Canada	2,966	1,892	537	664	703
Bahrein Islands	1,726	1,764	2,116	1,109	656
Burma	3,108	1,824	4,405	2,236	571
Other Countries	10,796	5,889	7,620	8,146	12,633
TOTAL	80,156	57,015*	61,577	64,907	80,874

*Excluding special imports of foodgrains for which countrywise analysis was not available.

PATTERN OF TRADE

The principal commodities imported into India during 1952-56 and the value of the imports are shown in Table 195.

TABLE 195

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(By Sea, Air and Land)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Wheat	12,637	5,282	685	1,572	272
Rice (not in the husk)	4,875	1,476	4,080	1,878	70
Eggs	34	78	100	109	106
Fruits and vegetables	1,355	1,466	1,222	1,297	1,509
Milk (condensed/preserved)	350	385	465	604	651
Provisions and oilman's stores excluding milk condensed and preserved	419	460	393	567	830
Spices	508	537	451	562	812
Cotton, raw	11,544	4,985	5,753	5,350	5,359
Jute, raw	2,350	1,412	1,234	1,742	1,382
Machinery of all kinds	9,195	8,526	8,187	10,964	15,051
Instruments and appliances	2,175	2,288	1,954	2,637	3,473
Kerosene oil	2,153	2,356	2,875	2,247	2,197
Mineral oil other than kerosene	5,664	5,525	5,792	3,227	4,641
Metals (excluding ores)	4,496	3,885	5,007	7,593	15,949
Chemicals (excluding manures)	1,654	1,160	1,700	1,974	2,448
Drugs and medicines	1,295	1,190	1,286	1,387	1,646
Motor cars and motor ominibuses	691	559	857	1,291	1,342
Artificial silk yarn	707	1,140	1,295	1,432	1,740
Wool, raw and tops	486	792	808	889	994
Newsprint	465	510	624	618	619
Paper (excluding newsprint)	619	608	584	719	831
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,077	1,430	1,741	1,641	1,458
Paints and painter's materials	..	..	195	238	268
Hardware	478*	413*	527	661	780
Seeds	284	385	731	757	843
Wood and timber	314	239	221	269	355
Staple fibre and yarn	452	252	559	96	574
Cycles and cycle parts	387	190	258	320	400
Cotton manufactures	538	332	264	342	580
Manures	288	371	179	217	371
Vegetable non-essential oils	442	599	636	635	485
Woollen yarn and manufactures	262	291	300	300	275
Others	8,315	6,094	10,614	10,772	12,563
TOTAL	80,156	57,015	61,577	64,907	80,874

* Excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.

The principal commodities exported by India during 1952-56 and their values are shown in Table 196.

TABLE 196

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(By Sea, Air and Land)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Food, Drink and Tobacco					
Tea	8,090	10,303	13,131	11,355	14,316
Cashew kernels	1,212	1,188	1,038	1,165	1,527
Other fruits and vegetables	703	264	254	245	307
Pepper	1,800	1,356	1,008	483	357
Other spices	650	387	458	573	599
Tobacco	1,831	1,231	1,190	1,336	1,551
Raw Materials					
Cotton, raw	1,512	1,100	852	2,417	1,755
Cotton, waste	..	901	996	1,050	766
Wool, raw	..	653	818	810	1,065
Lac	839	682	922	1,254	973
Mica	959	848	658	805	878
Coal	1,092	734	632	429	514
Manganese ore	2,163	2,571	1,517	1,437	2,275*
Iron ore	..	..	..	562	919*
Hides and skins, raw	585	588	682	673	607
Processed Articles					
Groundnut oil	975	247	385	2,073	406
Linseed oil	615	107	39	762	744
Castor oil	709	492	278	434	610
Hides and skins, tanned	1,769	2,638	2,241	2,256	2,306
Manufactures					
Cotton piecegoods	6,431	5,639	6,693	5,778	5,732
Other cotton manufactures	921	736	537	601	557
Jute yarn and manufactures	16,285	11,060	12,133	12,358	11,249
Woollen carpets and manufactures	271	364	378	405	404
Coir yarn and manufactures	736	807	812	903	961
Other miscellaneous items	9,125	7,577	8,050	10,091	9,288
TOTAL (Excluding re-exports)	61,337	52,587	55,796	60,255	60,666

*Figures obtained from Customs Houses through Export Trade Controllers.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show: (i) the index numbers of the quantity and price of India's exports; (ii) the index numbers of the quantity and price of her imports; and (iii) the terms of trade, that is, the ratio of export price index to import price index.

TABLE 197

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS*

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Period	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Raw Materials	Manufactured Articles	General
		QUANTITY		
1950-51	98	111	121	112
1951-52	98	85	89	90
1952-53	100	100	100	100
1953-54	98	72	116	100
1954-55	107	82	117	105
1955-56	101	123	117	115
1956-57	..	..	..	110
		PRICE		
1950-51	97	91	101	96
1951-52	112	118	172	142
1952-53	100	100	100	100
1953-54	106	100	83	92
1954-55	129	99	82	98
1955-56	111	90	80	90
1956-57	..	..	..	94

TABLE 198

INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS*

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Period	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Raw Materials	Manufactured Articles	General
		QUANTITY		
1950-51	79	127	108	106
1951-52	158	129	123	135
1952-53	100	100	100	100
1953-54	54	100	113	93
1954-55	78	105	130	110
1955-56	38	99	180	116
1956-57	..	..	..	137
		PRICE		
1950-51	77	87	87	85
1951-52	94	110	100	101
1952-53	100	100	100	100
1953-54	101	96	87	92
1954-55	86	95	86	89
1955-56	89	93	85	87
1956-57	..	..	..	91

*These series are from the Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. In *India 1957*, the Reserve Bank of India series were given.

TABLE 199

NET TERMS OF TRADE*

(Base: 1952-53=100)

1950-51	113
1951-52	141
1952-53	100
1953-54	100
1954-55	110
1955-56	103
1956-57	103

FOREIGN TRADE DURING SECOND PLAN

The following table gives the expected earnings from major exports over the second Plan period compared to those in 1955.

TABLE 200

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS DURING SECOND PLAN

(*In crores of rupees*)

	1955	Last year of second Plan, 1960-61	Annual average, second Plan	Five-year total, 1956-61
Tea	112	133	127	635
Jute yarn and manufactures	126	118	122	610
Cotton yarn and manufactures ..	63	84	75	375
Oils (excluding mineral oils)	39	24	22	110
Tobacco	11	17	15	75
Hides, skins and leather (raw, tanned and dressed)	27	28	28	140
Cotton raw and waste	35	22	22	110
Metallic ore and scrap iron and steel ..	20	27	23	115
Coal and coke	4	3	5	25
Chemicals, drugs and medicines ..	4	5	5	25
Cutlery, hardware, vehicles, electrical goods and apparatus and machinery ..	4	4	4	20
Others	151	150	145	725
	596	615	593	2,965

The estimates are in terms of the prices prevailing in 1955-56 (first nine months), whereas the data for 1955 are in terms of the prices then current. As compared to 1955, the level of exports in the Plan period shows little improvement. This is mainly because the exports of oils and cotton in 1955 were unusually high and are not expected to continue at that level. In other items, significant increases are expected.

* Ratio of export price index to import price index.

The increase envisaged in exports over the Plan period is not very striking. India's export earnings are derived mainly from a few commodities. Three of these, namely, tea, jute manufactures and cotton piecegoods, account for one-half of the total. These major exports are faced with increasing competition. This limits the scope for a substantial increase in exports in the short run. While every effort has to be made to promote exports of new items and to develop and diversify the markets for the country's major exports, it is only after industrialisation has progressed that increased production at home will be reflected in larger export earnings.

The following table shows the estimated level of imports during the second Plan period.

TABLE 201

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS DURING SECOND PLAN

(In crores of rupees)

	1955	Last year of second Plan, 1960-61	Annual average, second Plan	Five-year total, 1956-61
Machinery and vehicles	159	250	300	1,500
Iron and steel	50	60	86	430
Other metals	25	40	44	220
Grains, pulses and flour	35	40	48	240
Sugar	20	7	7	35
Oils	63	90	82	410
Chemicals, drugs and medicines ..	34	33	32	160
Dyes and colours	18	15	17	85
Paper, paste board, and stationery ..	14	10	11	55
Cutlery, hardware, electrical goods and apparatus	36	29	29	145
Raw cotton	54	54	54	270
Raw jute	17	18	18	90
Others	130	140	140	700
TOTAL ..	655	786	868	4,340

The bulk of the additional imports relate to machinery and vehicles, iron and steel and other metals. Of the total imports of machinery and vehicles estimated at Rs. 1,500 crore over the Plan period, the requirements of the public sector take up about Rs. 1,050 crore: Rs. 425 crore for transport and communications (Rs. 290 crore for the railways alone); Rs. 290 crore for industries and minerals (Rs. 180 crore for the steel plants) ; Rs. 170 crore for irrigation and power schemes; and about Rs. 165 crore for other Governmental requirements. Imports of machinery and vehicles needed by the private sector for purposes of expansion, modernisation and replacement are estimated at Rs. 450 crore.

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

In May 1956, the State Trading Corporation*, an entirely State-

* The objects of the Corporation have been set out as follows: 'to organise and effect exports from and imports into India of all such goods and commodities as the Company may from time to time determine, and the purchase, sale and transport of and general trade in such goods and commodities in India or anywhere else in the world, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conductive to the attainment of the above object'.

owned organisation with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, was established. Its aim is to stimulate trade, mainly exports and also imports, by filling up the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure. Since its inception, the Corporation has been striving to increase India's exports with countries with controlled economies in order to secure from them such items as steel, cement and industrial equipment without straining the country's sterling reserves. The Corporation has already purchased, at reasonably low prices, such items as cement, soda ash, caustic soda, raw silk, fertilisers and gypsum. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid recurring disruption in supply and also to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India. Among the goods for which exports had been arranged by the Corporation are mineral ores, shoes, handicrafts, salt, tea, coffee and woollen goods. The Corporation's business transactions, including contracts entered into with foreign countries since inception amounted to about Rs. 42 crore (imports Rs. 15 crore and exports Rs. 27 crore.)

The Government has also entrusted to the Corporation the task of acquiring cement from Indian manufacturers, importing it from abroad, and distributing the commodity at an equalised price at all railheads in India. For this the Corporation is given a service fee on the gross turnover. With effect from July 1957 the task of canalising all exports of iron ore from the country was entrusted to the Corporation.

INTERNAL TRADE

COASTAL TRADE

For purposes of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided into the following maritime blocks: (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Madras (including Andhra), (iv) Tranvancore-Cochin, (v) Cochin Port, (vi) Bombay, (vii) Saurashtra, Okha and Kutch. Trade between ports in the same maritime block is classed as "internal trade" and that between one maritime block and another as "external trade".

In 1956-57, the total coastwise trade was valued at Rs. 343 crore, consisting of Rs. 180 crore (imports) and Rs. 163 crore (exports). Of Rs. 180 crore worth of imports, over Rs. 169 crore constituted external trade as among the blocks and about Rs. 10 crore internal trade within the blocks themselves. The Rs. 169 crore of external trade in the coastal sector again consisted of Rs. 158 crore worth of Indian merchandise and Rs. 11 crore worth of foreign merchandise. Table below shows the values of the coastwise trade of India.

TABLE 202

COASTWISE TRADE

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Imports				
Indian merchandise	14,380	14,224	16,452	16,687
Foreign merchandise	1,131	1,419	1,370	1,266
Treasure	5	2	—	—
Total Imports ..	15,516	15,645	17,823	17,953
Exports				
Indian merchandise	13,892	13,946	14,383	14,693
Foreign merchandise	1,175	1,544	1,590	1,621
Treasure	2	2	6	—
Total Exports ..	15,069	15,492	15,979	16,314
TOTAL TRADE ..	30,585	31,137	33,802	34,267

INLAND TRADE

Considering the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, it is not unnatural that the inland trade of India is many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's sub-committee on trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1940 was about Rs. 7,000 crore as compared to the figure of Rs. 500 crore for external trade. Precise date about the internal trade is, however, not available. It is difficult to keep track of the large volume of goods carried by bullock carts and country boats. Statistics of the trade carried by rail and inland steamer are, however, available.

The following table shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between the States and the chief port towns (in terms of imports):

TABLE 203

INLAND TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

(In thousand maunds)

	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1956-57
Coal and coke	5,41,300	5,34,065*	5,80,188	5,75,222
Raw cotton	12,119	8,141**	7,769***	
Cotton piecegoods	6,646	6,679	8,733	7,026
Rice (not in the husk)	22,320	28,287	22,119	45,411
Wheat	52,148	26,546	44,006	29,774
Raw jute	12,626	6,385	9,466	9,120
Iron and steel products	46,537	42,648	51,366	66,095
Oilseeds	22,256	17,679	25,335	25,057
Salt	33,863	28,589	30,245	29,420
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar) ..	17,499	20,394	22,218	24,459

For purposes of these statistics, again, India has been divided into 36 trade blocks, roughly representing the former states of the Indian Union with the addition of the chief port towns of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Cochin. The Andhra ports, the Saurashtra ports and the ports in Madras other than Madras port have also been treated separately. Only the figures of actual imports into these blocks are represented here. Thus, the internal trade within each of these trade blocks is excluded from the scope of these statistics.

* 1952-53.

** Twelve months ending August 1954.

*** Twelve months ending August 1955.

CHAPTER XXVI

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Indian railway system with a route mileage of 34,744 is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. About 38 lakh persons and 3.4 lakh tons of goods were carried, on an average, by the railways daily in 1957. The capital-at-charge of the railways, the country's biggest nationalised undertaking, at the end of 1956-57 stood at Rs. 1,078 crore and the gross earnings Rs. 350.6 crore. They employed 10,54,408 persons and paid them Rs. 156 crore in wages and salaries.

The first railway line in India was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways during the past hundred and four years can be seen from tables 204 and 205.

TABLE 204

PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS (1853-1957)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Year	Mileage	Capital-at-charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1853 ..	20	38	0 90	0.41	0.49
1863 ..	2,507	5,300	220	133	87
1873 ..	5,697	9,173	723	378	345
1883 ..	10,447	14,831	1,639	797	842
1893 ..	18,459	23,318	2,408	1,135	1,273
1903 ..	26,956	34,111	3,601	1,711	1,890
1913-14 ..	34,656	49,509	6,359	3,293	3,066
1923-24 ..	38,039	71,793	10,780	6,845	3,935
1933-34 ..	42,953	88,441	9,958	6,954	3,004
1943-44(a) ..	40,512	85,854	19,932	11,411	8,521
1947-48(b) ..	33,985	74,220	18,369	16,394	1,975
1948-49 ..	33,861	77,588	23,412	18,406	5,006
1949-50 ..	34,002	81,307	25,832	20,723	5,109
1950-51 ..	34,079	83,818	26,462	21,439	5,023
1951-52 ..	34,119	86,155	29,414	22,759	6,655
1952-53 ..	34,275	86,855	27,228(c)	21,999(c)	5,229(c)
1953-54 ..	34,406	87,845	27,281	23,199	4,082
1954-55 ..	34,705	91,091	28,859	23,599	5,261
1955-56 ..	34,736	97,550	31,751	26,107	5,734
1956-57 ..	34,744	1,07,823	35,055	28,013	7,042

(*a*) Burma railways separated in 1937.

(*b*) Following the Partition of August 15, 1947.

(*c*) Excludes the freight charges for railway stores, fuel, etc., which are treated as free-hauled traffic with effect from April 1, 1952.

TABLE 205

RAILWAY TRAFFIC (1871-1957)

(For all Indian Railways)

Year		Passengers originating (thousands)	Passenger earnings (lakh rupees)	Goods originating (thousand tons)	Goods earnings (lakh rupees)
1871	..	19,283	202	3,542	420
1881	..	54,764	379	13,214	956
1891	..	1,22,855	686	26,159	1,561
1901	..	1,94,749	1,007	43,392	2,124
1911	..	3,89,863	1,849	71,268	3,293
1921-22	..	5,69,684	3,429	90,142	4,952
1931-32	..	5,05,836	3,135	74,575	5,873
1941-42(a)	..	6,23,072	3,969	96,997	8,963
1951-52(b)	..	12,32,073	11,142	98,025	15,395
1952-53	..	12,12,090	10,183	98,370	14,381 (c)
1953-54	..	12,20,400	10,135	99,360	14,539
1954-55	..	12,60,890	10,374	1,06,979	15,645
1955-56	..	12,97,431	10,875	1,15,283	17,792
1956-57	..	13,82,540	11,739	1,25,380	20,109

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight Zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. These Zones are shown in table 207.

Certain narrow gauge feeder railways (total length 453 miles), owned and operated by private companies, were not included in the reorganisation scheme, allthough under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, the Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

TABLE 206

RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Head-quarters	Route mileage on March 31, 1957
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian and Mysore Railways	Madras	6,100 04 B.G. 1,807 25 M.G. 4,197 09 N.G. 95.70
Central	Nov. 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia, and Dholpur Railways	Bombay	5,295 92 B.G. 3,798 45 M.G. 772 49 N.G. 724 98
Western	Nov. 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda and Central India, Saurashtra Kutch, Rajasthan, and Jaipur Railways	Bombay	6,012 93 B.G. 1,586 06 M.G. 3,668 59 N.G. 758 28

(a) Burma Railways Separated in 1937

(b) Following the Partition on August 15, 1947.

(c) Excludes the freight charges for railway stores, fuel, etc., which are treated as free-hauled traffic with effect from April 1, 1952.

Northern	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur Bikaner and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railway	Delhi		6,338.63
				B.G.	4,171.75
				M.G.	2,005.05
				N.G.	161.83
North Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut, Assam Railways and Fatehgarh District of old Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	Gorakhpur	M.G.	3,060.30
North East Frontier	Jan. 15, 1958		Pandu		1,738
				B.G.	2.25
				M.G.	1,686.0
				N.G.	49.75
Eastern	Aug. 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions)	Calcutta		2,321.43
				B.G.	2,304.29
				M.G.	—
				N.G.	17.14
South Eastern	Aug. 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway	Calcutta		3,423.56
				B.G.	2,498.73
				M.G.	—
				N.G.	924.83

(Track width: B.G. 5½′ ; M.G. 3′-3⅜″ ; N.G. 2′-6″ and 2′)

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1925, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. In December 1949, it was decided that during the quinquennium beginning 1950-51, the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of four per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised Financial Convention which became applicable after 1955 prescribes the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorium is to be granted during construction and for the five years to follow.

The following table gives an outline of the financial results of working Government Railways since 1955-56.

TABLE 207

(In crores of rupees)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (Revised)	1958-59 (Budget)
Passenger earnings				
Upper	12.85	13.52	13.75	14.06
Third	94.86	102.81	107.15	110.67
Other coaching earnings ..	20.87	21.09	25.25	24.65
Goods earnings	180.28	203.96	231.00	250 50
Other sundry earnings ..	6.81	7.51	8.25	8.45
Total earnings ..	315.67	348.89	385.40	408.33
Suspense ..	0.62	—1.32	—1.00	—0.85
Gross traffic receipts ..	316.29	347.57	384.40	407.48
Ordinary working expenses ..	212.95	233.94	259.16	268.35
Net Miscellaneous expenditure ..	7.73	9.92	14.01	16.99
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Payment to worked lines ..	0.27	0.33	0.33	0.22
Total working expenses ..	258.22	289.19	318.50	330.56
Net railway revenues ..	50.34	58.38	65.90	76.92
Dividend to general revenues ..	36.12	38.16	44.24	49.58
Net surplus	14.22	20.22	21.66	27.34
Operating ratio	81.6%	80.3%	—	—
Capital at charge	968.98	1,071.71	1,209.13	1,347.97

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

The main problem of the railways in recent years has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. First created by the economic depression, it was later accentuated by the severe strain placed on them by the war and Partition. By 1948, however, the railways had turned the corner and have since been showing steady improvement.

Under the first Five-Year Plan, Rs. 423.73 crore was spent on rehabilitation and expansion of railways. Rs. 240.81 crore or 55.7 per cent of the expenditure was made on rolling stock, largely on rehabilitation account. Even then, 30.8 per cent of the locomotives, 19.6 per cent of the wagons and 33.7 per cent of the coaches on line were overage. A substantial part of replacement and modernisation of plant and machinery in workshops, rehabilitation of track and bridges, development of line capacity, modernisation of signalling, etc., had to be carried over to the second Plan period. Satisfactory progress in the matter of self-sufficiency in railway equipment was made and foundations of a growing rolling-stock industry were laid. An enlightened outlook towards comforts of third class passengers came into existence and staff welfare received special emphasis, a sum of Rs. 24 crore having been spent on construction of quarters for them.

The railways have been asked to provide during the second Plan period an additional carrying capacity of about 610 lakh tons per annum (250 lakh tons for steel, 130 lakh tons for coal, 50 lakh tons for cement and 180 lakh tons for other traffic), over and above what they carried at the end of the first Plan period. Out of a total proposed Plan outlay of Rs. 4,800 crore in the public sector, the railways have been allotted Rs. 900 crore, of which they will themselves find Rs. 150 crore. An additional sum of Rs. 225 crore will be spent as their contribution to the Railway Depreciation Fund. The principal items of expenditure in the total Railway Plan of Rs. 1,125 crore are as follows:

TABLE 208

	Expenditure (*in crore rupees*)
Rolling stock	380
Line capacity including expansion of goods sheds	186
Track renewals	100
Electrification	80
New constructions	66
Workshops, plant and machinery	65
Staff welfare and staff quarters	50
Bridge works including Ganga Bridge	33
Signalling and safety works	25
Railway users' amenities	15
Railways' share in road transport undertakings	10
Other projects, stores depots, etc.	115

The progress achieved at the end of the first Plan period and the targets aimed at under the second Plan are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

New Construction and Works

Four hundred and thirty miles of dismantled lines were restored, 380 miles of new lines constructed and 46 miles of narrow gauge lines converted into metre gauge during the first Plan period. 454 miles of new lines were also under construction, 52 miles in the process of being converted into broad gauge and surveys for over 2,000 miles of new lines being in progress. Construction of 842 miles of new lines, doubling of 1,607 miles, conversion of 265 miles from metre gauge to broad gauge and renewal of 8,000 miles of existing track are to be undertaken during the second Plan period.

The following lines representing an addition of 95.82 miles were opened during 1956-57.

TABLE 209

Railway	New Lines	Gauge	Mileage
Eastern	Radhanagar-Aldih Barachuk link	B.G.	0 79
Southern	Kottayam to Ernakulam South	M.G.	37 23
South-Eastern	Champa-Korba coalfields branch	B.G.	23 61
Western	Fatehpur-Churu	M.G.	26 80
	Gandhidham—New Kandla	M.G.	7 39
	TOTAL		95 82

The undermentioned lines totalling 569.45 miles were either under construction or sanctioned during 1956-57:

TABLE 210

Railway	New Lines	Mileage
Central	Khandwa-Hingoli	187.23
Eastern	Baraset-Basirhat-Hasanabad	35 51
	Chandrapura-Muri-Ranchi-Bondamunda	42 00
Northern	Etah-Barhan	36 27
Southern	Quilon-Ernakulam	59.32
South-Eastern	Garhdhruteswar Joychandipahar	3 63
	Noamundi-Banspani	17 90
	Rourkela (Bondamunda)-Dumaro	41 99
	Bhilai-Dhalli-Rajhara	52 76
Western	Indore-Dewas-Ujjain	49 23
	Reniwara-Bhildi	43 61
	TOTAL	569 45

Rolling Stock

During the first Plan period, 341 broad gauge and 159 metre gauge locomotives, 2,356 broad gauge, 1,862 metre gauge and 114 narrow gauge coaches and 31,299 broad gauge and 10,683 metre gauge wagons were produced in the country.

The provision of Rs. 380 crore for rolling stock under the second Plan includes Rs. 183 crore for development and Rs. 197 crore for rehabilitation. The details of the programme are shown below :

TABLE 211

	Locomotives			Wagons			Coaches		
	broad gauge	metre gauge	narrow gauge	broad gauge	metre gauge	narrow gauge	broad gauge	metre gauge	narrow gauge
Development	533	373	..	66,575	16,820	..	2,149	2,768	..
Rehabilitation	1,062	209	81	14,879	4,952	4,021	4,392	1,422	633
TOTAL	1,595	582	81	81,454	21,772	4,021	6,541	4,190	633

It is expected that 828 broad gauge and 461 metre gauge locomotives and 5,634 broad gauge, 4,738 metre gauge and 633 narrow gauge coaches will be manufactured in the country itself. The entire second Plan needs in respect of wagons is expected to be met from indigenous manufacture, import being restricted to a small number of special type coaches.

During 1956-57 the following new rolling stock was placed on line :

TABLE 212

	Broad gauge	*Metre gauge*	*Narrow gauge*
Locomotives	322	254	3
Coaches	565	704	32
Wagons	17,968	13,936	120

Production at the State-owned Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has now been stabilised at the steady average of 14 WG locomotives per month. The 100th locomotive manufactured at the works rolled out of the assembly lines on January 6, 1954, the 200th on February 5, 1955, the 300th on November 30, 1955, the 400th on August 12, 1956, and the 500th on March 25, 1957. Till the end of December 1957, 625 engines had been turned out. The total second year production is estimated at 828 WG engines.

The Tata Engineering & Locomotive works Co. Ltd., have further expanded in the last two years and a new target of 100 complete metre gauge locomotives has been fixed and is expected to materialise during 1958. Till the end of December 1957, the works had turned out 286 engines. The total second Plan production is estimated at 461 locomotives.

The State-owned Integral Coach Factory, near Madras, was originally scheduled to reach the target production of 350 coaches per annum by 1960-61. This has now been advanced by a year to 1959-60. A proposal is now under consideration for the introduction of a second shift and when this materialises, the production target will be raised to 600 coaches

per annum. Two hundred and fifty-three coaches were produced by the factory till the end of December 1957. An independent coach furnishing factory is being set up in the vicinity of the Integral Coach Factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.69 crore.

Besides the Integral Coach Factory, there are other coach-manuacturing factories in the country. Messrs. Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., Bangalore, another State-owned undertaking, builds every year 180 broad gauge furnished steel body coaches on conventional underframes supplied to them. The factory produced 1,156 coaches till the end of December, 1957.

The wagon-building industry in India, entirely privately owned, was in its infancy when the first Plan commenced on April 1, 1951. Since then it has made outstanding progress, the total production rising from 3,707 wagons in the first year of the Plan to 15,445 in its last year. Arrangements have already been completed to raise the total installed capacity to 36,000 wagons by the end of the second Plan period. The output during 1956-57 was 15,985 wagons.

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The second Plan provides for six new workshops, a new metre gauge coach-building factory, a new furnishing unit for the Integral Coach Factory and expansion of the Chittaranjan Works. As a result, the overall annual capacity in respect of overhaul of rolling stock is expected to increase by 29 per cent and 66 per cent in respect of broad gauge and metre and narrow gauge locomotives, 79 per cent in respect of broad gauge and 150 per cent in respect of metre and narrow gauge coaches and 88 per cent in respect of broad gauge and 144 per cent in regard to metre and narrow gauge wagons.

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to a few lines near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Electrification of track for a distance of 14 miles between Howrah and Sheoraphuli on the Eastern Railway was completed and the first train inaugurated in December, 1957. The total electrified route mileage on March 31, 1958 was 254·24—Central Railway 184·85 (BG) miles, Western 37·25 (BG) miles, Southern 18·14 (MG) miles and Eastern 14 (BG) miles. A further 826 miles will be electrified during the second Plan period—463 (BG) miles on the Eastern Railway, 72 (BG) miles on the South-Eastern, 191 (BG) miles on the Central and 100 (MG) miles on the Southern.

Dieselisation

Dieselisation is proposed to be introduced over a total route mileage of 1,293 by 1960-61—232 on the Eastern Railway, 295 on the South-Eastern, 227 on the Central, 424 on the Southern and 115 on the Western Railway.

Bridges

Work on the Ganga Bridge near Mokameh Ghat has made satisfactory progress. The bridge, which will be 6,074 feet long with a wide modern roadway above and a modern transhipment yard on the northern bank to handle 350 to 400 broad gauge wagons daily, is estimated to cost Rs. 16 crore and is expected to be completed by 1960. Out of Rs. 33 crore provided for bridges under the second Plan, Rs. 18 crore are to be

devoted to rehabilitation, Rs. 9 crore to the Ganga Bridge and Rs. 6 crore for 6 new bridges.

Amenities for Railway Users

Of the improvements carried out during the period 1951-52 to 1955-56 to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third-class passengers, mention may be made of the following significant ones:

(*i*) safe and relaxed travel—at a cost which is perhaps the lowest in the world—in all-steel light-weight coaches;

(*ii*) reservation of coaches for long distance passengers in all important mail and express trains;

(*iii*) introduction of 791 new trains and extension of the runs of 550 trains;

(*iv*) sleeping accommodation;

(*v*) introduction of a number of all-third class *janata* trains on the main trunk routes (corridor *janata* trains on trunk routes between Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras);

(*vi*) improvement in catering facilities; and

(*vii*) drinking water facilities at 510 stations, provision of fans in 4,856 third class and 2,095 inter class coaches, waiting halls at 180 stations, new or improved foot bridges at 160 stations, 35 new platforms and raising, surfacing or extension of 922 other platforms.

A sum of Rs. 15 crore has been provided for amenities to railway users in the second Plan.

Staff Welfare

As against an average of a little over Rs. 4 crore per year spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the first Plan period, it is proposed to spend on an average Rs. 10 crore per annum during the second Plan period.

As against 40,000 staff quarters constructed during the first Plan, 65,000 will be built during the second Plan period. About 10,000 of them were built during 1956-57 and 16,000 more were expected to be constructed during 1957-58.

At the end of 1956-57, there were 81 hospitals and 434 dispensaries. Since then 3 hospitals and 11 dispensaries have been added. A number of chest clinics for domicilliary and out-door treatment of T.B. patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. It is also proposed to open 13 new railway hospitals and 75 new dispensaries, add 1,600 beds in existing railway hospitals, double the present number of beds for railway staff in various T.B. sanatoria, and increase the number of railway schools. A number of steps to increase educational facilities for the children of railwaymen are also being taken.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all the 10 lakh or more railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also being taken to explore avenues for quicker promotion of class IV staff.

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56 and 1956-57 are shown below.

TABLE 213

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1956-57
Number of passengers (in hundreds)	1,29,73,550	1,38,25,430
A.C.	858	1,002
First Class	1,90,301	2,10,677
Second Class	1,68,752	1,81,428
Third Class	1,26,13,639	1,34,32,323
Passenger miles (in thousands)	3,90,83,287	4,21,94,469
A.C.	51,279	54,567
First Class	7,73,858	8,54,918
Second Class	12,43,683	12,55,181
Third Class	3,70,14,467	4,00,29,803
Earnings from passengers carried (in thousand rupees)	10,87,548	11,73,905
A.C.	8,751	9,334
First Class	58,801	64,445
Second Class	61,222	61,664
Third Class	9,58,744	10,38,462
Average rate charged per passenger per mile (in pies)	5.34	5.34
A.C.	32 8	32.8
First Class	14 6	14 5
Second Class	9 45	9.43
Third Class	4.97	4.98

Ticketless Travel

Among the steps taken for intensifying the effort against ticketless travel are raids on selected sections and at frequent intervals, continuity checks from starting to terminal stations, surprise inspections of booking offices and the establishment of a temporary central ticket-checking organisation with four squads of travelling examiners for conducting cross-country and surprise checks. The results of the checks made by the organisation during 1955-56 and 1956-57 are summarised below:—

TABLE 214

	1955-56	1956-57
Number of passengers detected travelling without tickets	69,02,114	73,53,340
Amount of fare and excess charges realised ..	Rs. 1,40,29,656	Rs. 1,58,02,951

Accidents and Safety of Passenger Trains

The number of fatalities and casualties in train accidents expressed as a ratio of ten lakh passengers carried, excluding those resulting from unlawful tampering of track, for 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 were as follows.

TABLE 215

TRAIN ACCIDENTS

	Fatalities		Casualties	
	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried
1954-55	147	0.12	303	0 24
1955-56	16	0 01	266	0.20
1956-57	276	0.20	335	0.24

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 216

GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1956-57
Tons of goods carried (in thousands) ..	1,15,273	1,25,377
Revenue earning traffic	91,965	98,284
Non-revenue earning traffic	23,308	27,093
Net ton miles (in thousands)	3,64,71,850	4,02,24,692
Revenue-earning traffic	3,08,81,787	3,40,79,169
Non-revenue earning traffic	55,90,063	61,45,523
Average miles a ton of goods was carried ..	316.4	320.8
Revenue-earning traffic	335.8	346.7
Non-revenue earning traffic	239.8	226.8
Earnings from goods carried (in thousand rupees) ..	17,79,219	20,10,903
Average rate charged per ton of goods per mile (in pies)	11.1	11.3

The principal commodities carried by the Government railways and earnings therefrom during 1955-56 and 1956-57 were as follows :—

TABLE 217

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED AND EARNINGS

(In hundred tons and rupees)

	1955-56		1956-57	
	Weight in *tons*	Earnings in *rupees*	Weight in *tons*	Earnings in *rupees*
Products of Agriculture				
Rice ..	45,617	5,76,331	47,099	5,86,466
Gram and pulses ..	44,496	6,44,704	44,517	5,64,561
Wheat ..	20,052	2,78,263	25,552	4,09,691
Wheat flour ..	2,945	54,328	3,249	55,469
Jowar and bajra ..	11,007	1,40,567	10,118	1,21,569
Other grains ..	10,485	1,37,055	12,565	1,41,394
Oilseeds ..	27,186	3,95,972	26,797	3,98,030
Raw Cotton ..	11,514	3,85,651	11,105	3,77,586
Raw jute ..	6,970	1,41,214	8,696	1,73,476
Fruit and fresh vegetables ..	46,119	2,82,575	48,659	3,38,552
Tobacco ..	3,184	1,23,589	3,518	1,16,570
Total ..	2,30,205	31,60,249	2,41,875	32,83,364
Products of Mines				
Coal, coke and patent fuel ..	3,44,476	21,45,163	3,73,860	26,11,652
Marble and stone ..	77,519	5,41,768	85,729	6,95,544
Salt ..	29,740	3,65,616	28,355	3,58,975
Manganese ..	19,057	2,24,802	22,178	2,63,047
Other ores ..	48,416	3,63,908	52,108	4,38,131
Total ..	5,19,208	36,41,257	5,62,230	43,67,349
Mineral Oils				
Oil fuel and mineral oil ..	15,371	4,03,591	16,343	4,12,761
Kerosene ..	17,488	4,42,486	19,764	4,84,831
Petrol ..	9,161	4,33,569	9,817	3,91,360
Total ..	42,020	12,79,646	45,924	12,88,952
Manufactures				
Sugar* ..	35,979	6,23,496	41,220	7,12,477
Cotton ..	8,552	3,80,523	7,576	3,45,325
Jute ..	4,457	1,42,701	4,070	1,27,902
Vegetable and other edible oils	10,268	3,07,676	9,320	2,72,437
Cement ..	53,080	5,89,036	55,032	6,29,778
Iron and steel wrought ..	51,923	12,63,609	60,385	15,13,177
Provisions ..	13,452	3,64,229	11,962	3,34,703
Glassware ..	1,389	43,849	1,616	52,129
Paper ..	3,888	1,05,940	4,006	1,12,023
Tea ..	919	1,45,063	3,743	1,51,190
Total ..	1,86,907	39,66,122	1,98,930	42,51,141

*Sugar, Khandsari sugar, Gur, Molasses.

The traffic and earnings in respect of other commodities during 1956-57 were :(*i*) products of animals like livestock, hides, skins and leather (5.34 lakh tons fetching earnings of Rs. 2.8 crore) ; (*ii*) products of forests like firewood, wood unwrought, lac (49.4 lakh tons fetching earnings of Rs, 5.76 crore); (*iii*) miscellaneous items like manure and fodder (331.5 lakh tons fetching earnings of Rs. 58.6 crore) ; and (*iv*) military traffic (8.73 lakh tons fetching earnings of Rs. 9.7 crore).

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio* for the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 on Government railways are shown below :

TABLE 218

PUNCTUALITY RATIO

	All trains including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1954-55	79.91	73.25	84.71	84.54	77.89
1955-56	77.99	70.84	85.33	84.57	74.66
1956-57	77.91	70.78	86.88	79.01	75.72
Metre Gauge					
1954-55	77.80	63.85	77.62	85.59	74.59
1955-56	75.14	61.96	75.81	74.71	71.70
1956-57	74.52	62.74	77.71	65.32	69.64

Export Traffic

The balance of iron and manganese ore in the ports awaiting shipment at the end of 1955-56 and 1956-57 is shown below :

TABLE 219

(*in tons*)

	Manganese Ore		Iron Ore	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Calcutta	33,175	1,05,445	38,383	90,017
Bombay	46,431	44,600	7,210	7,100
Madras	16,791	54,926	58,929	76,012
Visakhapatnam	1,43,480	1,76,539	37,953	63,950

*Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains run on all Government railways.

Locomotive Utilisation

The average mileage obtained per engine per day on Government railways is as shown below :

TABLE 220

ENGINE MILES PER DAY (STEAM)

	Broad Gauge			Metre Gauge		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Passenger engine in use	166	164	165	128	128	129
Mixed engine in use	114	121	123	101	97	97
Goods engine in use	94	94	93	85	85	82
Engine in use (all services)	112	111	110	103	103	102
Engine on line	85	84	83	76	77	76

The productive service of engines on Government railways in freight service in terms of volume of freight transportation per engine hour for the same period is as indicated below :

TABLE 221

NET TON MILES PER ENGINE HOUR

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
1954-55	2,041	871
1955-56	2,124	915
1956-57	2,176	958

Wagon Usage

Wagons on Government railways were hauled on an average of 47.7 miles per day on the broad gauge and 28.7 miles per day on the metre gauge during 1956-57. The usage as compared to 1954-55 and 1955-56 is shown below.

TABLE 222

WAGON MILES PER WAGON DAY

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
1954-55	43 3	28 4
1955-56	46 3	28 5
1956-57	47.7	28.7

The productive work performed by wagons in terms of net ton miles per wagon day is as follows:

TABLE 223

NET TON MILES PER WAGON DAY

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
1954-55	483	194
1955-56	541	203
1956-57	570	210

FARES AND FREIGHTS

The fare and freight rates were rationalised in 1948. In view of the steep rise in the general price level and in the operational and replacement costs, passenger fares were further increased from April 1, 1951. The following further changes, involving the introduction of telescopic rates of passenger rates (rates diminishing with increase in distance travelled), came into force from April 1, 1955 :

TABLE 224

RATES OF PASSENGER FARES

Class	Before April 1955 (flat rates per mile)	Since April 1955 (telescopic rates)	
		Distance in miles	Rates per mile
Air-conditioned	30 pies	1—300	34 pies
		301 and above	32 ,,
First*	16 ,,	1—150	18 ,,
		151—300	16 ,,
		301 and above	15 ,,
Second** Mail/Express	10½ ,,	1—150 (Mail/Exp)	11 ,,
		(ordinary)	9½ ,,
Ordinary	9 ,,	151—300 (Mail/Exp)	10½ ,,
		(Ordinary)	9 ,,
		301 and above	
		(Mail/Exp)	9½ ,,
		(Ordinary)	8½ ,,
Third			
Mail/Express	6 ,,	1—150 (Mail/Exp)	6¼ ,,
		(Ordinary)	5¼ ,,
Ordinary	5 ,,	151—300 (Mail/Exp)	6 ,,
		(Ordinary)	5 ,,
		301 and above	
		(Mail/Exp)	5 ,,
		(Ordinary)	4½ ,,

For vestibuled air-conditioned third-class trains running between Delhi-Howrah, Delhi-Bombay and Delhi-Madras, an additional charge of 4 pies per mile is collected.

The Railway Passengers Fares Act came into force on September 15, 1957. The rate of tax is 5 per cent of the fare for distance between 16 and 30 miles, 15 per cent for 31 to 500 miles and 10 per cent for over 500 miles. Distances upto 15 miles are exempt from the tax.

The rationalised freight structure provides for fifteen "class rates" for goods and thirteen wagon-load scales of rates. The rates decrease with increase in distance. The telescopic taper of goods rates was further accentuated in April 1955, thereby making long distance haulage of goods cheaper still. Goods traffic now moves along the shortest route and at the cheapest rates. Export and import traffic is treated at par with internal traffic, and the preference previously given to the former has thus been

*was known as "Second" before April 1955.

**was known as "Intermediate" before April 1955.

done away with. A committee with A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar as Chairman was appointed in August 1955 to undertake a review of the present freight structure and make suitable recommendations. The report of the Committee submitted in December 1957 is under consideration. The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the constitution, jurisdiction and rules of procedure of the Railway Rates Tribunal have, however, been accepted and necessary legislation has been passed to amend the Indian Railways Act.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is ex-officio Secretary to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three Members each in charge of Staff, Transportation and Engineering.

With a view to ensuring constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration, the following committees have been created : (*i*) Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees, (*ii*) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the headquarters of each railway zone ; and (*iii*) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre. Divisional Consultative Committees will now be set up for each division of the railways instead of one Committee for two or three divisions together as now.

ROADS

The Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the national highways in 1947. Under the new Constitution, the national highways have become a Central subject, while other roads, namely, the State highways and district and village roads remain the responsibility of the State Governments.

According to the Nagpur Plan (1943) revised to apply to the Indian Union, the total road mileage contemplated for the country as a whole was 3,31,000 as follows :

National Highways	16,600
National Trails	4,150
Provincial Highways	53,950
District & Village Roads	2,56,300
Total	3,31,000 (including surfaced (hard crust) 1,23,000 Unsurfaced 2,08,000).

India's road system is insufficient for her needs, the surfaced roads being only about 10 miles per hundred square miles. The development of road communications was, therefore, one of the major items of India's first Five-Year Plan and an expenditure of about Rs. 156 crore was incurred on road schemes under that Plan.

At the commencement of the first Plan, India had about 98,000 miles of surfaced roads and about 1,51,000 miles of unsurfaced roads. By the end of the first Plan (on March 31, 1956), the total road mileage rose to

3,20,522, including roads under Community Development Projects and National Extension Schemes. The break-up of 3,20,522 miles is as follows:

TABLE 225

(*in miles*)

	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
Extra-municipal roads ..	1,16,141	1,60,012	2,76,153
Community Project and NES Block roads ..	6,029	38,340	44,369
TOTAL ..	1,22,170	1,98,352	3,20,522

The total road mileage at the end of the first Plan period was thus short of the Nagpur Plan targets by a little less than 1,000 miles of surfaced roads and 10,000 miles of unsurfaced roads. The targets can be expected to be reached by the end of the second Plan period. Certain deficiencies in the road system will, however, still continue. For instance, it will not be possible to bridge all the unbridged river crossings. Besides, in certain cases the road crust will not be upto the required standard to cater to the abnormal increase in the intensity and volume of traffic.

National Highways

In the Nagpur Plan, as adapted for the Indian Union, the target for national highways including national trails was 20,750 miles. Owing to financial limitations, however, the Central Government could accept liability for about 13,800 miles only.

The national highway system includes the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Amritsar *via* Banaras, Kanpur, Agra and Delhi; the Agra-Bombay Road; the Bombay-Bangalore-Madras Road; the Madras-Calcutta Road; the Calcutta-Nagpur-Bombay Road; the Banaras-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Kurnool-Bangalore-Cape Comorin Road; the Delhi-Ahmedabad-Bombay Road; the road under construction from Ahmedabad to Kandla Port with a branch road to Porbandar; the Hindustan-Tibet Border Road from Ambala to Tibet border *via* Simla; the road from Delhi to Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur with a branch road to the Nepal border; the Assam Access Road; the Assam Trunk Road on the south bank of the Brahmaputra; and the road branching off from the Assam Trunk Road towards the Burma border through Manipur.

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, the selected N.H. routes had approximately 1,600 miles of missing road links and thousands of missing culverts and bridges out of which about 150 were bridges on large rivers. In addition, about 9,000 miles of these roads had a low-grade surface.

A sum of Rs. 34 crore was spent on the development of national highways up to the end of the first Plan period, and the construction of 746 miles of missing links, 33 major bridges, the improvement of about 5,000 miles of existing sections of the national highways and the widening of 400 miles of improved sections to two-lane carriageway were completed.

A provision of Rs. 55 crore has been included in the second Five-Year Plan for the development of national highways. The targets aimed at are the construction of 900 miles of missing links, by passes and diversions, 60 major bridges, the improvement of 4,000 miles of existing sections of the national highways and the widening of 1,500 miles of the improved sections to two-lane carriageway. When these targets are achieved, there will be no missing link in the present system of national highways and all the major bridges, with the exception of two bridges across the Brahmaputra on the national highway route to Assam and across the Ganga on the national highway route connecting Calcutta with Siliguri, will be built or be in progress. Almost the entire national highway system will have the minimum one-lane asphalted carriageway and nearly 2,000 miles will have two-lane asphalted carriageway at the end of the second Plan period.

Among the important bridges so far constructed, mention may be made of the Barakar and Poon-Poon bridges on the Grand Trunk Road; the Bakra and Kitchinia bridges on the Patna-Ranchi Road in Bihar; the Pennar and Champavati bridges in Andhra Pradesh; and the Kathjuri and Kaukhai bridges near Cuttack on the Madras-Calcutta Road; two bridges over the Mahanadi and a bridge on the Brahmani on the Calcutta-Bombay Road; the Kaveri bridge at Pugalur and the Palar bridge at Chingleput in Madras; the Kalyani, Gadadhar, Raidak and Gheesh bridges on the Assam Access Road in West Bengal; the Tansa bridge on the Bombay-Ahmedabad Road in Bombay; and the Bhakra and Baigul bridges on the Delhi-Lucknow Road in Uttar Pradesh.

Among the important works in progress on national highways, mention may be made of the Jawahar (Banihal) Tunnel, which is under construction at a height of about 7,300 ft. across the Pir Panjal range on the Jammu-Srinagar-Uri National Highway. This is one of the longest tunnels in the world and, when completed, will provide all-weather communication facilities between the Kashmir Valley and the rest of India. The tunnel has two tubes, one of which is practically ready. The entire tunnel is expected to be completed in all respects by 1960. With the construction of the tunnel, the route will be shortened by nearly 10 miles. Some of the other important works under execution are the construction of a motorable road from Narkanda to Chini on the Hindustan-Tibet National Highway, the construction of an all—weather road from Bombay to Delhi *via* Ahmedabad, the improvement of the National Highway approaches to Delhi, and the construction of a rail-cum-road bridge across the Ganga at Mokameh.

Other Roads

Apart from national highways which are the direct responsibility of the Centre, the Government of India are financing the development of certain other arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam, and the West Coast Road in the States of Bombay, Mysore and Kerala. An expenditure aggregating about Rs. 2 50 crore was incurred on these schemes during the first Plan period and a provision of Rs. 9 25 crore has been included in the second Plan.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954 for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or economic importance, 125 miles of new roads were constructed and 500 miles of existing roads improved during the first Plan period. An expenditure amounting to Rs.

4 crore was incurred on these schemes during that period. The programme is being continued in the second Plan and a provision of Rs. 18 crore has been made for this purpose. The programme provides for the construction of 1,000 miles of new roads and 9 major bridges and improvement of about 2,000 miles of existing roads during the second Plan period.

Roads under the States' Sector

A provision of Rs. 164 crore has been made for road development in the States' sector of the second Plan. Under the programmes drawn up by the States, about 21,000 miles of surfaced roads and 40,000 miles of unsurfaced roads will be constructed. The second Plan devotes special attention to the needs of the backward areas. The National Extension and Community Project schemes as well as local development works will make large additions to the village road system.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The number of motor vehicles taxed in India during the last quarter of 1954-55 was 3,76,477 as compared to 3,53,053 in 1953-54. The break-up is as follows :

Motor cycles	33,324
Private cars	1,70,682
Public service vehicles	56,341
Goods vehicles	1,04,389
Miscellaneous	11,741
Total	3,76,477

The number of motor transport operators in the country is computed at about 48,000 of whom more than 46,000 are small operators, each owning five vehicles or less. The private operators are being encouraged to amalgamate wherever possible into viable units. Under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, statutory transport corporations are being formed on a tripartite basis by the State Governments, the railways and private operators. State-operated passenger transport services exist in most of the States. The investment by the Government in public road transport services stands at over Rs. 35 crore.

Almost the entire goods transport and about three-fourths of the passenger services are at present in the hands of private operators. Despite expansion in the public sector of road transport during the second Plan, a large part of the road traffic will continue to be carried by them. The inadequate development of road transport during recent years has been attributed to the fear of nationalisation, high levels of taxation on motor transport, restrictions placed on inter-State services and on long haulages under the Code of Principles and Practice, and the policy followed in some States of granting permits for only short periods instead of for three to five years, as required by law.

The Planning Commission has had the problems of road transport development reviewed by a special study group. The Commission has recommended that the nationalisation of goods transport services should not be taken up during the second Five-Year Plan and that private opera-

tors should be assisted in forming viable units. In regard to passenger transport services, the Commission has recommended that programmes for the expansion of nationalised services should be suitably phased and to the extent that State Governments do not themselves propose to operate road transport services, the terms on which permits are granted to private operators should be liberalised.

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1956, provides for the setting up of an Inter-State Transport Commission for the development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-state routes. The Commission is expected to start functioning in the near future. Other provisions included in the Act relate to the payment of compensation to holders of permits if their permits are cancelled or the terms thereof are modified, increase in the period of validity of permits for transport vehicles, licensing of conductors, enhancement of penalties for offences committed under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and reconstitution of Transport Authorities etc. Most of the provisions of the Act have already been brought into force.

The demand for transport particularly for the movement of raw materials and finished products has increased considerably. As the Railways are not in a position to lift all the traffic that is offered, the development of road motor transport as a complementary mode of transport is an urgent necessity. Various steps have been taken to ensure the development of road motor transport as a complementary mode of transport to the railways. The State Governments have been requested to allow greater freedom of movement to transport vehicles and also to agree to a ceiling for motor vehicles taxation at 75 per cent of the total existing Madras rates. The necessity of abolition of double taxation and the desirability of consolidating all taxes on motor vehicles into one single tax has also been impressed upon them. The State Governments have also been advised to liberalise their licensing policies and to encourage the formation of viable units.

For ensuring co-ordination between all modes of transport, on the one hand, and the Central and State transport policies, on the other, the Government of India have decided to constitute a Transport Development Council, a Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and a Central Transport Co-ordination Committee. These bodies will replace the present Transport Advisory Council, Central Board of Transport and the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of waterways which are navigable is over 5,000 miles. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna, the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckingham Canal and the West Coast Canals in the Madras and Andhra States and the Mahanadi Canals in Orissa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahamputra and their tributaries, a body known as the Ganga-Brahamaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the Central and State Governments.

At present, 1,557 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vessels and 3,587 miles by large country boats. Navigation can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels,

by regulation works, dredging and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches. Deepening entails heavy outlay by way of dredging. Attention has, therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow craft. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Board has taken up an experimental project for this purpose on the Upper Ganga. Craft designed for the Upper Ganga project will be brought into use during the year 1958. Planned development works in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region include the dredging of important waterways, provision of aids to navigation, such as radio-telephone and automatic beacons, and the development of inland port facilities at selected places. The Plan also provides for the development of the Buckingham Canal and the development of the West Coast Canals. A provision of Rs. 3 crore has been made in the second Plan for the development of inland water transport. This includes Rs. 115 lakh for the development of the Buckingham Canal and Rs. 43 lakh for the West Coast Canals. The balance of the provision together with contributions from the State Governments to the revenues of the Ganga-Brahmputra Board will be available for projects to be undertaken by the Board.

SHIPPING

In 1947, the Shipping Policy Committee had recommended a target of 20 lakh tons GRT in order to secure for Indian shipping (i) 100 per cent of the coastal trade of India, (ii) 75 per cent of India's trade with Burma, Ceylon and other neighbouring countries, (iii) 50 per cent of India's distant trade and (iv) 30 per cent of the trade formerly carried by German, Italian and Japanese vessels in the Orient. The target in respect of coastal trade has been achieved. About 40 per cent of the trade with adjacent countries and about 6 per cent of the trade with distant countries is now carried in Indian bottoms. At the end of January 1958, 132 ships totalling 5,81,689 GRT were on the Indian Register—84 ships of 2,57,456 GRT on the coastal trade and 48 ships of 3,24,233 GRT on the overseas trade.

The progress achieved during the first Plan period and the targets aimed at in the second Plan are shown below:—

TABLE 226

(Gross registered tons)

Types of vessels		Before the first Plan	At the end of the first Plan	At the end of the second Plan
Coastal and adjacent	..	2,17,202	3,12,202	4,12,202
Overseas	..	1,73,505	2,83,505	4,05,505
Tramps	..	..	..	60,000
Tankers	..	..	5,000	23,000
Salvage Tugs	..	..	..	1,000
Total	..	3,90,707	6,00,707	9,01,707

Out of an additional tonnage of about 3,00,000 proposed under the second Plan, the gross addition is now not expected to exceed 1,80,000 GRT due to scarcity of foreign exchange and the difficult internal financial position. Efforts are, however, being made to secure additional funds and foreign exchange and for acquiring tonnage on deferred payment terms. One or two shipping companies have already succeeded in acquiring some ships on these terms.

A Shipping Development Fund will be set up soon according to a decision taken recently. The Fund will be made up of annual contributions from the Consolidated Fund of India, and will provide a perennial source of finance for shipping development.

Indian vessels at present ply on six overseas routes, namely, India-UK-Continent, India-Malaya, India-Japan, India-East Africa, India-Persian Gulf and India-Australia. On four of the six routes, the ships carry cargo and on the remaining two passengers as well as cargo. The total Indian shipping tonnage employed on overseas trade at the end of January 1958, was 3,24,233 GRT (48 vessels).

A Government-sponsored shipping corporation known as the Eastern Shipping Corporation, Limited, was set up in 1952 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crore to carry India's trade with Australia, the Far East and West Asia. The management of the Corporation was taken over by the Government from the Scindias in August 1956. The Corporation will take over the Madras-Rangoon service as soon as it is able to acquire a suitable vessel. During 1957 the Corporation acquired two ships, M.V. *State of Orissa* of 5,266 GRT for the India/Australia trade and the M.V. *Andamans* of 5,658 GRT for the India/Andamans Service. After providing for depreciation amounting to Rs. 32.05 lakh, the Corporation made a net profit of Rs. 35.12 lakh during 1957.

The Western Shipping Corporation, registered in June 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crore, will operate on the India-Persian Gulf, India-Red Sea and India-Poland routes. The ships ordered by the Corpotion are still under construction and the operations of the Corporation during 1957 were confined to the operation of the tanker *Desh Sevak* under charter to Messrs. Shell Tankers.

An India-USSR service started operating in April 1956 to facilitate movement of commodities covered by the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement. A similar agreement with the Government of Poland was made.

A beginning has been made in acquiring a tanker fleet by the acquisition of two tankes—one in the public sector and the other in the private. A third will be acquired in the public sector as soon as possible.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952 and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard, Ltd., a Government sponsored company, in which two-thirds of the capital is held by Government. The first vessel to be built at the Yard was launched in March 1948. Fifteen ships have so far been been built by the Shipyard and fifteen more ships are at present on order, of which nine are at various stages of construction. Three ships and also a tug and a motor launch will be ready for delivery in 1958-59.

The Government of the United Kingdom have agreed to provide, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, a technical mission to survey possible sites and collect data for the establishment of a second shipyard. The mission visited India in 1957 and its report was expected by the end of March 1958.

Assistance to Shipping Companies

The private sector has received loans to the extent of Rs. 24 crore in

the first Plan and Rs. 12.5 crore in the second Plan for adding to their fleet. Thirty-seven ships totalling about 68,000 GRT will be added under this aid.

Indian tonnage was encouraged to carry the cargo controlled by Government and closer co-ordination between railway and coastal shipping is being considered.

Foreign Shipping Companies

The estimated freight payments to foreign shipping interests on account of Indian imports and exports—on Government and private account—during the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 were Rs. 55 crore, Rs. 67 crore and Rs. 74 crore, respectively. The payments on food imports were Rs. 6.17 crore in 1954-55, Rs. 3.02 crore in 1955-56 and Rs. 18.31 crore in 1956-57.

Training Institutions

In 1956-57, it was decided to increase the annual intake of cadets to T.S. *Dufferin* from fifty to sixty during the next three years. Forty-nine cadets out of 50 recruited in 1955 passed out during 1957-58 and have all been employed on board ships.

Three hundred and seventy-two candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, and 46 candidates representing the fifth batch of trainees passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta.

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. *Bhadra*, T.S. *Mekhala* and T.S. *Nau Lakshmi*—together turned out 802 trained seamen for the engine room and 826 for the deck department during 1957-58 and all of them found employment on board ships.

Recruitment of Seamen

The number of seamen registered at the Bombay and Calcutta Employment offices totalled 64,881 up to the end of December 1957.

PORTS

India's 3,500-mile long coastline has six major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. With the addition of Kandla, the total capacity for handling cargo of these non-profit-making national undertakings has increased to 260 lakh tons per annum as against 200 lakh tons at the time of Partition. During the second Plan, the capacity is to be increased by about 30 per cent.

The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by statutory port authorities, subject to the overall control of the Central Government. The ports of Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla are administered by the Central Government itself. The Port Trusts and Ports (Amendment) Act was passed in 1951 to ensure uniformity in port administration, to bring about a greater measure of central control and to effect decentralisation of authority in the day-to-day administration of the major ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

The traffic handled by and the financial aspects of the major ports during 1956-57 are as follows:—

TABLE 227

Port	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	Surplus (+) or deficit(—) in earnings (Rs., lakhs)
	No.	Gross tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta ..	1,383	85.63	43.53	43 42	+ 126.73
Bombay ..	2,640	140.37	82.39	37.40	+ 239 88
Madras ..	873	54.43	20.33	6.32	+ 122 68
Cochin ..	965	28.75	13.08	4.19	+ 10.51
Visakhapatnam ..	494	31.90	4.94	9.96	+ 17.16
Kandla ..	141	NA	3.19	1.53	+ 12.66

Rehabilitation and augmentation of the facilities at the existing major ports to take care of the anticipated increase in traffic has been undertaken. The projects already completed are:

(i) four new cargo berths with warehouses and transit sheds, bulk oil discharge facilities, bunder, passenger landing stages, etc., at Kandla;

(ii) two marine oil terminals, one in Bombay and the other in Visakhapatnam;

(iii) installation of 34 electric cranes in the Alexandra docks and the reconstruction of 11 out of 12 transit sheds destroyed in the explosion of 1944 in Bombay;

(iv) a mechanical ore berth, a heavy lift yard equipped with a 200-ton crane and a mechanical coal loading plant at Calcutta;

(v) the work designed to counteract the sand drift menace and a new marshalling yard at Madras;

(iv) two oil tanker berths with pipeline connections, a black oil berth and a coal berth at Cochin; and

(vii) acquisition of several items of port equipment and harbour craft at all the ports.

The important works which are in progress are:

(i) two additional cargo berths at Kandla;

(ii) the development of two berths at King George's Dock as general cargo berths at Calcutta;

(iii) the acquisition of an additional 54 electric cranes at Bombay;

(iv) new ore, coal and passenger-cum-cargo berths, preliminary works connected with the excavation of a wet dock at Madras;

(v) four cargo berths at Cochin; and

(vi) dredging work preliminary to the construction of additional berths at Visakhapatnam.

N.A.—Not available.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports) which together handle a traffic of about 50 lakh tons per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. A few of these ports have alongside berthing facilities but most of them are road heads. They have much scope for handling additional traffic but improvements are required in approach channels and shore facilities. Various works of improvement have been undertaken under the first and second Five-Year Plans. The second Plan includes a provision of Rs. 5 crore for the purpose and includes Rs. 1 crore for the establishment of a pool of dredgers required to improve depths in port approaches.

National Harbour Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of the Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities, and 4 non-official members, representing trade, industry and labour. A Standing Committee of the Board meets every year to screen and approve schemes for hydrographic surveys.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Since 1948, considerable attention has been given to the development of tourist traffic which is an important source of foreign exchange and promotes international understanding. A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Tourist information offices have also been set up at Agra, Banaras, Jaipur, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Darjeeling, Simla, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Cochin and Ootacamund. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers, and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, Melbourne, London, Paris, Colombo and Frankfurt. A Central Advisory Committee, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems. There are regional advisory committees for the different regions in the country.

In order to encourage the promotion of tourist traffic on a large scale and to exploit this source of foreign exchange to the fullest extent possible, a high-level committee consisting of the Secretaries and heads of Departments concerned and presided over by the Secretary to the Cabinet, has been set up.

A Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee was constituted in July 1957, to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure.

Regulations relating to police, registrations, currency, exchange control and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for

round-trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. At present, there are 25 officially recognised travel agencies, 12 shikar (big game) agencies and 4 recognised excursion agents which serve the tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available.

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards are being brought out. More than six million items of travel literature in English, French, Spanish, German and in the Indian languages are being annually produced and widely distributed. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued to attract tourist traffic. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad.

The number of foreign tourists visiting India has more than trebled since 1951, as shown below:

TABLE 228

Year	*Number of Foreign Tourists*
1951	20,000
1952	20,448
1953	28,060
1954	39,333
1955	43,645
1956	68,880 (excluding Pakistanis)
1957 (for the first six months)	34,024 (approximately, excluding Pakistanis)

The revenue from tourist traffic during 1955 was estimated at Rs. 10.1 crore. The earnings during 1956 as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India are Rs. 15.45 crore.

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds: (i) schemes for the development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (ii) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (iii) schemes for places of regional and local importance which are visited by home tourists of low and middle-income groups. The schemes in the first category are being undertaken by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre.

The programme also provides for publicity in the regional languages and aid to tourist associations and bureaus run by the State or local authorities. Tourist Bureaus are being run by the State Governments at Gaya, Bodh-Gaya, Ranchi, Hardwar, Agra, Varanasi, Mathura, Faizabad, Lucknow, Dehra Dun, Kotdwara, Gorakhpur, Chitrakut (Banda), Balrampur (Gonda), Gauhati, Kotah, Udaipur, Madurai and Pathankot.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation has come to play a vital role in the transportation system of the country. Indian aircraft operate scheduled services both within and beyond the frontiers of India.

During 1957, Indian aircraft flew about 291 lakh miles carrying about 7.2 lakh passengers and nearly 1,948 lakh pounds of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together.

In 1949, an ' all up ' air mail scheme and night air mail services connecting the four principal cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras via Nagpur were introduced. In 1957, approximately 62,000 passengers, 28,71,000 lbs. of freight and 42,61,400 lbs. of mail were carried on these services, giving a nightly average of 170 passengers, 7,866 lbs. of freight and 11,675 lbs. of mail.

The table below shows the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947 (for scheduled services alone).

TABLE 229

Year	Miles flown (in thousand)	Passengers (in thousand)	Freight (in thousand lbs.)	Mails (in thousand lbs.)
1947	9,362	255	5,648	1,405
1948	12,649	341	11,975	1,583
1949	15,098	357	22,500	5,032
1950	18,896	453	80,007	8,356
1951	19,498	449	87,665	7,182
1952	19,562	434	86,038	8,377
1953	19,202	404	84,820	8,846
1954	19,798	432	86,415	10,673
1955	21,267	469	98,200	11,478
1956	23,481	559	96,231	12,686
1957	23,345	594	85,094	12,942

Since 1947, the passenger traffic has more than doubled, the cargo loads have gone up more than 15 times, mail loads about 9 times and miles flown about 2½ times.

Air Corporations

In 1953, the Government of India decided to nationalise the air transport industry, and following the enactment of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, two Corporations, namely, the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India International were set up, the former for operating the domestic services and for services to neighbouring countries and the latter for long distance international air services. The Air Transport Council as contemplated in the Air Corporation Act, 1953, was constituted in April 1955. The Indian Airlines Corporation with its fleet of 97 aircrafts (63 Dakotas, 12 Vikings, 6 Skymasters, 5 Viscounts, 8 Herons and 3 other types)* links up most of the principal centres in the country, and its air routes cover a total mileage of 22,700. Air India International with its fleet of 8 Super Constellations, 3 Constellations and 1 Dakota provides services reaching out to 17 countries and covering a total route-mileage of 23,483.

Training

Pilots, engineers, aerodrome officers, control operators, radio operators, pilot instructors and technicians are trained at Allahabad in the Civil Aviation Training Centre of the Civil Aviation Department. During 1957, the Centre trained 358 candidates in various courses. At the end of 1957, there were 162 trainees at the Centre.

*As on December 31, 1957.

India has 13 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Barrackpore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore and Bangalore. In addition, there are three Government Gliding Centres at Poona, Bangalore and Allahabad and the Delhi Gliding Club, New Delhi. During 1957, the flying clubs trained 253 'A' licence and 3 'B' licence pilots. On December 1, 1957, there were 539 persons undergoing training at these flying clubs. During 1957-58, the Government of India awarded 50 scholarships to deserving students for training at flying clubs.

Aerodromes

Eighty-five aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India. Three of these aerodromes-Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum) and Delhi (Palam) are international airports. The aerodromes at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mount), Tiruchirapalli, Jodhpur, Bhuj and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.*.

The programme for development of civil aviation during the second Plan period aims at meeting the new demands which have arisen from recent technical advances and from India's obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation to provide facilities at aerodromes in conformity with the standards laid down by the Convention. The programme includes works at aerodromes (Rs. 8.3 crore), tele-communication equipment (Rs. 2.8 crore), air routes and aerodrome equipment (Rs. 70 lakh), training and education equipment (Rs. 16 lakh), and aeronautical inspection equipment (Rs. 3.8 lakh).

During the first Plan 9 new aerodromes were constructed at Mangalore, Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Belonia, Passighat, Shella, North Lakhimpur and Chandigarh, and three more at Haldwani (near Nainital.), Kandla (Bombay) and Malda (West Bengal) are likely to be completed soon. Several new aerodromes and gliderdromes will be constructed during the second Plan in pursuance of the general objective of providing aerodromes in the capitals of all the States and in other important towns throughout the country, e.g., at Tulihal (Imphal), Raxaul, Jogbani and Behala. Schemes relating to the installation of telecommunication equipment, air routes and aerodromes equipment are drawn up on the assumption that, of the total number of aerodromes under the control of the Civil Aviation Department, by the end of the second Plan period, at least 50 will have to be provided with permanent ground lighting installations to facilitate the landing of aircraft at night and that aerodrome beacons will have to be provided at about 74 aerodromes. The main runway at Santa Cruz airport is being extended for the use of jet aircraft. It is proposed to establish 10 new gliding centres and 5 new flying clubs during the second Plan period.

Aircraft

An effort is being made to rationalise the air services by opening new routes and operating feeder services connecting remote places in the country with the trunk routes. The dakota aircraft is to be gradually replaced by larger and faster aircraft on trunk routes and on services to the neighbouring countries. On January 1, 1958, 536 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 224 aircraft held current certificates of airworthiness. The

*For a list of aerodromes see Appendices.

number of current Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' licenses on January 1, 1958, was 953. During 1957, 24 new aircraft were registered.

Periodical flight checks and tests of pilots belonging to Air-India International, the Indian Airlines Corporation and non-scheduled operators, are regularly carried out.

Air Transport Agreements

A draft Civil Air Transport Agreement between India and Lebanon was signed at New Delhi on the 22nd March, 1957, for the operation of air services between the two countries and through them the points beyond. Air Transport Agreements have already been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, France, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Temporary arrangements for the operation of scheduled air transport services also exist with certain other countries.

For the flights you fancy!

7 flights a week to London, via Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Rome, Prague, Dusseldorf, Geneva, Zurich, Paris

2 flights a week to Tokyo, via Bangkok and Hong Kong

2 flights a week to Nairobi, via Karachi and Aden

1 flight each week to Sydney, via Singapore, Jakarta and Darwin

- Every flight by Super Constellation
- Choice of Tourist or First Class
- Every First Class seat a *Slumberette*

CHAPTER XXVII

COMMUNICATIONS

The communication services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, being next only to the railways. The number of persons employed in them on March 31, 1957, was 3,01,798 while the capital outlay was Rs. 100 crore.

The postal, telephone and telegraph services are provided by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs which also undertakes work connected with the Post Office Savings Bank, National Savings Certificates and Postal Life Insurance. Headed by a Director-General, who is also the Chairman of the Posts and Telegraphs Board, the Department functions through 13 territorial units—12 post and telegraph circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only. There are four telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi and six other administrative units on a functional basis. The Department functions as a commercial-cum-utility service and makes over a part of its surplus earnings as a contribution to the general revenues, the balance accruing to the credit of the Department. The accumulated surplus on April 1, 1957, stood at Rs. 22.08 crore.

The Overseas Communication Service came into being on January 1, 1947, when external communications operated by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., were taken over by the Government. It now functions under a Director-General with two main branches (Traffic and Engineering) and four 'gateway' centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

POSTAL SERVICES

The steady expansion of the postal network in India, as reflected in the mounting volume of postal traffic and postal revenues during the last thirty years, is shown below:

TABLE 230

POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUES

Year	Number of postal articles		Postal revenues	
	Total (in crores)	Average per head of population	Total (in crores of rupees)	Average per head of population in rupees
1921	141.0	4.54	5.83	0.19
1931	117.5	3.49	7.37	0.22
1941	127.2	3.33	9.85	0.26
1951	227.0	6.37	21.04	0.59
1955-56	299.7	8.4	29.43	0.82
1956-57	326.1	9.4	32.75	0.92

Some salient facts and statistics regarding the postal services are given below:

TABLE 231

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Number of post offices	49,790	55,042	58,871
Mileage of surface mail routes ..	2,15,823	2,43,483	2,53,256
Mileage of airmail routes	17,243	18,959	19,416
Number of postal articles handled (crores)	267.6	299.7	326.1
Number of registered articles (crores) ..	8.8	9.4	10.1
Number of insured articles (lakhs) ..	40.0	40.0	40.1
Money Orders (crores)	6.15	6.50	6.74
Postal revenues (crores of rupees) ..	27.90	29.43	32.75

The following table shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India:

TABLE 232

	On March 31, 1956		On March 31, 1957	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices				
Permanent	5,567	32,575	5,582	34,677
Temporary	977	15,923	1,112	17,500
Total ..	6,544	48,498	6,694	52,177
Letter Boxes				
Urban	30,659	—	31,376	—
Rural	80,570	—	86,205	—
Total ..	1,11,229	—	1,17,581	—

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1957 and November 30, 1957, was 735. The programme for opening post offices in villages with a population of 2,000 and above was practically completed in 1953. A new policy was, therefore, evolved for the extension of postal facilities in the rural areas. According to this policy, post offices were to be opened in areas which were either inadequately served or were backward in other respects. Accordingly, about 18,900 post offices were opened during the first Plan period, and this work is to be further liberalised during the second Plan period, the aim being the opening of 20,000 more post offices.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The Urban Mobile Office Scheme was first introduced as an experimental measure at Nagpur. Subsequently, the Scheme was extended to Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day to enable the public to derive full benefit of the Night Air Mail Service. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and

other postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at the mobile post offices nor is Savings Bank business transacted by them.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service linking up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur was introduced on January 30, 1949. Under the 'All Up Scheme' introduced on April 1, 1949, all inland letters, letter cards and post cards are normally carried by air without any air surcharge. The Scheme was extended to inland money orders from May 1, 1951.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

The direct air parcel service which was introduced from India to Australia, Egypt, France, UK and USA on January 2, 1953, was subsequently extended to the following countries: Aden, Afghanistan, Bahrein, Burma, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Africa (Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika), Ethiopia, Fiji, Germany, (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Holland, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Mauritius, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Rhodesia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Zanzibar.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of deposit for an individual depositer being Rs. 15,000 and for a joint account Rs. 30,000. The interest rate on these savings accounts are 2½ per cent per annum on any sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the case of individual account and Rs. 20,000 in the case of a joint account and 2 per cent per annum on the remainder of the balance.

Bi-weekly withdrawals subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 are now possible at the G.P.Os at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and New Delhi. This factility will be extended to all other post offices with effect from April 1, 1958.

The system of withdrawals by cheques has been introduced in Bombay and this facility will be extended to all head and sub post offices. To start with, the facility will be made available in nine cities.

Postal Certificates

A new series of National Plan Savings Certificates was introduced in June 1957*. These are encashable at any time after the completion of twelve months from the date of issue. To afford facilities to illiterate persons in villages for encashment of certificates purchased by them, payment for certificates of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 is made through the village postman.

TELEGRAPHS

On the eve of the first Plan, the telegraph network in India was considered inadequate for the country's vast areas. The first Plan aimed at a large-scale expansion of the services to new areas. It was proposed to open a telegraph office in every town with a population of 5,000 or over, in every sub-divisional headquarter and every *thana* or police station, irrespective of size. By the end of March 1957, only 2 out of 322 district towns, 19 out of

* For details, see Appendices.

476 sub-divisional towns and about 169 out of 1,380 tehsil towns remained without telegraph facilities. The number of telegraph circuits between important stations increased with the installation of the Voice Frequency Telegraph (VFT) system between more places.

The second Plan provides for opening 1,400 telegraph offices and for extending the telegraph network in the underdeveloped areas by opening telegraph offices at about 200 places which are now far away from the existing network. The Plan also provides for improvement of the main network, introduction of Telex and Printergram services and modernisation of the Central Telegraph Offices at Calcutta, Madras, and New Delhi. Between April 1, 1956 and December 31, 1957, 581 telegraph offices were opened out of which 195 were provided at administrative stations. The total number of telegraph offices (exclusive of licenced offices) on December 31, 1957, was 5,638 and the telegraph channel mileage was 3,21,618 channel miles.

Some salient facts and statistics regarding the telegraph services are given below:

TABLE 233

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Number of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,792	9,893	10,069
Number of telegrams excluding P & T service telegrams (lakhs)	305	335	345
Mileage of overhead wires	8,26,708	8,67,199	9,10,451
Mileage of underground cable conductors ..	9,22,202	10,03,437	12,47,361
Carrier and VFT Channels	4,50,648	4,79,210	5,39,410
Telegraph revenues (crores of rupees) ..	6.2	6.7	7.7

Out of 345 lakh telegrams (excluding the P&T service telegrams) transmitted during 1956-57, 301 lakh were inland and 44 lakh foreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs. 6.52 crore (Rs. 5.05 crore from inland telegrams and Rs. 1.47 crore from foreign telegrams). Out of 301 lakh inland telegrams, about 261 lakh were private and the rest State and Press telegrams. The number of Press telegrams during 1956-57 was 2.40 lakh.

A Tape Relay exchange was installed at Bombay in June 1957, thus introducing for the first time in the country modernised telegraph working whereby messages are transmitted automatically to the destination stations connected to the exchange by push button operation.

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Languages

To begin with a Hindi Telegraph Service was introduced on June 1, 1949, at nine places viz. Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, and Varanasi. In pursuance of the policy of its gradual extension to other places, the facility is now available at about 1,250 offices, (including 41 Railway Telegraph offices) in the country. The service has been introduced in Madras and Gauhati also. To cope with the increasing demand of operators trained in Hindi Morse, training classes have been opened at twelve places. Over 2,000 operators have hitherto been trained at these centres.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script.

In addition, the following special services and facilities have been made available in the Hindi Telegraph system:

(i) Greetings telegrams on festive occasions are accepted.

(ii) Emergent telegrams to call relatives and friends in case of serious illness or death are admitted.

(iii) Local telegrams are allowed.

(iv) Telegrams in Hindi can be tendered on Phonogram System where such a facility exists.

(v) Telegraphic money orders are also allowed.

(vi) Registration of telegraphic abbreviated addresses is allowed at concessional rates.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi is gradually increasing as shown below:

TABLE 234

1949-50	2,570
1950-51	5,784
1951-52	7,801
1952-53	18,639
1953-54	28,503
1954-55	45,501
1955-56	58,522
1956-57	66,927

Hindi Teleprinters

Some English teleprinters have been modified for the requirements of Hindi at the training centre at Jabalpur. These were first brought into use in January 1953. In addition to these modified teleprinters, 'Olivetti' Hindi teleprinters are also being used.

Flash Telegrams

A new class of telegrams, known as 'flash message," was introduced on April 15, 1947, for the Press. Though these messages are charged for at the same rate as the private express telegrams, they receive a higher priority. Flash telegrams may be communicated over the telephone, if so desired.

Human Life Telegrams

These telegrams are permissible in case of accidents, serious illness or death of a person, and are accepted at the inland express rates. Such telegrams receive priority in transmission over all express telegrams.

Photo-telegrams

Photo-telegrams are accepted for the UK, USA, Canada, Egypt, Australia, South Africa, Finland, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Germany (German Federal Republic), Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Norway, China, Japan, USSR and France at special rates.

Telegrams to Follow

'To Follow' service in foreign telegrams enables the sender, who is not quite certain about the exact place at which the addressee will be found, to give various addresses at which the message is to be successively presented.

Printogram Service

The Printogram Service introduced in Bombay from May 1, 1956, provides direct communication between the subscriber and the Central Telegraph Office and is almost similar to the Phonogram Service.

TELEPHONES

Before the commencement of the first Plan, there were 1,68,000 telephones in use in the country. The Plan aimed at (i) setting up a telephone exchange at every district headquarter and in every town with a population of 30,000 or over, (ii) extending trunk facilities to every sub-divisional headquarter as well as to every town with a population of 20,000 or over, and (iii) opening a large number of public call offices. By the end of March 1957, 20 out of 322 district towns remained without telephone exchanges, though 12 of them had trunk facilities. Of 476 sub-divisional towns, 96 remained without public call offices.

The second Plan envisages provision of 1,200 long distance public call offices and 1,80,000 telephones as against the targets of 660 and 1,30,000 respectively, during the first Plan. Installation of an adequate number of 12 channel, 3 channel and single channel carrier systems and additional switch-boards has also been proposed.

The largest scheme during the second Plan is the provision of trunk cable from Delhi to Calcutta and Delhi to Bombay including linking of important stations *en route* like Agra, Kanpur, Patna, Lucknow, etc. This scheme will provide an adequate number of trunk circuits between the cities on the route.

At the end of March 1957, there were 3,07,000 telephones and the equipped capacity of the exchanges stood at 2,90,000 and channel mileage was 2,36,745.

The following table shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenues during 1954-55 1955-56 and 1956-57.

TABLE 235

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Number of telephones	2,47,000	2,78,000	3,07,000
Number of telephone exchanges (including P.B.Xs & P.Xs)	5,049	5,817	6,188
Number of trunk calls (lakhs)	151	186	208
Telephone revenues (crores of rupees) ..	12.4	14.4	16.3

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The Own Your Telephone Scheme, introduced in December 1949, is in operation at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta,

Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras and Nagpur. Up to January 31, 1958, the Scheme had 30,878 subscribers and the deposits amounted to about Rs. 6.93 crore and the number of telephone connections provided under the Scheme was 30,274.

Message Rate System

Under the message rate system, a subscriber pays for every call that he makes plus a fixed monthly rental. This system is in operation at 35 stations, namely, Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Allahabad, Aleppey, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bareilly, Bombay, Bihar Coal Fields, Calcutta, Cochin, Coimbatore, Delhi, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jullundur, Kanpur, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Lucknow, Madras, Mangalore, Patna, Poona, Quilon, Rajkot, Salem, Simla, Trivandrum and Vijayawada.

Telephone Industry

The Indian Telephone Industries Private Limited, was established in July 1948, at Duravaninagar, near Bangalore, for manufacturing telephones and other tele-communication equipment. Since February 1950, it is functioning as a joint stock company with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crore, out of which the Government of India holds about 90 per cent. The other shareholders are the Government of Mysore and the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of England.

The present production includes the manufacture of different kinds of telephones such as C.B., Auto, Intercom, railway control etc., automatic exchange equipment of sizes ranging from 10 lines to thousands of lines and transmission equipment for long distance working. The Factory which began by assembling telephones from imported parts is now manufacturing almost all the parts of telephones. In 1957, the factory produced over 50,000 telephones. As much as 85 per cent of the components required for auto exchanges are now made in the factory.

On the transmission side, single, three and twelve channel carrier telephone systems are in production. Other items manufactured are V.F. repeaters, secrecy equipment, transmission measuring equipments, etc.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, taken over by the Government of India on January 1, 1947, has now fifty-one direct radio services which link India with foreign countries. During the last six years, the external communications branch handled about 162 lakh telegrams consisting of about 4,214 lakh words; 1,02,000 radio telephone calls of about 5,88,000 minutes' duration; 1,075 radio pictures of about 3,69,100 sq. cms. in area and about 120 lakh multipress words.

Radio Telephone

India has direct radio telephone services with the following countries: Aden, Australia, Bahrein, Burma, China, East Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Hongkong, Indo-China, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the USSR.

Radio telephone services via London are available between India and Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Ceuta, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Gibraltar,

Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, North Rhodesia, Norway, Panama, Spain, South Africa, South Ireland, South Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Sweden, Tangier, Tunisia, the United States of America and the Vatican City.

Radio Telephone Service is also available to Yugoslavia via Berne (Switzerland); to Doha, Kuwait and Muscat via Bahrein ; to Sudan via Cairo (Egypt); to New Zealand via Australia ; and to Asmara via Ethiopia. The following ships at sea make use of the radio telephone services : *America, Athlone Castle, Capetown Castle, Caronia, Constitution, Corinthia, Edinburgh Castle, Empress of Britain, Express of England, Independence, Israel, Ivernia, Mauretania, Nevasa, Nieuw Amsterdam, Olympia-Elir, Orion, Oslofjord, Oxfordshire, Pretoria Castle, Queen of Bermuda, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, Reina-Del-Mar, Rijndam, Saxonia, Stirling Castle, United States* and *Zion.*

Radio Telegraph

The Overseas Communications Service also operates radio telegraph services to the following countries : Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, Egypt, France, Indo-China (Saigon), Indo-China (Hanoi), Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Poland, Thailand, the U.K., the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

Radio Photo

Direct Radio-Photo Services operate between India and China, France, Japan, Poland, the U.K., the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. In addition, the service is at present available for transmission of photographs via London to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden and Switzerland.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in factories. In 1956, the average daily employment in factories stood at 28,82,309.* Plantations provided (in 1954) average daily employment to 12,42,158 workers, while the Railways employed 10,54,408 workers daily in 1957. 5,90,712 workers were employed daily in the mines in 1955 and 33,439 in major ports other than Calcutta.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories subject to the Factories Act for the period 1953 to 1956.

TABLE 236

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(Covering only those subject to the Factories Act)

State	Average daily number of workers employed			
	1953	1954	1955	1956**
Andhra ..	96,339	1,08,840	1,17,514	1,66,876
Assam ..	63,748	65,290	68,647	71,248
Bihar ..	1,69,771	1,70,521	1,72,062	1,75,472
Bombay ..	7,82,679	8,09,895	8,63,029	9,98,251
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,22,110	1,22,204	1,30,576	97,848
Madras ..	3,01,035	3,28,677	3,27,926	2,99,719
Orissa ..	18,419	20,174	20,328	21,556
Punjab ..	45,960	54,586	63,712	82,845
Uttar Pradesh ..	2,42,380	2,39,874	2,45,613	2,67,663
West Bengal ..	6,27,160	6,09,925	6,16,739	6,53,272
Delhi ..	41,174	42,826	47,252	47,559

The following table shows the average daily employment in coal mines.

TABLE 237

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

Year	Average daily number of workers employed			
	Under-ground	Open workings	Surface	Total
1953	1,81,973	28,866	1,26,957	3,37,796
1954	1,81,280	28,457	1,22,583	3,32,320
1955	1,87,593	30,161	1,22,861	3,40,615
1956	1,87,068	29,823	1,16,499	3,33,390
July 1956	1,82,490	27,009	1,15,652	3,25,151
July 1957	1,78,810	27,850	1,10,845	3,17,505

*Relates to factories in Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal and Delhi. The figure in respect of the other States (former Part B States and Part C States other than Delhi, Coorg and Ajmer) was 3,79,199 in 1955.

**Provisional (for reorganised States)

The employment position in the cotton mill industry is as follows:

TABLE 238

EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Year	Total number of workers on rolls	Average daily number of workers employed			
		First shift	Second shift	Third shift	Total
1953 ..	8,01,853	4,21,888	2,58,372	63,724	7,43,984
1954 ..	7,97,483	4,16,227	2,58,851	66,091	7,41,169
1955 ..	8,55,726	4,19,236	2,62,226	76,582	7,58,044
1956 ..	9,32,873	4,34,231	2,76,504	96,056	8,06,791
September 1956	9,45,504	4,41,624	2,81,982	1,01,517	8,25,123
September 1957	9,39,578	4,36,212	2,80,846	97,226	8,14,284

Productivity

Studies on the productivity of labour were initiated in India only recently. On the basis of the census of manufacturing industries for the year 1950, labour productivity figures were compiled in 1952 for different industries and also for small, medium and large establishments in each industry. The following table sets out the findings in respect of certain selected industries:

TABLE 239

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOUR (1950)

(Value added per man-hour)

(In rupees)

Industries	All sizes	Small size	Medium size	Large size
Sugar ..	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Cement ..	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
Cotton textiles ..	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Woollen textiles ..	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.4
Jute textiles ..	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Iron and steel ..	1.4	0.4	0.8	1.5
Chemicals ..	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.6
All industries ..	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0

A study of the changes in the productivity and earnings in certain industries in India published in 1955 revealed that:

(*i*) in the case of the coal mining industry, the overall rate of increase in productivity for miners and loaders during the period 1951 to 1954 was 0.076 per month as against 0.26 in the average weekly cash earnings;

(*ii*) in the case of the paper industry, the average earnings of workers increased during the period 1948-1953, but there was no evidence of an increase in productivity;

(*iii*) in the case of the jute textile industry, the rate of increase in productivity during the period 1948 to 1953 was 2.9 per year as against 3.7 in earnings; and

(*iv*) in the case of the cotton textile industry the annual rate of increase in the productivity index during the period 1948 to 1953 was 2.28 as against 1.14 in that of earnings.

In 1955 the trend in the relation of the index of productivity of factory workers to the trend in the index of real earnings was studied with the following results:

TABLE 240

PRODUCTIVITY AND REAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS

Year	Index (Base 1939=100) of	
	Real earnings	Productivity
1940	108.6	104.2
1941	103.7	94.8
1942	89.0	85.2
1943	67.0	84.5
1944	75.1	86.2
1945	74.9	79.5
1946	73.2	74.7
1947	78.4	72.5
1948	84.4	79.4
1949	91.7	75.6
1950	90.1	78.8
1951	92.2	88.7
1952	101.8	97.4
1953	99.9	105.8
1954	102.7	113.0

On the basis of the monthly statistics published by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, the productivity of workers employed in coal mines was as follows:

TABLE 241

PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS IN COAL MINES

Period	Output (in tons) per manshift for		
	Miners and loaders	All persons employed underground and in open workings	All persons employed above and underground
1953 (Average)	1.05	0.57	0.35
1954	1.09	0.58	0.37
1955	1.10	0.54	0.37
1956	1.12	0.59	0.38
July 1956	1.13	0.58	0.38
July 1957	1.16	0.59	0.39

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a net-work of Employment Exchanges, each staffed by personnel trained in a carefully devised procedure. The Employment Exchange renders employment assistance to all grades and categories of employment seekers. It also discharges certain special responsibilities such as the provision of employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged Government employees and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

At the end of November 1957, there were 172 Exchanges in the country. Table 242 below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges during the period 1953-57.

TABLE 242

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Period	No. of Exchanges at the end of the period	No. of registrations during the period	No. of applicants placed in employment during the period	No. of applicants on the Live Register at the end of the period	Monthly number of employers using the Exchanges	No. of vacancies notified during the period	No. of vacancies being dealt with at the end of the period
1953	126	14,08,800	1,85,443	5,22,360	4,320	2,56,703	20,914
1954	128	14,65,497	1,62,451	6,09,780	4,526	2,39,875	29,295
1955	136	15,84,024	1,69,735	6,91,958	4,881	2,80,523	42,248
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,431	2,87,618	42,805
1957 upto Nov.	172	16,05,871	1,77,206	8,86,283	5,608	2,72,788	44,190

The day-to-day administrative control over the employment exchanges was transferred to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The Central Government now limits its responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance whenever needed.

Several schemes such as (*i*) the collection of employment market information, (*ii*) occupational research and analysis, (*iii*) the publication of career pamphlets and hand-books on training facilities (*iv*) vocational guidance and employment counselling and (*v*) the development of oral testing are under way to improve the quality of service being rendered by the exchanges.

Craftsmen Training

There were 104 training centres under the Craftsmen Training Scheme at the end of December 1957. Their present capacity of 10,500 seats will be increased to 31,400 seats by the end of the second Plan period. With a view to meeting the increased demand for trained craft instructors, the Central Training Institute at Koni-Bilaspur (MP) has been re-organised and a second centre will be started at Aundh (Bombay).

A National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government of India on all questions of training policy, to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

The following table gives the average annual earnings of factory workers during 1953-56:

TABLE 243

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes, besides railway workshops, the food, beverages, tobacco and gins and presses groups)

(*In rupees*)

State	1953	1954	1955	1956*
Andhra	728.4	664.0	610.4	786.4
Assam	1,264.5	1,231.4	1,325.4	1,525.9
Bihar	1,472.6	1,450.0	1,387.9	1,235.6
Bombay	1,330.2	1,273.1	1,385.6	1,414.8
Madhya Pradesh	939.3	966.5	998.3	982.4
Madras	821.9	822.0	1,044.7	950.1
Orissa	873.9	894.9	899.2	948.5
Punjab	890.6	1,047.6	975.7	991.0
Uttar Pradesh	1,054.6	997.0	999.5	1,014.1
West Bengal	973.0	1,057.4	1,110.6	1,142.9
Delhi	1,279.6	1,319.5	1,345.3	1,466.9

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, can be indicated as follows:

TABLE 244

INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS

(1947-100)

	1953	1954	1955
General index of earnings ..	152	152	159
All-India working class consumer price index	122	116	110
Index of real earnings ..	125	131	145

Working Class Consumer Price Index

The following tables show the different series of consumer price indexes that are being compiled:

*Figures relate to reorganised States.

TABLE 245

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

(Excluding Labour Bureau Series) (Base shifted to 1949=100)

Centre	Original Base (=100)	Conversion Factor*	1953	1954	1955	1956
Nagpur	August 1939	3.77	103	99	96	105
Madras City	July 1935 to June 1936	3.23	109	106	99	121
Bangalore	"	3.01	114	106	103	114
Mysore	"	3.03	115	106	99	110
Kolar Gold Fields	"	3.16	123	118	109	120
Bombay	July 1933 to June 1934	3.07	118	117	110	116
Ahmedabad	August 1926 to July 1927	2.48	111	98	87	98
Sholapur	February 1927 to January 1928	2.99	108	98	82	106
Jalgaon	August 1939	4.25	111	95	83	100
Hyderabad City	August 1943 to July 1944	1.54	115	108	97	116
Ernakulam	August 1939	3.65	107	107	107	111
Trichur	"	3.56	107	107	106	113
Kanpur	"	4.78	95	85	78	89

TABLE 246

LABOUR BUREAU GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Centre	Original Base	Conversion Factor*	1953	1954	1955	1956
Delhi ..	1944—100	1.32	106	105	99	109
Ajmer ..	"	1.61	104	91	83	95
Jamshedpur ..	"	1.38	112	102	98	106
Jharia ..	"	1.59	104	82	77	87
Dehri-on-Sone ..	"	1.70	102	85	82	95
Monghyr ..	"	1.71	91	78	79	88
Cuttack ..	"	1.47	107	100	99	106
Berhampur ..	"	1.54	101	101	97	108
Gauhati ..	"	1.28	102	95	87	96
Silchar ..	"	1.38	95	93	86	99
Tinsukia ..	"	1.10	108	103	99	110
Ludhiana ..	"	1.64	90	90	84	92
Akola ..	"	1.68	96	89	79	94
Jabalpur ..	"	1.51	100	93	88	100
Kharagpur ..	"	1.37	101	93	92	102
Mercara ..	1953=100	—	—	100	94	104
Plantation Centres** ..	January to June 1949=100		120	104	93	102
Bhopal ..	1951=100		97	91	87	98
Beawar ..	August 1951 to July 1952=100		90	83	78	91
Satna ..	1953=100		—	86	77	91
ALL-INDIA ..	1949=100		106	101	96	105

*To obtain the index on original base the figures given should be multiplied by the Conversion factor.

**Gudalur, Kullakamby, Vayithiri and Velparai.

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory and upon any railway in respect of wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. Under authority vested in the Act, the provisions of the Act have been extended to mines, plantations, certain categories of State transport services and the construction industry.

The Minimum Wages Act empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled industries and, under an amendment of 1957, all categories of workers including those employed in agriculture are required to be brought within the purview of the Act by the end of 1959.

The function of Wage Boards set up under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. The decisions of the Board for Working Journalists have recently been set aside by the Supreme Court as "illegal and void" Two more Boards for the cotton textile and sugar industries have been set up.

Wage Census Scheme

A scheme to conduct a wage census in 50 major industries covering 85 per cent of employment in mines, 76 per cent in factories and nearly the whole of the employment in plantations is underway and is to be completed in two years.

Steering Group on Wages

The steering Group, consisting of nominees of the Union and State Governments and representatives of workers and employers, will study the trends in relation to wages, production and prices, and plan the collection of material for drawing up a wage map of India, industry-wise and region-wise for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 are in operation in the coal mines of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam and Bombay. Under these schemes, colliery workers, other than those in Assam, are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter. In Assam, bonus is paid on a weekly basis to those employed on a weekly wage and on a quarterly basis to those employed on a monthly basis.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

The table below shows the number of disputes, workers involved and man-days lost during 1951-56 and in October 1957 :

TABLE 247

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved (in thousands)	Total number of man-days lost during the period (in thousands)
1951	1,071	691	3,819
1952	963	809	3,337
1953	772	467	3,383
1954	840	477	3,373
1955*	1,166	528	5,698
1956	1,203	715	6,992
October 1957	190	95	472

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central and State Governments have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more. The measure has been extended to all establishments in West Bengal employing 50 workers or more and, under certain circumstances, to all industrial concerns employing less than 100 persons in U.P. In Assam, it applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more.

Discipline in Industry

A Code of Discipline has been evolved with the approval of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. A tripartite Committee will examine breaches of the code and non-implementation of awards and will publicise cases of flagrant violation.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 779 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the third quarter of 1957. The number of works committees and production committees (in 1954-55) in private undertakings in the States was 2,095.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and a few others. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery though not tripartite in character. The subjects discussed at the annual sessions of these bodies in 1957 included wage policy, discipline in industry, rationalisation, workers' education and workers' participation in management. The 8th Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations was held at Shillong on January 2, 1958. It has been decided to set up new industrial committees for the iron and steel and chemical industries. Another committee for mines other than coal mines is under active consideration.

*These figures exclude figures for Kerala, Mysore and Rajasthan which were previously included.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief Labour Commissioner, a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commmissioners and Conciliation Officers and Labour Inspectors has been set up. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries, headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. An *ad hoc* National Tribunal is functioning at Lucknow. There are two Industrial Tribunals—one at Dhanbad and the other at Nagpur, the latter also acting as a labour court. In addition, there is one *ad hoc* Industrial Tribunal at Delhi. The States have their own Tribunals and Labour courts.

Workers' Participation in Management

The recommendations of the study group which made a first hand study of the working of the scheme in certain Western countries, were considered by the Indian Labour Conference in July, 1957. The Conference decided to experiment with management councils on a voluntary basis and appointed a tripartite committee to examine and consider further details of the scheme. The Committee has drawn up a list of establishments which agreed to co-operate and defined the scope and functions of the councils. At a seminar of a representative character organised in January-February 1958, a model agreement for the setting up of these councils was approved.

TRADE UNIONS

The following tables show the number and membership of registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to each of the four national federations:

TABLE 248

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

	Central Unions		State Unions	
	1954-55	1955-56*	1954-55	1955-56*
Number of Unions on registers	144	171	6,504	7,675
Number of Unions submitting returns	105	105	3,008	3,806
Membership of Unions submitting returns	1,75,508	2,12,848	19,94,942	20,12,462

* Provisional

TABLE 249

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number of Unions affiliated			Membership		
	1954	*1955*	*1956*	*1954*	*1955*	*1956*
Indian National Trade Union Congress ..	606	604	617	8,88,291	9,30,968	9,71,740
Hind Mazdoor Sabha ..	331	157	119	4,02,362	2,11,315	2,03,798
All-India Trade Union Congress	925	481	558	*	3,06,963	4,22,851
United Trades Union Congress	169	228	237	*	1,95,242	1,59,109
TOTAL ..	2,031	1,470	1,531	*	16,44,488	17,57,498

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings below Rs. 400. Thirteen lakh persons were covered by the scheme in areas where it has been implemented. At the end of 1955-56, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 2.37 crore and employers' contribution at Rs. 2.25 crore. A sum of Rs. 1.15 crore was given to insured persons by way of benefits (Rs. 93.15 lakh towards sickness, Rs. 2.26 lakh towards maternity, Rs. 17.64 lakh towards temporary disablement, Rs. 0.63 lakh towards dependants and Rs. 1.33 lakh towards permanent disablement).

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, applies to all units employing 50 or more workers and all workers with monthly earnings of Rs. 300 or less are required to make a minimum contribution of 6¼ per cent of their income. The application of the Act has been extended to more than 30 industries including mines other than coal mines and plantations. At present 6,215 factories/establishments employing about 28 lakh workers are covered, the total provident fund contributions amounting to about Rs. 100 crore.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

Workers are required under these schemes to contribute about 6¼ per cent of their basic wage and dearness allowance inclusive of food concessions in cash or kind, the employer contributing a similar amount. The total assets of the Fund amounted to over Rs. 11 crore at the end of November, 1957.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, provides for the payment of compensation for injuries received during employment, occupational diseases and deaths resulting from such injuries and diseases. Employees earning up to Rs. 400 a month are covered.

*Verified figures not available.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States. Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. There are 3 Central Acts—the E.S.I. Act, 1948, the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941 and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951—which also regulate payment of maternity benefits.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes have been enacted and are in force.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 5 regional hospitals-cum-maternity and child welfare centres, 2 mobile dispensaries and 2 T.B. clinics. Steps have been taken to increase their number. Anti-malaria measures and B.C.G. campaigns are also in operation. An Infectious Diseases Hospital at Chandkuiya has been sanctioned for the Jharia Mines Board of Health.

The Fund is also running adult education centres, women's welfare centres, children's parks and a family counselling service. A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children has also been approved.

Under the old subsidy scheme for construction of houses, 2,805 houses were sanctioned, out of which 1,623 houses have already been completed. Another 3,077 houses were sanctioned under the Revised Subsidised Housing Scheme, while a new housing scheme for construction of 30,000 houses has been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 1.14 crore was allotted and Rs. 0.6 crore spent by the Fund till the end of 1956-57.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Two hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma (Bihar) and Kalichedu (Andhra) and another is to be established at Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are under construction and 2 mobile medical dispensaries are operating in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards sholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1957-58, the sums provided to the mica producing States were Rs. 9.77 lakh to Bihar, Rs. 2.47 lakh to Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 3.55 lakh to Rajasthan.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also maintain elementary schools for the eduation of the labourer's children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, have been provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board. The Coffee and Rubber Boards have also agreed to allocate funds for the welfare of workers employed in coffee and rubber plantations.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers. During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 2.09 lakh was made available for welfare amenities for 47,032 workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most of the Governments of the States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the construction of houses for industrial workers governed by the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers covered by the Mines Act, 1952, except those employed in coal and mica mines. Under the scheme, loans and subsidies are given by the Central Government to State Governments, statutory Housing Boards, industrial employers and registered co-operative societies of industrial workers. The following table indicates the financial assistance given by the Centre till the end of 1957 :

TABLE 250

(In crores of rupees)

Agency	Loan	Subsidy	Total	No. of houses sanctioned
1. State Govts.	12.08	11.37	23.45	75,385
2. Employers	0.83	0.93	1.76	13,171
3. Workers Co-operatives ..	0.25	0.13	0.38	1,747
TOTAL ..	13.16	12.43	25.59	90,303

The number of houses completed till the end of November 1957, aggregates to about 66,700, the rest being at various stages of construction.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his workers. As most of the planters, especially the smaller ones, were not in a position to fulfil this obligation, a scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 and communicated to the State Governments. The Scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans (to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of houses) to the planters through the State Governments. There is a provision of Rs. 2 crore for the construction of 11,000 tenements during the second Plan. During 1956-57, the Kerala Government withdrew a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh for disbursement among the planters in the State for constructing houses for their employees.

ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR LAWS

The administration of labour laws is a divided responsibility. The Central Government, through its various offices, administers the labour laws applicable to mines, railways and other central undertakings. The rest of the labour laws are administered by the State Governments through their own organisations. The Central organisations concerned are:

(i) the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi.

(ii) the Office of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad;

(iii) the Office of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad;

(iv) the Offices of the Welfare Commissioners, Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Dhanbad, Jaipur and Nellore;

(v) the Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad;

(vi) the Office of the Chief Adviser of Factories, New Delhi;

(vii) the Office of the Director-General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi;

(viii) the Office of the Controller of Emigrant Labour, Shillong;

(ix) the Office of the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla; and

(x) the Office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi.

CHAPTER XXIX

STATES AND TERRITORIES *

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area: 1,05,700 sq. miles *Population*: 3,12,60,133 *Capital*: Hyderabad
Principal Language: Telugu

Governor: Bhimsen Sachar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
N. Sanjiva Reddy	.. Chief Minister, General Administration including All-India Services, High Court, Industries and Commerce, and Transport.
K. Venkataranga Reddy	.. Home (Police and Prohibition).
Kala Venkata Rao	.. Land Revenue, Land Reforms, Registration, Excise.
J.V. Narasinga Rao	.. Irrigation and Power.
D. Sanjivaiah	.. Labour, Health and Local Administration.
V.B. Raju	.. Planning and Development, Information and Public Relations.
P. Thimma Reddy	.. Agriculture, Forests and Animal Husbandry.
S.B. Pattabhirama Rao	.. Education and Social Welfare.
Mehdi Nawaz Jung	.. Co-operation and Housing.
G. Venkata Reddi Naidu	.. Law (Subordinate Courts) and Prisons.
K. Brahmananda Reddy	.. Finance.
M. Narasinga Rao	.. Buildings, Highways, Relief and Rehabilitation.
A. Bhagavantha Rao	.. Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Small-Scale and Cottage Industries.

ANDHRA PRADESH HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	.. P. Chandra Reddi (acting)
Puisne Judges	K. Umamaheswaram, K. Bhimasankaram, P. Satyanarayana Raju, N.D. Krishna Rao, Qamar Hassan, Manohar Pershad, M.A. Ansari, A. Sreenivasachari, P.J. Reddy, N. Kumarayya, P. Basi Reddy, A. Ranganatham Chetty, M. Seshachalapathi, C. Sanjeeva Row Nayudu.
Advocate-General	.. D. Narasaraju

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. M.A. Venkataramana Naidu
Members	.. G. Rami Reddy, Baquer Ali Mirza.

*Membership of the Legislative Assemblies and Councils given in this Chapter is as on February 15, 1958. Additions to the membership of Legislative Councils under the Legislative Councils Act, 1957, have not been included. For explanation of abbreviations used for different political parties see Chapter IV under table 26.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A Kaleswara Rao *Deputy Speaker*: K. Lakshman Bapuji

1. *Addanki*: N. Venkaiah (Con.)
2. *Adilabad*: Ranganatha Rao (PDF)
3. *Adoni*: G. Bussanna (PSP)
4. *Alair*: Smt. Arutla Kamaladevi (PDF)
5. *Alampur*: Smt. Jayalakshmidevamma (Con.)
6. *Alur*: H. Ramalinga Reddi (Con.)
7. *Amalapuram* (*R*): B. Appaswamy (Ind.)
8. *Amalapuram*: G. Narasimhamoorthy (Ind.)
9. *Anakapalli*: Appa Rao Baesetti (Ind.)
10. *Ammanabrole*: J. Chandramouli (Con.)
11. *Andole*: Baswa Maniah (Ind.)
12. *Anant·pur*: P. Anthony Reddi (Ind.)
13. *Anaparti*: T. Lakshminarayana Reddi (Con.)
14. *Armoor*: T. Anjaiah (Con.)
15. *Asafnagar*: Valluri Basvaraju (Con.)
16. *Asifabad*: G. Narayana Reddi (Con.)
17. *Asifabad*:(*R*) M. Kashi Ram (Con.)
18. *Atmakur*: B. Gopala Reddi (Con.)
19. *Atmakur*: Murlidhar Reddy (Con.)
20. *Attili*: Smt. C. Ammanna Raja (Con.)
21. *Badvel*: B. Ratnasabhapathi (PSP)
22. *Balijipeta*: P. Ramaswami Naidu (Con.)
23. *Balkonda*: Ranga Reddy (Con.)
24. *Bandar*: K. Venkataramanayya (Con.)
25. *Banswada*: Smt. Y. Seeta Kumari (Con.)
26. *Baptala*: Mantena Venkata Raju (Con.)
27. *Begum Bazar*: J.V. Narasinga Rao (Con.)
28. *Bhadrachalam*: Muhammad Tahsil (Con.)
29. *Bhadrachalam* (*R*): Smt. P. Vani Ramana Rao (Con.)
30. *Bheemunipatnam*: G. Jaganatharaju (CPI)
31. *Bhimavaram*: N. Venkataramiah (Con.)
32. *Bhogapuram*: B. Adinarayana (PSP)
33. *Bhongir*: Ravi Narayana Reddi (PDF)
34. *Bobbili*: K. Sitaramaswami (Con.)
35. *Bodhan*: Srinivasa Rao (Ind.)
36. *Brahmanatarla*: N. Ramulu (Con.)
37. *Buchireddipalem*: Basavareddi Sankariah (Con.)
38. *Buchireddipalem* (*R*): Swarna Vemayya (CPI)
39. *Buggaram*: Baddam Yella Reddy (PDF)
40. *Burugupudi*: Smt. N. Venkataratnam (Con.)
41. *Burugupudi* (*R*): B. Subba Rao (Ind.)
42. *Channur*: S.V.K. Prasad (PDF)
43. *Cheepurupalli*: M. Satyanarayana Raju (PSP)
44. *Cheepurupalli* (*R*): K. Punnayya (Con.)
45. *Cheyyeru*: N. Ramabhadra Raju (Con.)
46. *Chillamcherala*: M.S. Rajalingam (Con.)
47. *Chinnakondur*: K. Lakshman Bapuji (Con.)
48. *Chirala*: Pragada Kotayya (Con.)
49. *Chittoor*: P. Chinnama Reddy (Con.)
50. *Chodavaram*: Jagannadham Reddi (Con.)
51. *Choppadandi*: Ch. Rajeshwar Rao (PDF)
52. *Cuddapah*: S. Mohd. Rahmatulla (Con.)
53. *Darsi*: D. Venkataramana Reddi (Con.)
54. *Dendulura*: M. Rangayya (Con.)
55. *Devarkonda*: G. Narayana Reddi (Con.)
56. *Devarkonda* (*R*): M. Laxmiah (Con.)
57. *Dharmasagar*: T. Hygrivachari (Con.)
58. *Dharmavaram*: P. Ramacharlu (Con.)
59. *Dharmavaram* (*R*): K. Santhappa (Con.)
60. *Dhone*: B.P. Sesha Reddy (Ind.)
61. *Divi*: Y. Shivarama Prasad (Con.)
62. *Divi* (*R*): M. Rajeshwara Rao (Con.)
63. *Dommat*: Anantha Reddi (PDF)
64. *Dornakal*: N. Ramachandra Reddi (Con.)
65. *Duggirala*: P. Sreeramulu (Con.)
66. *Eluru*: S. Brahmayya (Con.)
67. *Gadwal*: D.K. Satya Reddy (Ind.)
68. *Gajapathinagaram*: Smt. Kusum Gajapathi Raju (PSP)
69. *Gajapathinagaram* (*R*): Gantlana Suryanarayana (PSP)
70. *Gannavaram*: P. Sundarayya (CPI)
71. *Gazwel*: R. Narasimha Reddy (Con.)
72. *Gazwel* (*R*): J.B. Mutyal Rao (Con.)
73. *Ghanpur*: B. Keshav Reddy (Con.)
74. *Giddalur*: P. Ranga Reddi (Con.)
75. *Golugonda*: R. Latchapatrudu (Ind.)
76. *Gooty*: S. Narayanappa (Con.)
77. *Gooty* (*R*): M. Rajaram (Con.)
78. *Gorantala*: P. Venkataramanappa (Con.)
79. *Gudem*: M. Matcharaju (Ind.)
80. *Gudivada*: A. Venkatasubramanyam (Ind.)
81. *Gudivada* (*R*): V. Kurmayya (Con.)
82. *Gudur*: P. Gopalakrishna Reddi (Con.)
83. *Gudur* (*R*): M. Munuswamy (Con.)
84. *Guntur I*: T. Jalayya (Con.)
85. *Guntur II*: M. Nageshwara Rao (Con.)
86. *Gurzala*: M. Bapiah Chowdhary (Con.)
87. *High Court*: Gopal Rao Ekbote (Con.)
88. *Hindupur*: K. Subba Rao (Con.)
89. *Hindupur* (*R*): Smt. B. Rukimini Devi (Con.)
90. *Huzurabad*: P. Narsing Rao (Ind.)
91. *Huzurabad* (*R*): G. Ramulu (Ind.)
92. *Huzurnagar*: Dodda Narasiah (PDF)
93. *Ibrahimpatnam*: M.N. Lakshminarasiah (Con.)

94. *Ichapuram*: U. Ranga Babu (Con.)
95. *Indurthi*: P. Chokka Rao (PDF)
96. *Jaggampeta*: D. Gopala Rao (Ind.)
97. *Jagtial*: D. Hanumanth Rao (Con.)
98. *Jammalamadugu*: K. Ramiah (Con.)
99. *Jangaon*: G. Gopala Reddy (PDF)
100. *Jangaon* (*R*): G. Ramalingam (Con.)
101. *Jubilee Hills*: Mehdi Nawaz Jung (Con.)
102. *Jubilee Hills* (*R*): Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
103. *Jukal*: Madhav Rao (Ind.)
104. *Kadiri*: K.V. Vema Reddy (Con.)
105. *Kaikalur*: K. Appa Rao (Con.)
106. *Kakinada*: M Pallam Raju (Con.)
107. *Kalahasti*: N. Sanjeeva Reddi (Con.)
108. *Kalahasti* (*R*): P. Singarayya (Con.)
109. *Kalwakurthi*: Smt. Shanta Bai (Con.)
110 *Kalwakurthi* (*R*): K. Naganna (Con.)
111. *Kamareddy*: Venkatarama Reddy (Con.)
112. *Kamareddy* (*R*): Smt. T.N. Sada Laxmi (Con.)
113. *Kamalapuram*: N. Sambhu Reddi (Con.)
114. *Kanchikacherla*: M. Ramayya (Con.)
115. *Kandukur*: Kondaiah Chowdary Divi (Con.)
116. *Kankipadu*: C. Ramakotiah (Con.)
117. *Kanigiri*: G. Yellamanda Reddi (CPI)
118. *Kanithi*: B.G.M.A. Narasinga Rao (Con.)
119. *Karimnagar*: J. Chokka Rao (Con.)
120. *Kavali*: B. Ramakrishna Reddi (PP)
121. *Khammam*: Smt. T. Laskshmikantamma (Con.)
122. *Khammam* (*R*): N. Peddanna (PDF)
123. *Kodangal*: Achuta Reddy (Con.)
124. *Kollapur*: M. Narasinga Rao (Con.)
125. *Koilkuntla*: B.V. Subba Reddy (Ind.)
126. *Kondakarla*: Majji Pydayya Naidu (Con.)
127. *Kondapi*: Chenchurama Naidu (Con.)
128. *Kosigi*: T.G. Timmaiah Shetty (Con.)
129. *Kothapeta*: Kala Venkata Rao (Con.)
130. *Kovvur*: A. Bapineedu (Con.)
131. *Kovvur* (*R*): T.V. Raghavulu (Con.)
132. *Kuchinapudi*: A. Bhagavantha Rao (Con.)
133. *Kuppam*: D. Ramabrahmam (Con.)
134. *Kurnool*: Mahboob Ali Khan (Con.)
135. *Lakkireddipalle*: K. Koti Reddi (Con.)
136. *Luxettipeth*: G.V. Peetambar Rao (Con.)
137. *Macherla*: M. Nagi Reddi (CPI)
138. *Madanapalle*: T. Gopalkrishnayya Gupta (Con.)
139. *Madhira*: B. Satyanarayana Rao (Con.)
140. *Madhugula*: D. Sriramamurthy (PSP)
141. *Mahbubnagar*: Chinnappa (PP)
142. *Makthal*: Bannappa (Ind.)
143. *Makthal* (*R*): R. Basappa (Con.)
144. *Maidaram*: G. Lakshma Reddy (PDF)
145. *Malakpet*: Mir Ahmed Ali Khan (Con.)
146. *Malleswaram*: P. Pamideswara Rao (Con.)
147. *Mangalagiri*: M. Koti Reddy (Con.)
148. *Mantheni*: P.V. Narasimha Rao (Con.)
149. *Markapur*: K. Obula Reddy (Con.)
150. *Martur*: B. Venkatasivayya (Con.)
151. *Medak*: Venkateshwara Rao (Con.)
152. *Metpalli*: J. Ananda Rao (PDF)
153. *Miryalguda*: C. Venkat Reddi (PDF)
154. *Mudhole*: Gopidi Ganga Reddi (Ind.)
155. *Mulug*: S. Rajeshwar Rao (PDF)
156. *Musheerabad*: K. Seethiah Gupta (Con.)
157. *Mydukur*: B. Rama Reddy (Ind.)
158. *Mylavaram*: V. Viswanatha Rao (CPI)
159. *Nagarikotakam*: T. Papa Rao (Ind.)
160. *Nagar Kurnool*: Janardhan Reddy (Con.)
161. *Nagar Kurnool* (*R*): P. Mahendranath (Con.)
162. *Naguru*· A Lakshmu Naidu (Ind.)
163. *Nakarakal*: Dharma Bhiksham (PDF)
164. *Nalgonda*: L. Venkat Reddy (PDF)
165. *Nallamada*: Bayappareddi (Con.)
166. *Nandigama*: P. Venkateswarulu (CPI)
167. *Nandikotkur*: Ayyapu Reddy (Con.)
168. *Nandikotkur* (*R*): N.K. Lingam (Con.)
169. *Nandipad*: K. Venkata Reddy (Ind.)
170. *Nandyal*: G. Rami Reddi (Ind.)
171. *Narasannapeta*: S. Jagannadham (Con.)
172. *Narasapatnam*: S. Suryanarayana Raju (Con.)
173. *Narasapatnam* (*R*): M. Pothu Raju (Con.)
174. *Narayankhed*: Appa Rao Shetkar (Con.)
175. *Narsampet*: Smt. K.K. Ratnamma (Con.)
176. *Narasapur*: G. Venkata Reddy (Con.)
177. *Narasapur*: G. Veeriah (Con.)
178. *Narasaraopet*: Nallapati Venkatramayya (Con.)
179. *Nellore*: A.C. Subba Reddy (Con.)
180. *Nirmal*: Muthiam Reddy (Ind.)
181. *Nizamabad*: Dawar Hussain Mohammed (Con.)
182. *Nuzvid*: M.R. Appa Rao (Con.)
183. *Ongole*: B.V.L. Narayana (Ind.)
184. *Ongole* (*R*): T. Jiyyardas (Con.)
185. *Palacole*: A. Sathyanarayanamurthy (Con.)
186. *Palacole* (*R*): D. Perumalu (Con.)
187. *Palakonda*: P. Narasimha Appa Rao (Ind.)
188. *Pallipalam*: R. Tirupathi Rao (Con.)
189. *Pallipalam* (*R*): Kamayya Reddi (Con.)
190. *Palwancha*: K. Sudershan Rao (Con.)
191. *Paravada*: E. Nagayya (Con.)
192. *Pargi*: Jaganmohan Reddy (Ind.)

193. *Parkal*: K. Keshava Reddy (Con.)
194. *Parkal (R)*: Manda Sailu (Con.)
195. *Pamarru*: S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao (Con.)
196. *Parvathipuram*: V.C. Chudamani Deo (Ind.)
197. *Paruchur*: K. Ramiah (Con.)
198. *Pathergatti*: Smt. Masooma Begum (Con.)
199. *Patapatnam*: L. Lakshmandas (Con.)
200. *Patapatnam (R)*: Pothula Gunnayya (Con.)
201. *Pathikonda*: Lakshmi Narayana Reddi (Ind.)
202. *Pedakakani*: G. Bapayya (Con.)
203. *Peddakurapadu*: G. Ramaswami Reddy (Con.)
204. *Peddapuram*: D. Subba Rao (CPI)
205. *Penugonda*: J. Laxmayya (Con.)
206. *Penukonda*: A. Chidamabar Reddy (Con.)
207. *Pentapadu*: C.S.V.P. Murti Raju (Con.)
208. *Phirangipuram*: K. Brahmananda Reddy (Con.)
209. *Pileru*: N. Venkatarama Naidu (Con.)
210. *Pithapuram*: V. Gopala Krishna (Con.)
211. *Podili*: S. Kasi Reddy (CPI)
212. *Polavaram*: P. Kodandaramiah (Con.)
213. *Ponnur*: G. Parandamayya (Con.)
214. *Prathipadu*: Parvata Gurraju (Con.)
215. *Proddatur*: Ramireddi Chandra Obula Reddy (Ind.)
216. *Pulivendla*: P. Basi Reddy (Con.)
217. *Punganur*: Verra Basava Chikka Rayalu (Ind).
218. *Punganur (R)*: A. Rathnam (Con.)
219. *Putlur*: T. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
220. *Rajampet*: P. Parthasarathi (Con.)
221. *Rajampet (R)*: P. Venkatasubbiah (Con.)
222. *Rajahmundry*: A.B. Nageshwara Rao (PP)
223. *Ramachandrapuram*: K. Ramachandra Raju (PP)
224. *Ramakrishnarajupet*: S. Ranganatha Mudaliar (Ind.)
225. *Ramannapet*: K. Ramachandra Reddy (PDF)
226. *Rayacholi*: Y. Adinarayana Reddi (Con.)
227. *Rayadurg*: Seshadri (Con.)
228. *Razole*: A. Venkatarama Raju (CPI)
229. *Razole (R)*: G. Nageshwara Rao (CPI)
230. *Repalle*: Y. Chennayya (Con.)
231. *Revidi*: K.V.S. Padmanabha Raju (PSP)
232. *Salur*: A. Yeruku Naidu (PSP)
233. *Salur (R)*: B. Rajayya (Con.)
234. *Samalkot*: P. Sathyanarayana (CPI)
235. *Sangareddy*: Kishtamachari (Ind.)
236. *Sangareddy (R)*: K. Antiah (SCF)
237. *Sarvepalli*: V. Kothandarami Reddy (Con.)
238. *Sattenapalli*: Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah (Ind.)
239. *Secunderabad Cantonment*: B.V. Gurumurthy (Con.)
240. *Secunderabad City*: K. Sathyanarayana (Con.)
241. *Shadnagar*: Smt. Shahajehan Begum (Con.)
242. *Shahabad*: K.V. Ranga Reddy (Con.)
243. *Shahabad (R)*: V. Rama Rao (Con.)
244. *Shermuhammadapuram*: C. Satyanarayana (Con.)
245. *Siddipet*: P.V. Rajeshwara Rao (Con.)
246. *Sirpur*: K. Rajamallu (PSP)
247. *Sirpur (R)*: Venkataswamy (Con.)
248. *Sirsilla*: Amritlal Shukla (PDF)
249. *Sirsilla (R)*: K. Narasiah (PDF)
250. *Sirvel*: C.P. Timma Reddy (Con.)
251. *Sompeta*: G. Latchanna (Con.)
252. *Srikakulam*: P. Suryanarayana (Ind.)
253. *Srungavarapukota*: C.V. Somayajulu (PSP)
254. *Srungavarapukota (R)*: G. Ramu Naidu (PSP)
255. *Sultanabad*: P. Ramachandra Rao (Con.)
256. *Sultanabad (R)*: B. Raja Ram (Con.)
257. *Sultan Bazar*: Vasudev Krishnaji Naik (Con.)
258. *Suryapet*: Bhumareddy Narasimha Reddy (PDF)
259. *Suryapet (R)*: Uppala Malsoor (PDF)
260. *Tadapatri*: C. Subbarayudu (Con.)
261. *Tadepalligudem*: S.K.V. Krishnavatharam (Con.)
262. *Tadepalligudem (R)*: N. Srinivasa Rao (Con.)
263. *Tamballapalla*: T.N. Venkatasubba Reddy (Con.)
264. *Tanuku*: M. Harischandra Prasad (Con.)
265. *Tekkali*: R. Lakshminarasimha Dora (Con.)
266. *Tenali*: A. Venkataramayya (Con.)
267. *Thavanampalle*: P. Rajagopala Naidu (Con.)
268. *Tirupati*: R. Nathamuni Reddy (Con.)
269. *Tiruvur*: Peta Bapayya (Con.)
270. *Tiruttani*: P. Gopala Reddi (Con.)
271. *Tiruttani (R)*: M. Doraikannu (Con.)
272. *Tuni*: V.V. Krishnamraju (Con.)
273. *Udayagiri*: S. Moula Saheb (Con.)
274. *Undi*: G. Jagannadharaju (Con.)
275. *Vadamalpet*: R.B. Ramakrishna Raju (Ind.)
276. *Vayalapad*: P. Timma Reddi (Con.)
277. *Vemsur*: J. Kondal Rao (Con.)
278. *Vemur*: K. Chandramouli (Con.)
279. *Venkatagiri*: P. Venkataswami Reddy (Con.)
280. *Venkatagiri (R)*: K. Shanmugham (Con.)
281. *Vepenjeri*: Chengalraya (Con.)
282. *Vicarabad*: M. Chenna Reddi (Con.)
283. *Vicarabad (R)*: Arige Ramaswamy (Con.)
284. *Vijayawada (North)*: Marupilla Chitti (Con.)

285. *Vijayawada (South)*: A. Kaleswara Rao (Con.)
286. *Vinukonda*: N. Govindarajulu (Con.)
287. *Visakhapatnam*: A.V. Bhanoji Rao (Con.)
288. *Vizianagaram*: Bhattam Srirama Murthy (Ind.)
289. *Vemukuru*: C. Sreeranganaikulu (Con.)
290. *Vuyyur*: K. Venkataratnam (Con.)
291. *Wanparthi*: Padmanabha Reddy (Con.)
292. *Warangal*: Mirza Shukoor Baig (Con.)
293. *Wardhannapet*: E. Venkataramanarsiah (Con.)
294. *Yatkutpura*: Shahabuddin Ahmed Khan (Con.)
295. *Yellamanchili*: C.V.S. Raju (Ind.)
296. *Yellandu*: K. Lakshminarasimha Rao (PDF)
297. *Yellandu (R)*: Dodda Narasayya (Con.)
298. *Yemmiganur*: Vijayabhaskara Reddy (Con.)
299. *Yemmiganur (R)*: D. Sanjivaiah (Con.)
300. *Yerragondapalem*: N. Venkataiah (Con.)
301. *Zahirabad*: M. Baga Reddy (Con.)
302. *Nominated*: J.T. Fernandez

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	171.52	352.27	561.59
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	491.21	597.81	630.00
Estate Duty	19.10	19.10	19.10
Taxes on Railway Fares	—	46.07	87.27
Land Revenue (net)	741.38	739.09	815 32
State Excise Duties	565.36	594.62	636.10
Stamps	236.11	239.70	240.00
Forest	179.11	232.64	249.17
Registration	46.08	53.80	53.80
Taxes on Vehicles	207.09	223.54	242.44
Sales Tax	—	—	792.77
Other Taxes and Duties	973.68	993.19	68.96
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	193.54	193.44	195.24
Debt Services	111.33	110.06	110.73
Civil Administration	596.61	401.39	431.97
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	244.60	241.42	209.82
Miscellaneous (net)	175.56	511.52	468.36
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	101.25	467.24	478.24
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	260.84	91.24	75.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	5,314.37	6,108.14	6,365.88

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	431.36	419.18	460.01
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works ..	378.03	382.63	378.79
Debt Services (net)	71.73	(—)1.94	62.77
General Administration	446.44	466.83	472.84
Administration of Justice	103.22	102.75	106.55
Jails and Convict Settlements	36.68	39.45	37.51
Police	509.60	513.09	529.56
Scientific Departments	3.60	3.50	3.48
Education	1,122.72	1,081.02	1,168.90
Medical	280.14	282.78	309.79
Public Health	120.10	117.76	134.88
Agriculture..	270.54	242.70	274.50
Veterinary	81.00	93.96	92.70
Co-operation	81.12	66.37	128.00
Industries and Supplies	163.69	149.90	131.76
Aviation	—	0.75	0.40
Miscellaneous Departments	266.01	275.67	302.61
Civil Works, Multi-purpose Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	338.36	369.30	462.31
Electricity Schemes	251.19	283.84	313.58
Miscellaneous	570.58	585.18	589.29
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	336.29	321.52	327.11
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	5,862.40	5,796.24	6,287.34
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)548.03	(+)311.90	(+) 78.54

ASSAM

Area: 85,062 (including NEFA) *Population*: 90,43,707 *Capital*: Shillong
Principal Languages: Assamese and Bengali.

Governor: Saiyid Fazl Ali

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers:	*Portfolios*
Bimalaprasad Chaliha	.. Chief Minister, Appointments, Political, Home, General Administration, Relief and Rehabilitation, Transport, Minority Commission and Co-ordination.
Debeswar Sarma	.. Finance, Roads and Buildings under PWD, Jails.
Rupnath Brahma	.. Medical and Public Health, Printing and Stationery, Registration and Stamps.
Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy	.. Planning and Development, Education, Statistics, Labour, Town and Country Planning, Industries and Power (Electricity), Trade and Commerce.
Hareswar Das	.. Revenue, Forests, Excise.
Mahendra Nath Hazarika	.. Rural Development (Panchayats), Cottage Industries, Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Moinul Huq Choudhury	.. Agriculture, Pisciculture, Veterinary and Livestock, Supply, Parliamentary Affairs, Flood Control and Irrigation under PWD.
Williamson A. Sangma	.. Tribal Affairs, Information and Publicity.
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	.. Community Projects and NES Blocks, Local Self-Government, Judicial and Legislative.

Deputy Ministers

Biswadev Sarma
Girindranath Gogoi

Parliamentary Secretaries

A. Thanglura
Lalmawia
Lalit Chandra Doley.

ASSAM HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	.. Sarjoo Prasad
Puisne Judges	.. H.R. Deka,
	.. Gopalji Mehrotra.
Advocate-General	.. S.M. Lahiri

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. Aghore Nath Bhattacharjee
Member	.. Smt. Bonily Khongmen.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Devkanta Barua *Deputy Speaker*: Rajendranath Barua

1. *Aijal East (R)*: Lalmawia (Ind.)
2. *Aijal West (R)*: A. Thanglura (Ind.)
3. *Amguri*: Khagendra Nath Barbaruah (Ind.)
4. *Baghmara (R)*: Emerson Momin (Ind.)
5. *Badarpur*: Vacant
6. *Balipara*: Biswadev Sarma (Cong.)
7. *Barchalla*: Mahi Kanta Das (Con.)
8. *Barpeta*: Srihari Das (PSP)
9. *Barpeta (R)*: Mahadev Das (Con.)
10. *Bilasipara*: Jahanuddin Ahmed (PSP)
11. *Biswanath*: Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Con.)
12. *Bogdung*: Indreswar Khound (Con.)
13. *Boko*: Radha Charan Chaudhury (Con.)
14. *Cherrapunji (R)*: J.J.M. Nichols Roy (Ind.)
15. *Dainadubi*: Vacant
16. *Dalgaon*: Md. Matlebuddin (Ind.)
17. *Dergaon*: Narendranath Sarma (Con.)
18. *Dergaon (R)*: Ramnath Dass (Con.)
19. *Dhekiajuli*: Omeo Kumar Das (Con.)
20. *Dhing*: Nurul Islam (Con.)
21. *Dhubri*: Tamijuddin Pradhani (Con.)
22. *Dibrugarh*: Nilmoni Borthakur (CPI)
23. *Digboi*: Dwijesh Chandra Debsarma (Con.)
24. *Doom-Dooma*: Malia Tati (Con.)
25. *Gauhati*: Gauri Sankar Bhattacharya (CPI)
26. *Gauripur*: Prakritish Chandra Barua (Ind.)
27. *Goalpara*: Khagendranath Nath (Con.)
28. *Goalpara (R)*: Hakim Chandra Rabha (Con.)
29. *Gohpur*: Bishnulal Upadhyaya (Con.)
30. *Golaghat*: Rajendranath Barua (Con.)
31. *Golakganj*: Bhuban Chandra Pradhani (Con.)
32. *Gossaigaon*: Mathias Tudu (Ind.)
33. *Hailakandi*: Abdul Matlib Majumdar (Con.)
34. *Hajo*: Vacant
35. *Jamunamukh*: Rahimuddin Ahmed (Con.)
36. *Jania*: Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Con.)
37. *Jorhat*: Debeswar Sarma (Con.)
38. *Jorhat (R)*: Mohidhar Pegoo (Con.)

39. *Jowai* (*R*): Larsingh Khyriem (Ind.)
40. *Jaipur*: Jugo Kanta Barua (Con.)
41. *Kaliabar*: Lila Kanta Borah (Con.)
42. *Kamalpur*: Sarat Chandra Goswami (Con.)
43. *Karimganj North*: Renendra Mohan Das (PSP)
44. *Karimganj South*: Abdul Hamid Chaudhury (Con.)
45. *Katigora*: Hem Chandra Chakravarty (Con.)
46. *Katlicherra*: Gouri Shankar Roy (Con.)
47. *Katonigaon*: Smt. Kamal Kumari Barua (Con.)
48. *Kokrajhar* (*R*): Rupnath Brahma (Con.)
49. *Kokrajhar*: Krishnananda Brahmachari (Con.)
50. *Laharighat*: Motiram Bora (Con.)
51. *Laharighat* (*R*): Dhirsingh Deuri (Con.)
52. *Lahowal* : Smt. Lily Sengupta (Con.)
53. *Lakhipur*: Ram Prashad Choubay (Con.)
54. *Lumding*: Ram Nath Sarma (Con.)
55. *Lungleh* (*R*) : C. Thuamluaia (Ind.)
56. *Mangaldai*: Dandi Ram Datta (Con.)
57. *Mankachar*: Kobad Hussain Ahmed (Con.)
58. *Marangi*: Dandeswar Hazarika (Con.)
59. *Mikir Hills East* (*R*): Soi Soi Terang (Ind.)
60. *Mikir Hills West* (*R*): Chatrasing Teron (Con.)
61. *Moran*: Smt. Padma Kumari Gohain (Con.)
62. *Moran* (*R*): Lalit Kumar Doley (Con.)
63. *Nalbari East*: Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury (PSP)
64. *Nalbari West*: Tarun Sen Deka (CPI)
65. *Nazira*: Tankeswar Chetia (Con.)
66. *Nongpoh* (*R*): Jormanik Siem (Ind.)
67. *Nongstoin* (*R*): Henry Cotton (Ind.)
68. *North Cachar Hills* (*R*): Hamdhon Mohan Haplangbar (Ind.)
69. *North Lakhimpur*: Mohananda Bora (Con.)
70. *North Lakhimpur* (*R*): Karka Chandra Doley (Con.)
71. *North Salmara*: Hareswar Das (Con.)
72. *North Salmara* (*R*): Ghanashyam Das (Con.)
73. *Nowgong*: Devkanta Barua (Con.)
74. *Nowgong* (*R*): Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
75. *Palasbari*: Radhika Ram Das (Con.)
76. *Panery*: Hiralal Patwari (Indi.)
77. *Panery* (*R*) Pakhirai Deka (Ind.)
78. *Patharkandi*: Bishwanath Upadhyaya (Ind.)
79. *Patharkandi* (*R*): Gopesh Namasudra (CPI)
80. *Patacharkuchi*: Surendra Nath Das (Con.)
81. *Patacharkuchi* (*R*): Birendra Kumar Das (PSP)
82. *Phulbari*: Williamson A. Sangma (Ind.)
83. *Rampur*: Hareswar Goswami (PSP)
84. *Rangiya* (*R*): Baikuntha Nath Das (Con.)
85. *Rangiya*: Siddhi Nath Sarma (Con.)
86. *Rupohihat*: Mohammed Idris (Con.)
87. *Saikhowa*: Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
88. *Samaguri*: Smt. Usha Barthakur (Con.)
89. *Silchar East*: Moinul Huq Choudhury (Con.)
90. *Shillong*: Brojo Mohon Roy (Ind.)
91. *Silchar West*: Smt. Jyotsna Chanda (Con.)
92. *Sonai*: Nanda Kishore Sinha (Con.)
93. *Sibsagar*: Girindranath Gogoi (Con.)
94. *Sonari*: Purnananda Chetia (Con.)
95. *Sorbhog*: Ghanashyam Talukdar (Ind.)
96. *South Salmara*: Sahadat Ali (PSP)
97. *Tarabari*: Tajuddin Ahmed (PSP)
98. *Tengakhat*: Manik Chandra Das (Con.)
99. *Teok*: Harinarayan Barua (Con.)
100. *Tezpur*: Kamala Prasad Agarwala (Con.)
101. *Thowra*: Durgeswar Saikia (Con.)
102. *Tinsukia* : Radha Kishen Khemka (Con.)
103. *Titabar*: Sarbeswar Bordoloi (Con.)
104. *Tura*: Mody K. Marak (Ind.)
105. *Udarband*: Tazamulali Barlaskar (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

(On Revenue Account)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	49.59	129.06	204.73
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax..	290.00	378.35	332.21
Estate Duty	5.80	4.15	4.09
Taxes on Railway Fares	—	13.00	24.73
Land Revenue	241.55	237.18	236.79
State Excise Duties	180.00	180.36	180.15
Stamps	31.59	36.85	38.05
Forest	85.04	94.66	93.94
Registration	5.21	7.02	7.12
Taxes on Vehicles	56.19	56.17	57.03
Other Taxes and Duties	415.00	427.95	387.50
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	.25	.30	1.32
Debt Services	15.92	8.15	9.56
Civil Administration	127.86	108.80	105.36
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	191.56	159.53	179.59
Miscellaneous (net)	52.08	48.95	108.41
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	567.14	820.90	862.93
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	88.27	91.91	78.07
Extraordinary	25.77	33.57	15.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,428.82	2,836.86	2,926.58
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	250.67	229.96	249.04
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	59.94	69.93	71.68
Debt Services (net)	56.71	105.34	74.96
General Administration	123.44	135.48	132.03
Administration of Justice	22.08	21.97	23.69
Jails and Convict Settlements	19.26	19.96	21.46
Police	372.22	398.40	234.06
Ports and Pilotage	2.00	2.00	2.00
Scientific Departments	.26	.30	.36
Education	409.93	420.02	478.16
Medical	103.25	96.06	111.48
Public Health	95.40	67.09	109.64
Agriculture..	165.73	160.58	173.34
Veterinary	38.51	32.41	47.85
Co-operation	86.74	93.13	54.58
Industries and Supplies	80.25	65.59	77.46
Miscellaneous Departments	8.99	8.06	11.80
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	674.31	679.15	635.92
Electricity Schemes	2.17	2.16	2.50
Miscellaneous	154.71	226.02	183.64
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	163.18	135.14	143.53
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,889.75	2,958.75	2,839.18
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)460.93	(—)121.89	(+) 87.40

BIHAR

Area: 67,113 sq. miles *Population*: 3,87,83,778 *Capital*: Patna
Principal Language: Hindi

Governor: Zakir Hussain

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sri Krishna Sinha	.. Chief Minister, Appointments and Political (minus Transport), Industries (including Mines and Mineral Resources).
D.N. Sinha	.. Information, Irrigation and Power.
Sah Muhammad Ozair Menemi	.. Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation and Transport.
Bhola Paswan	.. Excise, Forest and Welfare.
Binodanand Jha	.. Revenue (minus Mines and Mineral Resources), Gram Panchayats.
Birchand Patel	.. Food, Supply and Health.
Ganga Nand Singh	.. Education.
Jagat Narain Lal	.. Co-operation, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry and Law.
Maqbool Ahmad	.. Public Works, Public Health, Engineering, Housing and Local Self-Government.
Deputy Ministers	
A. A. M. Noor	.. Food.
Kedar Pandey	.. General Administration, Political, Irrigation and Power.
Laliteswar Sahi	.. Industry, Community Projects and Information.
Hriday Narain Choudhary	.. Gram Panchayats, Co-operative, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.
Ambika Saran Singh	.. Finance.
Sahdeo Mahto	.. P.W.D. and Local Self-Government.
Radha Govind Prasad	.. Revenue, Forest and Religious Trusts.
S. M. Aquil	.. Law and Labour.
Smt. Jyotirmoyee Devi	.. Welfare and Health.
Chandrika Ram	.. Agriculture.
Krishna Kant Singh	.. Education and Excise.

PATNA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	.. V. Ramaswami
Puisne Judges	.. B.P. Jamuar, B.N. Rai, C.P. Sinha, K. Ahmad, S.C. Misra, R.K. Choudhury, K. Sahai, S. Naqui Imam, R.K. Prasad, K. Singh, H.K. Choudhury, K. Dayal, U.N. Sinha, N.L. Untwalia, S.C. Prasad.
Advocate-General	.. Mahabir Prasad

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. K.S.V. Raman
Members	.. Muhammad Yahya, B.M.K. Sinha.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: V.P. Varma *Deputy Speaker*: Prabhunath Singh

1. *Adapur*: Braj Nandan Sharma (Ind.)
2. *Alamnagar*: Yadunandan Jha (Ind.)
3. *Amarpur*: Sital Prasad Bhagat (Con.)
4. *Amaur*: Md. Ismail (Ind.)
5. *Araria*: Ziaur Rahman (Con.)
6. *Arrah*: Rang Bahadur Prasad (Con.)
7. *Arrah Mufossil*: Ambika Singh (Con.)
8. *Arwal*: Budhan Mehta (Con.)
9. *Asthawan*: Nandikishore Prasad Singh (CNSJP)
10. *Atri*: Shivaratan Singh (Con.)
11. *Aurangabad*: Priyabrat Narayan Sinha (Con.)
12. *Bachhwara*: Baidyanath Prasad Singh (PSP)
13. *Bagaha*: Kedar Pandey (Con.)
14. *Bagaha (R)*: Narsingh Baitha (Con.)
15. *Bagodar (R)*: Kailash Pati Singh (CNSJP)
16. *Bahadurganj*: Lakhan Lal Kapoor (PSP)
17. *Bahera East*: Maheshkant Sharma (Con.)
18. *Bahera South*: Smt. Krishan Devi (Con.)
19. *Bahera West*: Harinath Mishra (Con.)
20. *Baikunthpur*: Trivikram Deo Narayan Singh (Ind.)
21. *Baisi*: Abul Ahad Mohammad Noor (Con.)
22. *Balia*: Brahamdeo Narayan Singh (Con.)
23. *Bakhtiarpur*: Mohammad Salahud-din Choudhry (Con.)
24. *Baniapur*: Smt. Uma Pandey (Con.)
25. *Banka*: Smt. Bindhyabasini Devi (Con.)
26. *Barauli*: Abdul Ghafoor (Con.)
27. *Barh*: Ram Yatan Singh (Con.)
28. *Barhampur*: Lalan Prasad Sinha (Con.)
29. *Barharia*: Qamrul Haque (Con.)
30. *Barhi*: Rameshwar Prasad Mahtha (CNSJP)
31. *Barachatti*: Shreedhar Narain (PSP)
32. *Barari*: Basudeo Prasad Sinha (Con.)
33. *Barhait (R)*: Babulal Tudu (JP)
34. *Bariarpur*: Harihar Mahto (Con.)
35. *Barkagaon*: Smt. Sashank Manjari (CNSJP)
36. *Baruraj*: Ramchandra Prasad Sahi (Con.)
37. *Basantpur East*: Sabhapati Sinha (PSP)
38. *Basantpur West*: Krishna Kant Singh (Con.)
39. *Begusarai*: Saryu Prasad Sinha (Con.)
40. *Begusarai (R)*: Medni Paswan (Con.)
41. *Belsand*: Ramanand Singh (PSP)
42. *Benipatti East*: Shubhchandra Mishra (Con.)
43. *Benipatti West*: Chotey Prasad Singh (Con.)
44. *Bermo*: Brajeshwar Prasad Singh (CNSJP)
45. *Bettiah*: Jaynarain Prasad (Con.)
46. *Bettiah (R)*: Jagannath Prasad Swatantra (Con.)
47. *Bhabua*: Ali Waris Khan (Con.)
48. *Bhabua (R)*: Dularchand Ram (Con.)
49. *Bhagalpur*: Stayendra Narayan Agarwal (Con.)
50. *Bhawanthpur*: Jadunandan Tewari (Con.)
51. *Bhawanathpur (R)*: Ramdhani Chamar (Con.)
52. *Bhore*: Rambali Pandey (PSP)
53. *Bhore (R)*: Chandrika Ram (Con.)
54. *Bihpur*: Prabhu Narayan Roy (CPI)
55. *Bihar North*: S.M. Aquil (Con.)
56. *Bihar South*: Girwardhari Singh (Con.)
57. *Bikram*: Smt. Manorma Devi (Con.)
58. *Bikramganj*: Smt. Manorma Pandey (Con.)
59. *Biraul*: Jainarain Jha Vineet (Con.)
60. *Bodh Gaya*: Smt. Santi Devi; (Con.)
61. *Boria (R)*: Jetha Kisku (JP)
62. *Burhee*: Kapildeo Singh (PSP)
63. *Buxar*: Sheekumar Thakur (Con.)
64. *Chaibasa (R)*: Sukhdeo Manjhi (JP)
65. *Chainpur (R)*: Phabianus Oraon (JP)
66. *Chakradharpur*: Shyamal Kumar Pasari (JP)
67. *Chakradharpur (R)*: Hari Charan Soy (JP)
68. *Chandi*: Deogan Prasad Singh (Con.)
69. *Chandil*: Dhananjey Mahato (Con.)
70. *Chandil (R)*: Jatindra Nath Rajak (Ind.)
71. *Chanpatia*: Smt. Ketki Devi (Con.)
72. *Chapra (R)*: Jaglal Chaudhary (Con.)
73. *Chapra*: Prabhunath Sinha (Con.)
74. *Chas*: Hardayal Sharma (Con.)
75. *Chatra*: Shaligram Singh (CNSJP)
76. *Champaran*: Nand Kishore Singh (CNSJP)
77. *Chautham*: Ghanshyam Singh (Con.)
78. *Colgong*: Syed Maqbool Ahmed (Con.)
79. *Colgong (R)*: Bhola Nath Das (Con.)
80. *Dalsingh Sarai*: Mishri Singh (Con.)
81. *Dalsingh Sarai (R)*: Baleshwar Ram (Con.)
82. *Daltonganj*: Umeshwari Charan (PSP)
83. *Darauli*: Rajendra Prasad Singh (CNSJP)
84. *Darauli (R)*: Basawan Ram (Con.)
85. *Darbhanga Central*: Sayeedul Haque (Con.)
86. *Darbhanga North*: Hridayanarain Choudhary (Con.)
87. *Darbhanga South (R)*: Babuye Lal Mahto (Con.)

88. *Darbhanga South*: Janki Raman Prasad Mishra (Con.)
89. *Daudnagar*: Sayeed Ahmed Quadri (Con.)
90. *Dawath*: Krishnaraj Sinha (Con.)
91. *Dehri*: Basawon Sinha (PSP)
92. *Deoghar*: Smt. Shailbala Roy (Con.)
93. *Deoghar* (*R*): Mangu Lal Das (Con.)
94. *Dhaka*: Masoodur Rahman (Con.)
95. *Dhanaha*: Jogendra Prasad (Ind.)
96. *Dhanbad*: Purushottam Chauhan (Con.)
97. *Dhamdaha*: Laxmi Narain Sudhansu (Con.)
98. *Dhamdaha* (*R*): Bhola Shastri Paswan (Con.)
99. *Dhuraiya*: Samiuddin (Con.)
100. *Dinapur*: Jagat Narain Lall (Con.)
101. *Dinara*: Ram Ashish Singh (PSP)
102. *Dumka*: Sanath Rout (JP)
103. *Dumka* (*R*): Benjamin Hansda (JP)
104. *Dumraon*: Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.)
105. *Fatwa*: Shiv Mahadev Prasad (PSP)
106. *Fatwa* (*R*): Keshav Prasad (CNSJP)
107. *Forbesganj*: Sital Prasad Gupta (Con.)
108. *Forbesganj* (*R*): Dumar Lal Baitha (Con.)
109. *Garhwa*: Smt. Rajeshwari Saroj Dass (Con.)
110. *Garkha*: Ramjaipal Singh Yadav (PSP)
111. *Gawan*: Nageshwar Rai (CNSJP)
112. *Gawan* (*R*): Gopal Rabidas (CNSJP)
113. *Gaya*: Mohammad Latifur Rahman (Con.)
114. *Gaya Mufassil*: Hardeo Singh (Con.)
115. *Ghatsila*: Shishir Kumar Mahato (JP)
116. *Ghatsila* (*R*): Shyam Charan Murmu (JP)
117. *Ghorasahand*: Mangal Prasad Yadav (Con.)
118. *Giridih*: Kamakhya Narain Singh (CNSJP)
119. *Giridih* (*R*): Hemlal Pragnait (CNSJP)
120. *Gohindganj*: Dhrub Narain Mani Tripathi (Con.)
121. *Godda*: Manilal Yadav (JP)
122. *Godda* (*R*): Chunka Hembrom (JP)
123. *Gopalganj*: Kamla Rai (Con.)
124. *Gopalpur*: Mani Ram Singh (CPI)
125. *Gumla* (*R*): Sukra (Bhagat) Oraon (JP)
126. *Hajipur*: Dip Narain Sinha (Con.)
127. *Harsidhi*: Smt. Parbati Debi (Con.)
128. *Hazaribagh*: Basant Narain Singh (CNSJP)
129. *Hilsa*: Lalsingh Tyagi (Con.)
130. *Hisua*: Smt. Rajkumari Devi (Con.)
131. *Imamganj*: Ambika Prasad Singh (Ind.)
132. *Jahanabad* (*R*): Mahabir Chaudhri (Con.)
133. *Jahanabad*: Fida Hussain (Con.)
134. *Jainagar* (*R*): Ramkrishana Mahto (Con.)
135. *Jainagar*: Deonarain Yadav (Con.)
136. *Jale*: Tahir Hussain (Con.)
137. *Jamalpur*: Jogendra Mahto (Con.)
138. *Jamshedpur*: Kedar Das (CPI)
139. *Jamtara*: Satrughana Besra (JP)
140. *Jamua*: Indra Narain Singh (CNSJP)
141. *Jamui* (*R*): Bhola Manjhi (CPI)
142. *Jamui*: Hari Prasad Sharma (Con.)
143. *Jhaja* (*R*): Bhagwat Murmu (Con.)
144. *Jhaja*: Chandrashekhar Singh (Con.)
145. *Jhanjharpur*: Deochandra Jha (Con.)
146. *Jugsalai*: V.G. Gopal (Con.)
147. *Kadwa*: Mohiuddin Mokhtar (Con.)
148. *Kanti*: Yamuna Prasad Tripathy (Con.)
149. *Katihar* (*R*): Babulal Manjhi (Con.)
150. *Katihar*: Sukhdeo Narain Singh (Con.)
151. *Katoria* (*R*): Piroo Manjhi (Con.)
152. *Katoria*: Raghavendra Narain Singh (Con.)
153. *Katra North*: Rambriksh Benipuri (PSP)
154. *Katra South*: Nitishwar Prasad Sinha (Con.)
155. *Kesaria*: Smt. Prabhawati Gupta (Con.)
156. *Khagaria*: Kedarnarayan Singh Azad (Con.)
157. *Khagaria* (*R*): Sada Mishri (Con.)
158. *Khajauli*: Sakoor Ahmad (Con.)
159. *Kharagpur*: Narendra Prasad Singh (Con.)
160. *Kunti* (*R*): Bir Singh Munda (JP)
161. *Kishanganj*: Abdul Haiyat (Con.)
162. *Kishanpur*: Baidya Nath Mehta (Con.)
163. *Koch*: Ganauri Prasad Singh (Con.)
164. *Kodarma*: G.P. Tirpathy (CNSJP)
165. *Kolebira* (*R*): Sushil Bage (JP)
166. *Kuchaikot*: Vachaspati Sharma (Con.)
167. *Kurtha*: Kameshawar Sharma (Con.)
168. *Lalganj North*: Laliteshwar Prasad Sahi (Con.)
169. *Lalganj South*: Birchand Patel (Con.)
170. *Latehar*: Lal Jagdhatri Nath Sah Deo (CNSJP)
171. *Latehar* (*R*): John Munjni (CNSJP)
172. *Laukaha*: Smt. Ramdulari Shastri (Con.)
173. *Lauria*: Subh Narain Prasad (Con.)
174. *Leslieganj* (*R*): Ram Krishna Ram (CNSJP)
175. *Leslieganj*: Rajkishore Singh (Con.)
176. *Littipara* (*R*): Ramcharan Kisku (JP)
177. *Lohardaga* (*R*): Prittam Kujur (JP)
178. *Madhepur*: Radhanandan Jha (Con.)
179. *Madhipura*: Bhupendra Narayan Mandal (Ind.)
180. *Madhuban*: Ruplal Rai (Ind.)
181. *Madhubani East*: Arjun Prasad Singh (Con.)
182. *Madhubani West*: Ramakant Jha (PSP)
183. *Mahagama*: Mahendra Mahto (PSP)
184. *Maharajganj*: Smt. Anusuya (Con.)
185. *Mahnar*: Smt. Banarsi Devi (Con.)
186. *Mahua* (*R*): Shivanandan Ram (Con.)

187. *Mahua*: Bindeshwari Prasad Verma (Con.)
188. *Majhgaon* (*R*): Saran Balmuch (JP)
189. *Makhdumpur*: Mithileshwar Prasad Sinha (Con.)
190. *Mandar* (*R*): Ignes Kujur (JP)
191. *Mandar*: Ramvilas Prasad (JP)
192. *Mandu*: Moti Ram (CNSJP)
193. *Maner*: Sribhagwan Singh (CPI)
194. *Manihar*: Smt. Parvati Devi (Con.)
195. *Manjari* (*R*): Santan Samad (JP)
196. *Manjhi*: Girish Tiwari (Con.)
197. *Manoharpur*: Subhanath Deogam (JP)
198. *Marhaura*: Devi Lalji (PSP)
199. *Mashrakh South*: Vacant
200. *Masaurhi* (*R*): Smt. Saraswati Chaudhury (Con.)
201. *Masaurhi*: Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con.)
202. *Mashrakh North*: Mrityanjaya Singh (PSP)
203. *Minapur*: Janak Singh (Con.)
204. *Mirganj*: Janardan Sinha (Con.)
205. *Mohania*: Badri Singh (PSP)
206. *Mohiuddinnagar*: Smt. Shanti Devi (Con.)
207. *Mokameh*: Jagdish Narain Singh (Con.)
208. *Monghyr*: Nirapad Mukherjee (Con.)
209. *Motihari*: Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.)
210. *Motihari* (*R*): Bigu Ram (Con.)
211. *Murliganj*: Sheonandan Prasad Mondal (Con.)
212. *Muzaffarpur*: Mahamaya Prasad Sinha (PSP)
213. *Muzaffarpur Mufassil*: Ramjanam Ohja (PSP)
214. *Nabinagar* (*R*): Deodhari Ram (Con.)
215. *Nabinagar*: Priyabrat Narain Singh (PSP)
216. *Nalla*: Umeshwar Prasad (JP)
217. *Nalla* (*R*): Babulal Marandi (JP)
218. *Naubatpur*: Ramkhelawan Singh (Con.)
219. *Nawada*: Manzoor Ahmad (Con.)
220. *Nawanagar*: Raja Ram Arya (Con.)
221. *Nirsa* (*R*): Lakshmi Narain Manjhi (Con.)
222. *Nirsa*: Ram Narain Sharma (Con.)
223. *Nokha*: Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
224. *Palasi*: Smt. Shanti Devi (Con.)
225. *Paliganj*: Chandradeo Prasad Verma (PSP)
226. *Pakaur* (*R*): Jitu Kisku (Con.)
227. *Pakaur*: Smt. Jyotirmoyee Devi (Con.)
228. *Parbatta*: Smt. Laxmi Devi (Con.)
229. *Parsa*: Daroga Prasad Roy (Con.)
230. *Paru* (*R*): Chandu Ram (Con.)
231. *Paru*: Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con.)
232. *Patahi*: Bibhishan Kumar (Con.)
233. *Patepur*: Manzur Ahsan Azazi (Con.)
234. *Patna East*: Smt. Zohra Ahmad (Con.)
235. *Patna South*: Badrinath Verma (Con.)
236. *Patna West*: Ramsaran Sao (Con.)
237. *Phulparas*: Rasik Lal Yadav (Con).
238. *Pipra*: Ganganath Mishra (CPI)
239. *Piro* (*R*): Nagina Dusadh (Con.)
240. *Piro*: Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
241. *Pirpainti*: Ramjanam Mahto (Con.)
242. *Potka* (*R*): Supai Soren (JP)
243. *Pratapganj*: Khublal Mahto (Con.)
244. *Pupri North*: Smt. Sudama Chaudhury (Con.)
245. *Pupri South*: Devendra Jha (PSP)
246. *Purnea*: Kamaldeo Narain Sinha (Con.)
247. *Rafiganj*: Sarjoo Prasad Sinha (Con.)
248. *Raghopur*: Haribansh Narain Sinha (Con.)
249. *Raghunathpur*: Ramdeo Sinha (PSP)
250. *Rajauli*: Ramswaroop Prasad Yadav (Con.)
251. *Rajgrih* (*R*): Baldeo Prasad (Con.)
252. *Rajgrih*: Shyamsunder Prasad (CNSJP)
253. *Rajmahal*: Binodanand Jha (Con.)
254. *Ramgarh* (Santhal Parganas Dist) (*R*): Sukhu Murmu (Con.)
255. *Ramgarh*: Tara Prasad Bakshi (CNSJP)
256. *Ramgarh* (*Hazaribagh Distt.*) (*R*): Rameshwar Manjhi (CNSJP)
257. *Ramgarh* (*Shahabad Distt*): Dasarath Tiwari (PSP)
258. *Ranchi*: Jaganath Mahto (JP)
259. *Ranchi* (*R*): Ramratan Ram (Con.)
260. *Ranchi Sadar*: Chintamani Saran Nath Sahdeo (Ind.)
261. *Raniganj*: Ram Narayan Mandal (Con.)
262. *Raxaul*: Radha Pandey (Con.)
263. *Rosera*: Mahabir Raut (Con.)
264. *Runisaidpur*: Tribeni Prasad Singh (Con.)
265. *Rupauli*: Braj Bihari Singh (Con.)
266. *Sahar*: Sheo Pujan Rai (Con.)
267. *Saharsa*: Smt. Vishweshwari Devi (Con.)
268. *Sakra* (*R*): Ram Gulam Chaudhary (Con.)
269. *Sakra*: Kapildeo Narain Sinha (Con.)
270. *Samastipur East*: Sahdeo Mahto (Con.)
271. *Samastipur West*: Jadunandan Sahay (Con.)
272. *Sandesh*: Jhaman Prasad (Con.)
273. *Sarath*: Badri Narayan Singh (Con.)
274. *Sasaram* (*R*): Ramadhar Dusadh (PSP)
275. *Sasaram*: Bipin Bihar Singh (PSP)
276. *Seraikella*: Aditya Pratap Deo Singh (Ind.)
277. *Shahpur*: Ramanand Tewary (PSP)
278. *Sherghati*: Mohammed Shahjehan (Con.)
279. *Sheikhpura*(R): Smt. Leela Devi (Con.)
280. *Sheikhpura*: Shri Krishna Sinha (Con.)
281. *Sheohar*: (*R*): Ram Swaroop Ram (Ind.)
282. *Sheohar*: Girijanandan Singh (Ind.)
283. *Shikaripara* (*R*): Supai Murmu (JP)
284. *Shikarpur*: Singheshwar Prasad Verma (PSP)
285. *Silli*: Bhola Nath Bhagat (Con.)
286. *Sikta*: Fazlur Rahman (Con.)
287. *Simdega* (*R*): Marshal Kullu (JP)

288. *Singhia* (*R*): Smt. Shyam Kumari (Con.)
289. *Singhia*: Braj Mohan Prasad Singh (Con.)
290. *Sisai* (*R*): Kirpa Oraon (JP)
291. *Sitamarhi North*: Kuldip Narayan Yadav (Con.)
292. *Sitamarhi South*: Ramsewak Saran (PSP)
293. *Siwan*: Gadadhar Prasad Shrivastava (Con.)
294. *Sultanganj*: Smt. Saraswati Devi (Con.)
295. *Supaul*: Vacant
296. *Su-sand*: Maheswara Prasad Narain Sinha (Con.)
297. *Surajgarh*: Karyanand Sharma (CPI)
298. *Sonbarsa* (*Saharsa Distt.*): Upendra Narain Singh (Con.)
299. *Sonbarsa* (*R*): Jageshwar Hajra (Con.)
300. *Sonbarsa* (*Muzaffarpur Dist.*): Singheshwar Rai (Ind.)
301. *Sonepur*: Ram Binod Singh (Ind.)
302. *Tajpur*: Karpuri Thakur (PSP.)
303. *Tamar*: (*R*)): Dhan Singh Munda (JP)
304. *Tarapur*: Basuki Nath Rai (Con.)
305. *Teghra*: Ramcharitra Sinha (Ind.)
306. *Tekari*: Sukhdeo Prasad Verma (Con.)
307. *Tekari* (*R*): Rameshwar Manjhi (Con.)
308. *Topchanchi* (*R*): Ram Lal Chamar (Con.)
309. *Topchanchi*: Smt. Manorama Sinha (Con.)
310. *Torpa* (*R*): Julius Munda (JP)
311. *Tribeniganj*: Yogeshwar Jha (Con.)
312. *Tribeniganj* (*R*): Tulmohan Ram (Con.)
313. *Tundi*: Ramchandra Prasad Sharma (Con.)
314. *Warsaliganj* (*R*): Chetu Ram (Con.)
315. *Warsaliganj*: Ramkishun Singh (Con.
316. *Warisnagar East*: Sunder Singh (Con.)
317. *Warisnagar West*: Smt. Ram Sukumari Devi (Con.)
318. *Ziradei*: Zawar Hussain (Con.)

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Shyama Prasad Sinha *Deputy Chairman*: Brijraj Krishna

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abdul Hayat Chand	Legislative Assembly
2.	Bariar Hembrom	„
3.	Basanta Chandra Ghose	„
4.	Brajendra Narain Yadav	„
5.	Ganganand Sinha	„
6.	Gauri Shankar Dalmia	„
7.	Habibul Haque	„
8.	Jafar Imam	„
9.	Jitu Lal	„
10.	Kanta Prasad Sinha	„
11.	Kusheshwar Sinha	„
12.	Smt. Abhirama Devi	„
13.	Nurullah	„
14.	Radha Govind Prasad	„
15.	Raghubans Prasad Singh	„
16.	Smt. Rampyari Devi	„
17.	Ram Shekhar Sinha	„
18.	Saiyid Amin Ahmad	„
19.	Sah Ozair Munemi	„
20.	Shri Krishna Singh	„
21.	Shyama Prasad Sinha	„
22.	Sitaram Yadav	„
23.	Sitaram Jagatramka	„
24.	Ahmedi Sattar	
25.	Ajit Prasad Singh	Local Authorities
26.	Beej Narain Chand	„
27.	Braj Bihari Prasad	„
28.	Brajendra Bahadur Singh	„
29.	Deva Sharan Sinha	„
30.	Hari Krishna Lal	„
31.	Hari Shankar Prasad	„
32.	Jageshwar Mandal	„
33.	Jamuna Prasad Singh	„
34.	Kumar Kalyan Lal	„
35.	Lakshmi Kant Jha	„
36.	Mahadeonand Gir	Local Authorities
37.	Mathura Prasad Singh	„
38.	Mayanand Thakur	„
39.	R. Narsingh Rao	„
40.	Niwas Narain Sinha	„
41.	Quadratullah	„
42.	Ram Bilas Sharma	„
43.	Ram Prakash Lal	„
44.	Ritlal Prasad Varma	„
45.	Sagar Mohan Pathak	„
46.	Subodh Kumar Sen	„
47.	Vishnu Shankar	„
48.	Braj Mohan Agarwala	„
49.	Anil Kumar Sen	Graduates
50.	Krishna Bahadur	„
51.	Lakshmi Nath Jha	„
52.	Ravaneshwar Mishra	„
53.	Sawalia Bihari Lal Varma	„
54.	Singheshwari Prasad	„
55.	Bindheyshwar Mishra	Teacher
56.	Hargouri Tewari	„
57.	Jagdish Sharma	„
58.	Mahendra Prasad	„
59.	Mathura Prasad Dubey	„
60.	Sasanka Sekhar Ghosh	„
61.	Smt. Anise Imam	Nominated
62.	Brajnandan Prasad	„
63.	Brijraj Krishna	„
64.	Fateh Narain Singh	„
65.	Harindra Bahadur Chandra	„
66.	Jagnnath Prasad Mishra	„
67.	Jaideva Prasad	„
68.	Mohan Lal Mahto 'Viyogi'	„
69.	Narayanji	„
70.	Ramcharan Sinha	„
71.	Rameshwar Prasad Singh	„
72.	Trdib Nath Banarji	„

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	212.19	368.15	503.24
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	611.44	726.66	758.96
Estate Duty ..	21.91	35.00	35.00
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	—	45.17	85 92
Land Revenue (net) ..	1,005.15	839 06	1,220.64
State Excise Duties ..	456.10	466.23	464.33
Stamps ..	226 08	201.49	232.39
Forest ..	88 24	101.78	114.23
Registration ..	49.87	64 05	64.05
Taxes on Vehicles ..	4.74	4.99	5.02
Other Taxes and Duties ..	491.37	542.82	615.45
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	25.75	28.09	155.01
Debt Services ..	86 65	42 34	48 69
Civil Administration ..	613.23	771.83	904.53
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	55.53	45.99	47.36
Miscellaneous (net) ..	146.77	128.61	198.75
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	243.86	499.90	541.80
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	139.23	176.57	193.21
Extraordinary ..	2.43	2.11	1.55
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	4,480.54	5,090.84	6,190.18
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	732.53	710.23	670.32
Debt Services (net) ..	486 40	469.60	455 46
General Administration ..	461.96	440.47	425 53
Administration of Justice ..	108 37	101.28	104.78
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	90 47	95.34	92.74
Police ..	407.08	451.14	442 64
Scientific Departments ..	1.13	1.51	1.40
Education ..	1,049 25	904 61	917.77
Medical ..	334 02	245.45	240.71
Public Health ..	402 54	306 16	245.98
Agriculture ..	423 13	398 94	293.36
Veterinary ..	106 35	72.71	80 24
Co-operation ..	225.64	167.63	192.83
Industries and Supplies ..	174 31	156.47	148.85
Aviation ..	2.34	2.76	.77
Miscellaneous Departments ..	46.05	40.72	41.09
Civil Works, Multi-purpose Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	1,088.49	723 59	194.30
Electricity Schemes ..	75.76	64 01	78.72
Miscellaneous ..	329.10	401.46	546.51
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	433.50	417.82	468.01
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	6,978.42	6,171.90	5,642.01
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—)2,497.88	(—)1,081.06	(+) 548.17

BOMBAY

Area: 1,90,668 sq. miles *Population*: 4,82,65,221 *Capital*: Bombay
Principal Languages: Marathi and Gujarati

Governor: Sri Prakasa

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Y.B. Chavan	Chief Minister, Political, Services and Home
Jivraj Mehta	Finance
R.U. Parikh	Revenue
Shantilal Shah	Labour and Law
M.S. Kannamwar	Public Health
Vasantrao P. Naik	Agriculture
Ratubhai Adani	Prohibition, Panchayats and Cottage Industries.
Bhagwantrao Gadhe	Forests
M.C. Shah	Local Self-Government excluding Panchayats
S.K. Wankhede	Planning, Development, Electricity and Industries.
D.S. Desai	Public Works
H.K. Desai	Education
S.G. Kazi	Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses and Fisheries.
T.S. Bharde	Co-operation
N.K. Tirpude	Social Welfare and Rehabilitation
Deputy Ministers	
Bhaskar Rambhai Patel	Prohibition
P.B. Thacker	Roads, Buildings and Ports
Shankar Rao Chauhan	Revenue
Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosale	Education
Devi Singh Chauhan	Agriculture
Jaswant Lal Shah	Co-operation
Shamrao Patil	Sarvodaya, Forest, Labour Societies and Khas Land Development.
G.D. Patil	Planning and Development
Chhotubhai Patel	Transport and Jails
K.S. Narola	Public Health
M.D. Choudhari	Irrigation
Bahadurbhai K. Patel	Social Welfare
Parliamentary Secretary	
Homi J.H. Taleyarkhan	Attached to the Chief Minister

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	M.C. Chagla
Puisne Judges	Y.V. Dixit, H.K. Chainani, J.C. Shah, J.R. Mudholkar, D.Y. Vyas, S.T. Desai, Y.S. Tambe, B.N. Gokhale, S.P. Kotval, K.G. Datar, K.T. Desai, J.M. Shelat, N.M. Mody, N.M. Miyabhoy, G.B. Badkas, V.M. Tarkunde, D.V. Patel.
Advocate-General	H.M. Seervai

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	K.B. Bharucha
Members	R.B. Ghorpade, T.L. Shah, M.S. Duleepsingji, B.D. Deshmukh.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: S.L. Silam   *Deputy Speaker*: Dindayal Gupta

1. *Abdasa*: Jamyatray Gulabshanker Vaidya (Con.)
2. *Achalpur*: Madhaorao Bhagwantrao Patil (Con.)
3. *Ahmadpur*: Vasant Gangaram Pawat (Con.)
4. *Ahmadpur (R)*: Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble (Con.)
5. *Ahmedabad*: Bhavanishankar Bapuji Mehta (Con.)
6. *Ahmednagar North*: Prabhakar Kondaji Bhapkar (Ind.)
7. *Ahmednagar South*: Trimbak Shivram Bharde (Con.)
8. *Akalkot*: Chhanusing Kalyansing Chandele (Con.)
9. *Akola*: Madhusudan Atmaram Virale (Con.)
10. *Akot*: Niyazi Mahammad Subhan Saqui (Con.)
11. *Alibag*: Dattatraya Narayan Patil (PWP)
12. *Amalner*: Madhao Gotu Patil (Con.)
13. *Amalner (R)*: Jalamkhan Sandebaj Khan Tadavi (Con.)
14. *Ambad*: Nana Jedhe (Con.)
15. *Ambegaon*: Baburao Krishnaji Gholap (Ind.)
16. *Amgaon*: Smt. Sushilabai Keshaorao Ingle (Con.)
17. *Amravati*: Smt. Maltibai Wamanrao Joshi (Con.)
18. *Amreli*: Jivraj Narayan Mehta (Con).
19. *Anand North*: Vacant
20. *Anand South*: Smt. Kamlaben Maganbhai Patel (Con.)
21. *Anjar*: Premji Bhavanji Thacker (Con.)
22. *Ankleshwar*: Harisinh Bhagubawa Mahida (Con.)
23. *Armori*: Krishnayya Venkayya Tadurwar (Con.)
24. *Arvi*: Baburao Marotrao Deshmukh (Con.)
25. *Ashit*: Vishwanath Dagdu (Con.)
26. *Aurangabad*: Mir Mohemed Ali (Con.)
27. *Ausa*: Devisingh Venkatsingh Chauhan (Con.)
28. *Badnera*: Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh (Con.)
29. *Baglan*: Narayan Mansaram Sonawane (PSP)
30. *Balapur*: Ghiyasuddin Kazi Syed Nasiruddin (Con.)
31. *Bandra*: Purshottam Ganesh Kher (Con.)
32. *Bansda*: Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel (Con.)
33. *Baramati*: Nanasaheb Babuji Jagtap (PWP)
34. *Baramati (R)*: Sambhaji Bandoba Londhe (SCF)
35. *Bardoli*: Kalyanji Bhai Vithalbhai Mehta (Con.)
36. *Baria*: Jayantkumar Kashiram Pandya (Ind.)
37. *Baroda City East*: N.D. Chokshi (Con.)
38. *Baroda City West*: Bhailalbhai Garbaddas Contractor (Con.)
39. *Barsi*: Shivaji Parshuram Arya (Con.)
40. *Bassein*: Sadanand Gopal Warty (PSP)
41. *Basmath*: Vacant
42. *Bayad*: Lalusing Kishorsing Rahevar (Ind.)
43. *Bhadrawati*: Narain Harbaji Mathankar (Con.)
44. *Bhandara*: Dada Dajiba Dhote (Con.)
45. *Bhandara (R)*: Sitaram Jairam Bhambore (Con.)
46. *Bhanvad*: Harilal Ramji Nakum (Con.)
47. *Bhavnagar*: Virajlal Gokaldas Vora (Con.)
48. *Bhiloda (R)*: Vacant
49. *Bhiloda*: Vacant
50. *Bhir*: Smt. Shantabai (Con.)
51. *Bhiwandi*: Bhalchandra Shivram Patil (PWP)
52. *Bhiwandi (R)*: Yeshwant Gunaji Ambekar (PWP)
53. *Bhokardhan*: Bhagwant Rao Gadhe (Con.)
54. *Bhor*: Jaysing Parsharam Mali (Ind.)
55. *Bhudargad*: Kaka Gopala Desai (CPI)
56. *Bhuj*: Kundanlal Jashwantlal Dholakia (Con.)
57. *Bhusaval*: Dattatraya Senu Bhirud (Con.)
58. *Biloli*: Jaiwant Rao More (Con.)
59. *Biloli (R)*: Laxmanrao (Con.)
60. *Borivli*: Ishwarlal Pranjivandas Parekh (Con.)
61. *Borsad North*: Shivabhai Ashabhai Patel (Con.)
62. *Borsad South*: Madhavsingh Fulsingh Solanki (Con.)
63. *Botad*: Chhaganbhai Laljibhai Gopani (Con.)
64. *Brahmapuri*: Murharirao Krishnarao Nagmoti (Con.)
65. *Brahmapuri (R)*: Govind Bijaji Meshram (Con.)
66. *Broach*: Bhupendra Bhai Bapalal Modi (Ind.)
67. *Buldana*: Smt. Indirabai Ramrao Kotamkar (Con.)
68. *Bulsar*: Gopalji Dayabhai Desai (Con.)
69. *Bulsar (R)*: Naranbhai Madhavbhai Rathod (Con.)
70. *Byculla*: Bapurao Dhondiba Jagtap (CPI)
71. *Byculla (R)*: Palijbhai Hamabhai Boricha (SCF)
72. *Cambay*: Hussein Yawar Khan (Con.)
73. *Chalisgaon*: Rajaram Bhila Sonawane (PSP)

74. *Chanasma*: Khodabhai Shivram Patel (Ind.)
75. *Chanda*: Laxmanrao Krisnaji Wasekar (Con.)
76. *Chandgad*: Narsingh Bhujang Patil (PWP)
77. *Chandur*: Pundalik Balkrishna Chore (Con.)
78. *Chembur*: Indravadanrai Manmohanrao Oza (Con.)
79. *Chhota Udepur*: Bhagvanbhai Ranchhod Patel (Con.)
80. *Chhota Udepur* (*R*): Bhaijibhai Garbad (Con.)
81. *Chikhli* (*Buldana*): Namdeo Punjaji Pawar (Con.)
82. *Chikhli* (*Surat*): Smt. Shantaben Kalidas Patel (Con.)
83. *Chiplum*: Shankar Ganu Tambitkar (CPI)
84. *Chiplum* (*R*): Gangaram Bhikaji Kambale (SCF)
85. *Chorasi*: Smt. Kikiben Bhat (Con.)
86. *Colaba*: Kalaram Shankar Dharia (Con.)
87. *Dabhoi*: Ambalal Chhotalal Shah (Con.)
88. *Dadar*: Trimbakrao Ramchandra Naravane (Ind.)
89. *Dahanu*: Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Con.)
90. *Dahanu* (*R*): Santu Devoo Thakaria (Con.)
91. *Dangs*: Naranbhai Lashabhai Patel (Ind.)
92. *Dapoli*: Purushottam Vasudev Mandalik (PSP)
93. *Dariapur Kazipur*: Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas (Con.)
94. *Daruha*: Deorao Shioram Patil (Ind.)
95. *Daryapur*: Narayan Uttam Rao Deshmukh (Con.)
96. *Daryapur* (*R*): Kisanrao Narayan Khandare (Con.)
97. *Dascroi*: Chhotalal Narandas (Ind.)
98. *Deesa*: Popatlal Mulshanker Joshi (Con.)
99. *Deesa* (*R*): Gamanbhai Nanji Parmar (Con.)
100. *Dehgam*: Chaturbhai Mangaldas Amin (Ind.)
101. *Deogad*: Jagannath Ramkrishna Tawade (PWP)
102. *Dhandhuka*: Dwarkadas Amritlal Patel (Ind.)
103. *Dharampur*: Jadav Ramu Balu (PSP)
104. *Dharmabad*: Shankar Rao Bhaurao Chauhan (Con.)
105. *Dhobi Talao*: Kailasnarayan Shivnarayan Narola (Con.)
106. *Dholka*: Maneklal Chunilal Shah (Con.)
107. *Dhoraji*: Bhagwanji Bhanji Kalaria (Con.)
108. *Dhrangadhra*: Bhupatbhai Vrajlal Desai (Con.)
109. *Dhulia North*: Chudaman Ananda Raundale (Con.)
110. *Dhulia South*: Ramdas Bhagwan Chaudhari (Ind.)
111. *Digras*: Madhorao Baburao Mahindre (Con.)
112. *Dindori*: Fakirrao Sakharam Daokhar (CPI)
113. *Dindori* (*R*): Ramdas Pandu Bagul (CPI)
114. *Dohad*: Javsing Mansing Solanki (Con.)
115. *Dongri*: Hafizka Abdul Kadar Mohiuddin (Con.)
116. *Dwarka*: Bhudarji Dosabhai Meswania (Con.)
117. *Ellis Bridge*: Ganpatram Gokaldas Patel (Ind.)
118. *Erandol*: Sitaram Hirachand Birla (Con.)
119. *Gadhinglaj*: Dhyandeo Santram Narwekar (PWP)
120. *Gangakhed*: Sakharam Gopalarao (Con.)
121. *Gangakhed* (*R*): Namdeo Deoji Pagare (Con.)
122. *Gangapur*: Chandragupta Digambardas (CPI)
123. *Georai*: Lambaji Muktaji (Con.)
124. *Girgaum*: Pralhad Keshav Atre (Ind.)
125. *Godhra*: Pratapsingh Motising (Con.)
126. *Gomtipur*: Shamprasad Rup Shanker Vasavda (Con.)
127. *Gomtipur* (*R*): Jesingji Govindbhai Parmar (Con.)
128. *Gondia*: Manoharbhai Babarbhai Patel (Con.)
129. *Goregaon*: Puranlal Dharamabhau Rahangdale (PSP)
130. *Guhagar*: Dattatraya Yeshavant Vilankar (JS)
131. *Hadgaon*: Smt. Anjana Bai Jaiwantrao (Con.)
132. *Halol*: Vijaysinhji Bharatsinhji Chauhan (Con.)
133. *Halvad*: Trambaklal Mohanlal Dave (Con.)
134. *Hatkanangle*: Santram Sakharam Patil (Ind.)
135. *Hatkanangle* (*R*): Dadasaheb Malharrao Shirke (SCF)
136. *Haveli*: Ram Dashrath Tupe (PSP)
137. *Haveli* (*R*): Purushottam Martandrao Choure (Ind.)
138. *Hinganghat*: Keshorao Motiram Zade (Con.)
139. *Hingoli*: Baburao (Con.)
140. *Hingoli* (*R*): Surajmal Narayan (Con.)
141. *Idar*: Vadilal Premchand Mehta (Con.)
142. *Idar* (*R*): Govindbhai Manabhai Bhambhi (Con.)
143. *Igatpuri*: Punjaji Laxman Govardhane (CPI)
144. *Indapur*: Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Con.)
145. *Jalamb*: Sadashio Vithal (Con.)
146. *Jalgaon*: Sadashiv Narayan Bhalerao (CPI)
147. *Jalna*: Rustumji Bezonji (Con.)
148. *Jalna* (*R*): Dhondi Raj Ganpat Rao (Con.)

149. *Jamalpur*: Ahmedmia Sherumia Sheikh (Ind.)
150. *Jamjodhpur*: Nanji Devji Sinojia (Con.)
151. *Jambusar*: Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patel (Con.)
152. *Jamnagar*: Smt. Manjulaben Jayantilal Dave (Con.)
153. *Jamner*: Gajananrao Raghunath Rao Garud (PSP)
154. *Jaoli*: Krishnarao Haribhau Tarade (PWP)
155. *Jasdan*: Akbarali Amiji Jasdanwala (Con.)
156. *Jath*: Vijay Sinhrao Ramrao Dafale (Ind.)
157. *Jawahar*: T.B. Mukane (Con.)
158. *Jetpur*: Gajannand Bhavani Shankar Joshi (Con.)
159. *Jhogadia*: Dalpatbhai Amarsinh Vasawa (Con.)
160. *Jhalod*: Narsinbhai Kanjibhai Hathila (Con.)
161. *Jintur*: Wamanrao Anandrao (Con.)
162. *Jodia*: Kantilal Premchand Shah (Con.)
163. *Junagadh*: Smt. Pushpaben Janardan Mehta (Con.)
164. *Junnar*: Shivaji Mahadu Kale (PSP)
165. *Kadi*: Chhotalal Maganlal Patel (Ind.)
166. *Kagal*: Smt. Vimalabai Vasant Bagal (Ind.)
167. *Kaij*: Ramligaswami Mahalingswami (Con.)
168. *Kaij (R)*: Govind Rao (Con.)
169. *Kaira*: Ramanlal Nagjibhai Patel (Ind.)
170. *Kalam*: Smt. Tarabai (Con.)
171. *Kalam (R)*: Revappa Krishna Mane (Con.)
172. *Kalameshwar*: Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con.)
173. *Kalol*: Shankarji Maganji Thakarda (Ind.)
174. *Kalupur*: Jayantilal Ghelabhai Dalal (Ind.)
175. *Kalyan*: Krishnarao Narayan Dhulup (PWP)
176. *Kamrej*: Parbhubhai Dhanabhai Patel (Con.)
177. *Kankavli*: Bhaskar Balkrishna Sawant (PWP)
178. *Kankrej*: Shantilal Sarupchand Shah (Con.)
179. *Kannad*: Baburao Manikrao (Con.)
180. *Kapadwanj*: Nagindas Vadilal Gandhi (Ind.)
181. *Karad North*: Yashvantrao Balvantrao Chavan (Con.)
182. *Karad South*: Yeswantraro Jijaba Mohite (PWP)
183. *Karjan*: Smt. Maniben Chandubhai Patel (Con.)
184. *Kasba Peth*: Vishnu Dattatraya Chitale (CPI)
185. *Kaij*: Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Con.)
186. *Kelapur*: Trimbak Dattaraya Deshmukh (Con.)
187. *Khadia*: Brahmakumar Ranchhodlal Bhat (Ind.)
188. *Khamgaon*: Govinddas Ratanlal Bhatia (Con.)
189. *Khandhar*: Keshavrao Dhondge (PWP)
190. *Khatav*: Keshav Shankar Patil (PSP)
191. *Khed (Poona Dt.)*: Tarachand Hirachand Wadgaonkar (PSP)
192. *Khed (Ratnagiri Dt.)*: Jagannath Shivram Patne (SCF)
193. *Kheralu*: Natwarlal Maganlal Patel (Ind.)
194. *Kinwat*: Uttam Baliram Rathod (Con.)
195. *Kolhapur*: Pandurang Bapurao Salokhe (PWP)
196. *Koregaon*: Vishwasrao Vithalrao Mane (Con.)
197. *Kumbharwada*: Bhanushanker Manchharam Yagnik (Con.)
198. *Kundla*: Amulakhrai Kushalchand Khimani (Con.)
199. *Kunkavav*: Devsibhai Nanjibhai Raiyani (Con.)
200. *Kunkavav (R)*: Tapubhai Pragji Vaghela (Con.)
201. *Kurla*: Smt. Anjanabai Narahar Magar (Con.)
202. *Kutiyana*: Mathuradas Gordhandas Bhupta (Con.)
203. *Lanja*: Shashishekar Kashinath Athale (PSP)
204. *Lathi*: Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhat (Con.)
205. *Latur*: Keshvrao Sonwane (Con.)
206. *Limkheda*: Virsinghbhai Kanjibhai Nisarta (Con.)
207. *Lunawada*: Shivprasad Bapulal Bhatt (Ind.)
208. *Madha*: Namdeo Mahadeo Jagtap (Con.)
209. *Madha (R)*: Ganpat Laxman Sonawane (Con.)
210. *Mahad*: Digambar Vinayak Purohit (PSP)
211. *Mahalaxmi*: Homi Jehangir Taleyarkhan (Con.)
212. *Mahim*: F.M. Pinto (PSP)
213. *Mahuva*: Jaswantrai Nanubhai Mehta (PSP)
214. *Malegaon*: Haroon Ahmed Ansari (PSP)
215. *Malia*: Kanji Kachara Mori (Con.)
216. *Malkapur*: Bhiku Fakira Shelki (Con.)
217. *Malsiras*: Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Ind.)
218. *Malwan*: Shridhar Balkrishna Manjarekar (JS)
219. *Mandvi (Greater Bombay Dt.)*: Salebhoy Abdul Kadar (Con.)
220. *Mandvi (Kutch Dt.)*: Jumakhlal Lakhmichand (Con.)
221. *Mangaon*: Surendranath Govind Tipnis (PSP)
222. *Mangaon (R)*: Tanaji Ganpat Gaikwad (Ind.)
223. *Mangrol (Sorath Dt.)*: Ramji Parbat Vikani (Con.)

224. *Mangrol* (*R*): Haribhai Ranabhai Bhaskar (Con.)
225. *Mangrol* (*Surat Dt.*): Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai (Con.)
226. *Mangrulpir*: Brijlal Nandlal Biyani (Con.)
227. *Manjlegaon*: Safdar Ali (Con.)
228. *Matar*: Madhavlal Bhailal Shah (Con.)
229. *Matunga*: Madhavrao Ganapatrao Mane (PSP)
230. *Matunga* (*R*): Jagannath Ganpatrao Bhatankar (SCF)
231. *Maval*: Ramchandra Kashinath Mhalgi (JS)
232. *Mazgaon*: D.L. Anande (Ind.)
233. *Mehkar*: Shankarrao Vithalrao (PWP)
234. *Mehkar* (*R*): Tulshiram Rodu Kakal (SCF)
235. *Mehsana*: Popatlal Gulabdas Patel (Ind.)
236. *Melghat*: Smt. Kokilabai Jagannath Gawande (Con.)
237. *Miraj*: Gundu Dashrath Patil (Con.)
238. *Morsi*: Smt. Hirabai Anandrao Salao (Con.)
239. *Morvi*: Gokaldas Dosabhai Parmar (Con.)
240. *Murbad*: Shantaram Balkrishna Thakare (PWP)
241. *Murtajapur*: Smt. Kusum Wamanrao Korpe (Con.)
242. *Murtajapur* (*R*): D. Z. Palaspagar (Con.)
243. *Nadiad North*: Udesinh Virsinh Vadodia (Con.)
244. *Nadiad South*: Mahenderbhai Gopaldas Desai (Ind.)
245. *Nagpada*: Vishvanath Rajanna Tulla (Ind.)
246. *Nagpur*: Ardhendu Bhushan Hemendra Kumar Bardhan (Ind.)
247. *Nagpur* (*R*): Punjabrao Hukam Shambharkar (SCF)
248. *Nagpur I*: Madan Gopal Jodhraj Agarwal (Con.)
249. *Nagpur II*: Dindayal Nandram Gupta (Con.)
250. *Nanded*: Vithalrao Devidasrao Deshpande (CPI)
251. *Nandgaon*: Bhausaheb Sakharam Hirav (Con.)
252. *Nandod*: Dalpat Buchar Bhil (Con.)
253. *Nasik*: Vithalrao Ganpatrao Hande (PWP)
254. *Nasik* (*R*): S.D. Kamble (SCF)
255. *Naswadi* (*R*): Gordhan Chhipa Bhai (Con.)
256. *Navasari*: Laloobhai Makanji Patel (Con.)
257. *Navasari* (*R*): Bhanabhai Dahyabhai Rathod (Con.)
258. *Nawapur* (*R*): Abhramji Dongarsing Chaudhari (Ind.)
259. *Nilanga*: Shripatrao Gyanurao Solenke (PWP)
260. *Niphad*: Deoram Savaji Wagh (CPI)
261. *North Sholapur*: Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosale (Con.)
262. *Omerga*: Vishwambharrao Namdeo Haralkar (Con.)
263. *Osmanabad*: Udhaorao Sahebrao Patil (PWP)
264. *Pachora*: Onkar Narayan Wagh (PSP)
265. *Padra*: Jaswantlal Sobhagyachand Shah (Con.)
266. *Paithan*: Venkat Rao Jadhav (Con.)
267. *Palanpur*: Galbabhai Nanjibhai Patel (Con.)
268. *Palanpur* (*R*): Dungarbhai Bhagwanbhai Parmar (Con.)
269. *Palghar*: Navnitrai Bhogilal Shah (PSP)
270. *Palitana*: Smt. Kasturben Jorsinhbhai Indrani (Con.)
271. *Pandharpur*: Raghunath Namdev Raul (PSP)
272. *Panhala*: Babajirao Balasaheb Desai (Ind.)
273. *Panvel*: Dinkar Balu Patil (PWP)
274. *Parbhani*: Annaji Ramchandra (PWP)
275. *Pardi*: Uttam Harji Patel (PSP)
276. *Parel*: Vyankatesh Appa Shenoy (PSP)
277. *Parle-Andheri*: Shantilal Harijivan Shah (Con.)
278. *Parner*: Bhaskar Tukaram Auti (Ind.)
279. *Parola*: Shrinivas Chunilal Marwadi (JS)
280. *Partur*: Bhagwanrao Daulatrao Borade (Con.)
281. *Patan*: Shimanlal Wadilal Shah (Ind.)
282. *Patan* (*R*): Laxmanbhai Samjibhai Bhankharia (Ind.)
283. *Patan* (*Satara*): Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Con.)
284. *Pathardi*: Narayan Ganpat Avhad (Ind.)
285. *Pen*: Vasant Rajaram Raut (PWP)
286. *Pen* (*R*): Govind Sonu Katkari (PWP)
287. *Petlad*: Manilal Prabhulal Parikh (Con.)
288. *Phaltan* (*R*): Sadashivrao Marutirao Bandisode (SCF)
289. *Phaltan*: Haribhau Vithalrao Nimbalkar (CPI)
290. *Poona Cantt.*: Vithal N. Shivarkar (PSP)
291. *Porbandar*: Maldevji Mandlikji Odedra (Con.)
292. *Prantij*: Smt. Ranjanben Madhukumar Vora (Con.)
293. *Purandhar*: Raghunathrao Anandrao Pawar (PWP)
294. *Pusad*: Vasantrao Phulsing Naik (Con.)
295. *Pusad* (*R*): Daulat Laxman Khadse (Con.)
296. *Radhanagari*: Dnyanddeo Santaram Khandekar (PWP)
297. *Radhanpur*: Maneklal Nathalal Vakharia (Con.)
298. *Rahuri*: Laxmanrao Madhavrao Patil (Ind.)

299. *Rajapur*: Prabhat Mahadev Kulkarni (PSP)
300. *Rajkot*: Jaysukhlal Karshanji Shah (Con.)
301. *Rajula*: Surogbhai Kalubhai Varu (Con.)
302. *Rajpura*: Ramchandra Ganpati Dhote (Con.)
303. *Ramtek*: Narendra Mahipat Tidke (Con.)
304. *Ratnagiri*: Atmaram Vasudev Modak (PSP)
305. *Raver*: Madhukar Dhanaji Choudhari (Con.)
306. *Raver* (*R*): Keshavrao Raghav Wankhede (Con.)
307. *Renapur*: Gangadharappa (Con.)
308. *Roha*: Pandurang Ramji Sonap (PWP)
309. *Sakoli*: Adku Sonu Paulzagde (Con.)
310. *Sakoli* (*R*): Nashikrao Khantadu Tirpude (Con.)
311. *Sakri*: Shankarrao Chindhuji Bedse (Ind.)
312. *Sakri* (*R*): Rama Jirya Padvi (Ind.)
313. *Sanand*: Vardhmanbhai Lalbhai Mehta (Ind.)
314. *Sangmeshwar*: Arjun Bapuji Vichare (Ind.)
315. *Sangamner*: Datta Appaji Deshmukh (Ind.)
316. *Sangamner*: Narayan Ramji Navali (Ind.)
317. *Sangli*: Vasantrao Banduji Patil (Con.)
318. *Sangola*: Keshavrao Shripatrao Raut (Con.)
319. *Sangola* (*R*): Maruti Mahadeo Kambale (Con.)
320. *Santrampur*: Smt. Hiraben Lalchandbhai Ninama (Con.)
321. *Saoli*: Marotrao Sambshiv Kannamwar (Con.)
322. *Saoner*: Mohammad Abdulla Khan Pathan (Con.)
323. *Satara*: Vithal Nanasaheb Patil (Ind.)
324. *Savli*: Jasbhai Hathibhai Amin (Con.)
325. *Savli* (*R*): Ramchandra Chittabhai Solanki (Con.)
326. *Sawantwadi*: Shivaram Sawant Khem Sawant Bhonsale (Ind.)
327. *Sewree*: S.G. Patkar (CPI)
328. *Shahada*: Vyankat Tanaji Dhobi (Con.)
329. *Shahada* (*R*): Chandrasing Dhanka Bhandari (Con.)
330. *Shahuwadi*: Tryambak Sitaram Karkhanis (PWP)
331. *Shehra*: Dalabhai Raijibhai Parmar (Con.)
332. *Sheogaon*: Eknat Laxman Bhagwat (Ind.)
333. *Shirala*: Yeshwant Chandru Patil (PWP)
334. *Shirdi*: Bhaskarrao Sadashiv Galande (Ind.)
335. *Shirdi* (*R*): Arjun Giri Pawar (Ind.)
336. *Shirol*: Satagounda Revagonda Patil (Ind.)
337. *Shivajinagar*: Jayant Shirdhar Tilak (HM)
338. *Sholapur City North*: Keshavlal Meerchand Shah (Con.)
339. *Sholapur City South*: Rajaram Savalaram Dhavale (Con.)
340. *Shrigonda*: Nawasherwan Navarozji Satha (Ind.)
341. *Shrigonda* (*R*): Ramchandra Deokaji Pawar (Ind.)
342. *Shukrawarpeth*: Sridhar Mahadeo Joshi (PSP)
343. *Sidhpur*: Mafatlal Motilal Patel (Ind.)
344. *Sillod*: Nago Rao (Con.)
345. *Sindkheda*: Shankar Gorakh Sonawane (PSP)
346. *Sinnar*: Shankar Kondaji Navale (PSP)
347. *Sironcha*: Narayansinh Sampatsinh Weakey (PSP)
348. *Sironcha* (*R*): Vishweshwar Rao (Ind.)
349. *Sirur*: Shyamkant Damodar More (PSP)
350. *Somnath*: Hamir Sarman Solanki (Con.)
351. *Songadh*: Mavjibhai Chimabhai Chaudhari (Con.)
352. *South Sholapur*: Shantirappa Basappa Baswanti (Con.)
353. *Surat City East*: Ishwarlal Gulabhai Desai (Con.)
354. *Surat City West*: Golandaz Mohd. Husein Abdul Samad (Con.)
355. *Surendranagar*: Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh (Con.)
356. *Surendranagar* (*R*): Pethabhai Ganeshbhai Parmar (Con.)
357. *Talaja*: Jorsinh Kasalbhai Indrani (Con.)
358. *Taloda* (*R*): Gorji Surji Padvi (PSP)
359. *Tasgaon*: Ganpati Dada Lal (PWP)
360. *Thana*: Dattatraya Balkrishna Tamhane (PSP)
361. *Tharad*: Dahyalal Manilal Mehta (Con.)
362. *Thasra*: Kishoresingh Chhagusingh Gohil (Ind.)
363. *Thasra* (*R*): Khushalbhai Morarbhai Dave (Con.)
364. *Tirora*: Shaligram Ramratan Dixit (Con.)
365. *Tuljapur*: Sahebrao Dada (Con.)
366. *Tumsar*: Aoo Malku Makade (Con.)
367. *Ulhasnagar*: Nevandram Vishindas Gurbani (Con.)
368. *Umrer*: Sadashivrao Rajaramrao Samarth (Con.)
369. *Umrer* (*R*): Anantram Dayal Choudhari (Con.)
370. *Una*: Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani (Con.)
371. *Vagad*: Smt. Trilochana Ushakant Mehta (Con.)
372. *Vagra*: Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana (Con.)
373. *Vaijapur*: Machhendranath Ramchandra (PSP)
374. *Vallabhipur*: Karanbhai Jerambhai Bharodia (Con.)

375. *Vengurla*: Narayan Mahadeo Chammankar (PSP)
376. *Vijapur North*: Gangaram Chunilal Raval (Ind.)
377. *Vijapur South*: Becharbhai Hargovinddas Patel (Ind.)
378. *Viramgam*: Dilipsinghji Pratapsinghji Desai (Ind.)
379. *Visavadar*: Parmananddas Jivanbhai Kathreecha (Con.)
380. *Visnagar*: Ramniklal Trikamlal Maniar (Ind.)
381. *Vita*: Bhagwan Nanasaheb More (PWP)
382. *Vita (R)*: Pirajirao Tayapa Madhale (SCF)
383. *Wai*: Dadasaheb Khasherao Jagtap (PWP)
384. *Walkeshwar*: Sayaji Laxman Silam (Con.)
385. *Walva*: Naghnath Ramchandra Nayakavadi (PWP)
386. *Wani*: Shirdharrao Nathobaji Jawade (Con.)
387. *Wani (R)*: Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao Ahheri (Con.)
388. *Wankaner*: Smt. Hiralaxmi Keshavlal Sheth (Con.)
389. *Wardha*: Mahadeo Tukaram Thakre (Con.)
390. *Wardha (R)*: Shankerrao Vithalrao Sonawane (Con.)
391. *Washim*: Jaisingrao Dinkarrao Rajurkar (Con.)
392. *Washim (R)*: Rambhau Chinkaji Salwe (Con.)
393. *Worli*: Ramchandra Dhondiba Bhandare (SCF)
394. *Yawal*: Smt. Rambai Narayan Deshpande (Con.)
395. *Yeola*: Dagu Shankar Kanade (PSP)
396. *Yeotmal*: Ramchandra Jagoba Kadu (Con.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala *Deputy Chairman*: Km. Jethi T. Sipahimalani.

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Alfred Camillo Peter Rebello	Legislative Assembly
2.	Atmaram Raoji Bhat	„
3.	Babubhai Manekhal Chinai	„
4.	Baburao Pralhad Badave	„
5.	Smt. Bhanumatiben Manilal Parekh	„
6.	Bhaurao Vithoba Shende	„
7.	Bhimrao Shesh Rao	„
8.	Chhaganlal Nanji Bhadlawala	„
9.	Chimanlal Kuberdas Shah	„
10.	Dinshawji Ratanji Daboo	„
11.	Gulam Haider Walimahamed	„
12.	Hari Bhaskar Bhide	„
13.	Haridas Damaji Awode	„
14.	Jagannath Nathuji Korpe	„
15.	Karsondas Hirji Thacker	„
16.	Kashinath Mannalal Agrawal	„
17.	Kisan Mahadeo Veer	„
18.	Lallubhai Kishordas Maniar	„
19.	Maganbhai Bhikhabhai Patel	„
20.	Mahadeo Supadaji Alahi	„
21.	Mohamed Taher Habib	„
22.	Nemichand Kisandas	„
23.	Pandit Rao	„
24.	Pandurang Vasudeo Gadgil	„
25.	Ramrai Mohanrai Munshi	„
26.	Rasiklal Shankarlal Bhatt	Legislative Assembly
27.	Sadashiv Laxman Benadikar	„
28.	Sambhajirao Maruti Thorat	„
29.	Shantaram Mahadeo Dahanukar	„
30.	Smt. Anasuya Chhotalal Shah	„
31.	Smt. Dhirajben Popatlal	„
32.	Smt. Jyotsnaben Bahsukhram Shukla	„
33.	Smt. Madinabai Akbarbhai Nagori	„
34.	Smt. Subhadrabai Dattaraya Joshi	„
35.	Smt. Subhagabai Shreedhar Kashikar	„
36.	Sukhadeo Shaligram Agrawal	„
37.	Sulemankhan Abdullakhan Pathan	„
38.	Tilawant Ali	„
39.	Vaman Gangadhar Yardi	„
40.	Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure	„
41.	Vithal Sakharam Page	„
42.	Balkrishna Dinamanishankar Shukla	Local Authorities
43.	Bejonji Aderji Dalal	„
44.	Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala	„
45.	Chhabildas Pragji Meta	„
46.	Chunibhai Mulji bhai Patel	„
47.	Chunilal Damodar Barfivala	„

48. David Fakirchand Shaw — Local Authorities
49. Dayashankar Biharilal Agarwal — ”
50. Devji Rattensey — ”
51. Dwarkadas Nanji Trivedi — ”
52. Gajmal Dalpat Mali — ”
53. Ganpatrao Dhondiba Sathe — ”
54. Gopal Ramji Thete — ”
55. Harijiwan Vithaldas Kotecha — ”
56. Ishwar Bagji Deshmukh — ”
57. Jagannath Haribhau Girme — ”
58. Janrao Harbaji Jawade — ”
59. Kashirao Raibhan Patil — ”
60. Labhshankar Devshankar Acharya — ”
61. Madhar Bayaji Gaikwad — ”
62. Motilal Hargovandas Vin — ”
63. Prabhudas Balubhai Patwari — ”
64. Ramchandra Narayan Bhave — ”
65. Ramrao Narayanrao Balbudhe — ”
66. Sadanand Keshav Galwankar — ”
67. Shamaldas Khemchand Patel — ”
68. Shankar Vithal Lingras — ”
69. Vasantrao Balvant Deshmukh — Local Authorities
70. Vinayakumar Ramlal Parashar — ”
71. Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni — Graduates
72. Chandrakant Chhotalal Mehta — ”
73. Damubhai Chhaganbhai Shukla — ”
74. Dinkar Dhondo Karve — ”
75. Vaman Dinkar Sathaye — ”
76. Vacant — ”
77. Ambalal Laloobhai Patel — Teachers
78. Bhaskar Rambhai Patel — ”
79. Gajanan Shripat Khair — ”
80. Moreshwar Vasudeo Donde — ”
81. Shankar Laxman Ogale — ”
82. Thakorlal Shripatrai Thakore — ”
83. Bachubhai Popatbhai Rawat — Nominated
84. Balkrishna Chintaman Lagu — ”
85. D.S. Sodhi — ”
86. F.D. Ghodhe — ”
87. G.D. Ambekar — ”
88. K.A. Hamied — ”
89. Maganbhai P. Desai — ”
90. Ramshankar Jeshankar Upadhyaya — ”
91. Ratanlal Mohanlal — ”
92. Smt. Jethi Sipahimalani — ”
93. Smt. Sushila Jayadeo Kulkarni — ”
94. V.S. Dongre — ”

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	261.36	647.58	1,442.72
Taxes on Income Other than Corporation Tax ..	1,151.77	1,168.71	1,229 21
Estate Duty ..	44.35	31 98	31.98
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	—	84 66	160.36
Land Revenue (net) ..	1,319.23	1,305 48	1,326 32
State Excise Duties ..	176.77	172 65	116 83
Stamps ..	507.65	547 47	556 56
Forest ..	363.76	496 96	493 66
Registration ..	47.27	58 17	58.22
Taxes on Vehicles ..	337.17	378.93	369.31

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY—(Contd.)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
Sales Tax ..	*	*	2,438.96
Other Taxes and Duties ..	3,505.94	4,415.45	881.29
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	116 73	115.44	138.47
Debt Services ..	490 80	497 27	455.48
Civil Administration ..	1,155.98	1,101.58	1,466.04
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	81.52	88.14	100.21
Miscellaneous (net) ..	341.30	274.45	320.74
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	289.60	150.97	180.62
Community Development Projects, NES. and Local Development Works	428.08	189.00	229.39
Extraordinary ..	12.15	9.69	3.78
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	10,631.43	11,734.58	12,000.15
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	1,233.06	1,266.69	1,278.22
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	304 79	296 68	315 04
Debt Services (net) ..	849 85	874 91	995 01
General Administration ..	689 58	797.94	860.13
Administration of Justice ..	254 72	259 01	266 62
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	102 89	110 98	112 21
Police ..	1,143.41	1,242 39	1,271.26
Ports and Pilotage ..	83 08	86 78	81 36
Dangs District ..	60.45	74 45	76 84
Scientific Departments ..	14.73	16 00	17 72
Education ..	1,956 85	2,277 08	2,296 55
Medical ..	568 64	586 46	770 69
Public Health ..	297.79	289 07	265 10
Agriculture ..	324 78	373 48	446.46
Veterinary ..	64 99	59 34	128 64
Co-operation ..	147 78	141 97	162 24
Industries ..	171 69	141.69	223.97
Aviation ..	2 00	—	—
Miscellaneous Departments ..	301.25	293.90	389.35
Civil Works, Multi-purpose River Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	388 36	456 80	489.50
Electricity Schemes ..	1.12	0 54	0.55
Miscellaneous ..	1,329.23	1,245.21	1,426.23
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	577 87	285.08	327.42
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	10,868.91	11,177.45	12,201.11
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—)237.48	(+)557.13	(—)200.96

*Shown under 'Other Taxes and Duties'.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area: 85,861 sq. miles *Population*: 40,21,615* *Capital*: Srinagar
Principal Languages: Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Sadar-i-Riyasat: Yuvraj Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad	Prime Minister, General Administration, Services, Cabinet, Civil Secretariat and Technical Training, Finance, Budget, Planning and Statistics, Audit and Accounts, Law and Order, Police, Militia and Civil Liaison, Transport, Tourism, Information and Publicity, Stationery and Printing, Public Service Commission, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes and Social Welfare, Trade Commissioner, Delhi and Trade Agencies, Central Stores.
S.L. Saraf	.. Education, Health and Sanatoria, Libraries and Publications, General Records, Research and Archaeology, National Cadet Corps, Jails.
D.N. Mahajan	.. Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation, Land Revenue and Land Records, Relief, Rehabilitation and Evacuee Property, Jurisdictional Jagirs, Debt Conciliation Boards, Compassionate Fund Board, Charitable and Religious Institutions and Endowments.
Mir G.M. Rajpuri	.. Industrial Administration, Industries including Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Silk Weaving, Government Woollen Mills, Emporia and Central Market, Forest Industries including Joinery Mill, Drug Research, Banking including Jammu and Kashmir Bank, Labour Administration and Labour Organisation.
Chuni Lal Kotwal	.. Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Power, Housing, Water Supply, Jammu and Kashmir Provinces.
Shamasuddin	.. Municipalities, Town Areas, Notified Areas and Mufassil Sanitation, Dehat Sudhar (C.P. and N.E.S.), Excise and Octroi.
Vacant	.. Food, Supplies and Price Control, Agriculture and Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sheep and Cattle Breeding including Dairy Farms, Co-operation, Rakhs and Farms.
Ministers of State	
Kushak Bakula	.. Ladakh Affairs.
Harbans Singh Azad	.. Forests, Game Preservation, Fisheries, Reception and Tawaza.
Bhagat Chajju Ram	.. Social Welfare
Abdul Gani Trali	.. Attached to the Food and Agriculture Minister.
Amar Nath Sharma	.. Attached to the Health and Education Minister.
Ghulam Nabi Wani Sogami	.. Attached to the Development Minister.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. J.N. Wazir
Puisne Judges .. J.L. Kilam, M.A. Shahmiri, M. Fazl Ali
Advocate-General .. Jaswant Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. Yadunath Singh
Members .. Ghulam Mohammad, Uday Chand, A.H. Durrani.

*According to the Census of 1941. Statutory estimates of the Registrar-General placed the population of the State at 43.7 lakh and 44.1 lakh as on March 1, 1950 and 1951 respectively.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Asadullah Mir *Deputy Speaker*: Mohd. Ayub Khan

1. *Akhnoor*: Sahdev Singh (PP)
2. *Akhnoor-Chhamb* (R): Sat Dev (PP)
3. *Amirakadal*: Sham Lal Saraf (NC)
4. *Anantnag*: Shamas-ud-Din (NC)
5. *Arnas*: Mohammad Ayub Khan (NC)
6. *Badgam*: Syed Ali Shah (NC)
7. *Bandipora Gurez*: Kabir Khan (NC)
8. *Baramulla*: Harbans Singh Azad (NC)
9. *Basohli*: Mahesh Chand (PP)
10. *Berua*: Abdul Qadoos Azad (NC)
11. *Bhaderwah*: Chuni Lal Kotwal (NC)
12. *Bhalesa-Bunjwah*: Abdul Gani Goni (NC)
13. *Billawar*: R.C. Khajuria (NC)
14. *Bishna-Samba*: Ram Piara Saraf (DNC)
15. *Bishna-Samba* (*R*): Naher Singh (DNC)
16. *Charari-Sharif*: Abdul Qayum (NC)
17. *Dachnpora*: Ghulam Ahmed Mir (NC)
18. *Darpal*: Mohammad Iqbal (NC)
19. *Devsar*: Abdul Aziz (NC)
20. *Doda*: Ghulam Ahmed Dev (NC)
21. *Doru*: Mir Qasim (DNC)
22. *Driegam*: Ghulam Mohammad Mir (DNC)
23. *Drugumula*: Mohammad Sultan Tantri (NC)
24. *Ganderbal*: Ghulam Ahmed Sofi (NC)
25. *Habakadal*: D.P. Dhar (DNC)
26. *Hamal*: Ghulam Rasool Kar (NC)
27. *Handwara*: Ghulam Qadir Masala (NC)
28. *Hazratbal*: Mohammad Yehyah Sidiqi (NC)
29. *Jammu City* (North): Prem Nath Dogra (PP)
30. *Jammu City* (*South*): Ram Chand Mahajan (NC)
31. *Jammu Tehsil*: Rajinder Singh (PP)
32. *Jammu Tehsil* (*R*): Milkhi Ram (Harijan Mandal)
33. *Jasmergarh*: G.L. Dogra (DNC)
34. *Kangan*: Mian Nazam-ud-Din (NC)
35. *Kargil*: Aga Syed Ibrahim Shah (NC)
36. *Karnah*: Mohammad Yunis (NC)
37. *Kathua*: Piar Singh (NC)
38. *Khansahib*: Abdul Rehman Mir Rahat (DNC)
39. *Khanyar*: Abdul Rehman Butt (NC)
40. *Kharerpora*: Noor Din Dar (NC)
41. *Kishtwar*: Mir Badshah (DNC)
42. *Kothar*: Manohar Nath Kaul (DNC)
43. *Kulgam*: Abdul Kabir (NC)
44. *Lander Tikri*: Moti Ram Baigra (DNC)
45. *Lolab*: Ghulam Nabi Wani (NC)
46. *Leh*: Kushak Bakula (NC)
47. *Magam*: Ghulam Mohammad Wani (NC)
48. *Mendhar*: Pir Jamait Ali Shah (NC)
49. *Nandi*: Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
50. *Narvaw*: Ghulam Hasan Khan (NC)
51. *Nawshera*: Krishen Dev Sethi (DNC)
52. *Nowbung*: Syed Hussain (DNC)
53. *Pampore*: Ghulam Jilani (NC)
54. *Pattan*: Ghulam Mohammad Butt Jalib (NC)
55. *Poonch*: Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
56. *Pulwama*: Sona Ullah Sheikh (NC)
57. *Ramban*: Kh. Asad Ullah Mir (NC)
58. *Rajouri*: Abdul Aziz Shawl (NC)
59. *Rajpora*: Ghulam Mohammad Rajpuri (NC)
60. *Ramhal*: Ghulam Mohammed Wani (NC)
61. *Ramnagar*: Hem Raj Jandial (NC)
62. *Riasi*: Reshi Kesh (NC)
63. *R.S. Pura*: Kulbir Singh (NC)
64. *R.S. Pura* (*R*): Chajju Ram (NC)
65. *Safa Kadal*: Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad (NC)
66. *Samba*: Sagar Singh (MC)
67. *Saniwara*: Abdul Khaliq Butt (NC)
68. *Shopian*: Abdul Majid Bandey (NC)
69. *Sopore*: Abdul Gani Malik (NC)
70. *Tangamarg*: Mohammad Akbar (NC)
71. *Tankipora*: Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (DNC)
72. *Tral*: Abdul Ghani Trali (NC)
73. *Udhampur*: Amar Nath (NC)
74. *Uri*: Mohammad Afzal Khan (NC)
75. *Zadibal*: Mirwaiz Ghulam Nabi (NC)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Shiv Narayan Fotedar *Deputy Chairman*: Ghayas-ud-Din

No.	Name	
1.	Amar Chand	Legislative Assembly
2.	Chela Singh	,,
3.	Ganga Ram	,,
4.	Gulam Hussain	,,
5.	Gulam Mohi-ud-din	,,
6.	Gulam Mustafa Tak	,,
7.	Habib Ullah	,,
8.	Haji Safdar Ali	,,
9.	Mansukh Rai	,,
10.	Mohammad Anwar	,,
11.	Mohammad Maqbool Mahjoo	Legislative Assembly
12.	Mohan Singh	,,
13.	Om Prakash	,,
14.	Peer Ghias-ud-Din	,,
15.	Peer Ghulam Mohammad Masudi	,,
16.	Ram Krishen	,,
17.	Rattan Singh	,,
18.	Sanam Wangal	,,
19.	Sheikh Ghulam Rasul	,,

The abbreviations used in the above list are: National Conference (NC); Democratic National Conference (DNC). [(*) connotes that these members were originally elected on the National Conference mandate but subsequently they formed a separate group in the Assembly known as Democratic National Conference group;] and Praja Parishad (PP).

20. Shiv Narain Fotedar	Legislative Assembly	27. Shiv Singh	Local Authorities
		28. Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani	"
21. Thakur Dass Malhotra	"	29. Dina Nath Kaul	Teachers
22. Ahsan Mir	Local Authorities	30. G.R. Azad	"
		31. G.R. Renzu	Nominated
23. Buaditamal	"	32. Jatinder Dev	"
24. Dina Nath Mahajan	"	33. Madan Lal	"
25. Ghulam Mohammad Pampuri	"	34. Mir Alam	"
		35. Mohammad Shafi	"
26. Mukhtar Ahmed	"	36. R.N. Chopra	"

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	23.00	63.50	101.46
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	64.91	84.30	86.97
Estate Duty ..	2 32	—	—
Land Revenue (Net) ..	73 93	61.84	95.52
State Excise Duties ..	22.75	22 32	26 50
Stamps ..	10.41	10.23	12 00
Forest ..	153.30	154.00	228 17
Registration ..	1.56	2.50	3 00
Taxes on Vehicles ..	1.50	3 88	7 00
Other Taxes and Duties ..	11.46	12.11	20.00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	11.89	6.07	22.25
Debt Services ..	10.02	9.50	9 71
Civil Administration ..	74.93	67.20	73.87
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (Net) ..	61.82	59.38	100 09
Miscellaneous (Net) ..	23.10	24.67	28.75
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	175.00	300.00	300.00
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	25 70	25.70	38.96
Extraordinary ..	18.10	—	—
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	765.70	907.20	1,154.25
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	83.85	87.17	99.76
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	30.44	49.65	43.57
Debt Services ..	58.45	56.95	64.56
General Administration ..	48.36	48.30	48.98
Audit ..	7.80	9.00	9.48
Administration of Justice ..	9.77	9.66	9.93
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	4.14	5.13	4.64
Police ..	64 81	64.28	68.60
Scientific Departments ..	1.62	1.73	.40
Education ..	127.69	122.02	139.39
Medical ..	54.36	48.78	58 93
Public Health ..	7.36	6.68	7.67

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR—(Contd.)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1957-58
Agriculture ..	22.66	19.24	16.63
Veterinary ..	17.61	15.06	18.37
Co-operation ..	13.39	10.28	12.19
Industries ..	5.96	4.69	5.36
Rehabilitation ..	1.97	3.74	3.63
Miscellaneous Departments ..	27.23	26.05	29.63
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	87.52	91.71	100.49
Miscellaneous ..	121.38	125.51	123.28
Extraordinary including Community Projects. NES and Local Development Works ..	85.00	70.49	94.08
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	881.37	876.12	959.57
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—)115.67	(+) 31.08	(+)194.68

KERALA

Area: 14,937 sq. miles *Population*: 1,35,49,118 *Capital*: Trivandrum
Principal Language: Malayalam

Governor: B. Ramakrishna Rao

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
E.M.S. Nambudiripad	.. General Administration. Integration, Planning and all subjects not expressly mentioned.
C. Achutha Menon	.. Finance, Insurance, Commercial Taxes, Agricultural Income Tax, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
K.C. George	.. Food, Civil Supplies and Forests.
K.P. Gopalan	.. Industries, Mining and Geology, Cement, Iron and Steel, Community Development and Commerce.
T.V. Thomas	.. Transport, Labour, Municipalities, Sports and Sport Associations.
P.K. Chathan	.. Local Self-Government, Advancement of Backward Communities, Panchayats and District Boards, Housing, Resettlement and Colonisation.
Smt. K.R. Gouri	.. Revenue, Land Revenue, Excise and Prohibition, Registration, Devaswoms and Charitable Endowments.
T.A. Majeed	.. Public Works, Buildings, Communications, Ports, Railways, Information, Publicity and Tourism.
Joseph Mundassery	.. Education, Fisheries, Museums and Zoo, Co-operation Stationery and Printing and Archaeology.
A.R. Menon	.. Health Services and Ayurveda.
V.R. Krishna Iyer	.. Legislation, Elections, Law and Order, Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, Jails, Irrigation and Electricity.

KERALA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. K.T. Koshi

Puisne Judges .. K. Sankaran, G.K. Pillai, M.S. Menon, T.K. Joseph, N.V. Iyengar, P.T. Raman Nair, C.A. Vaidyalingam.

Advocate-General .. K.V. Suryanarayana Iyer.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. V.K. Velayudhan

Members .. N.P. Verghese, T.C. Sankara Menon.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: R. Sankaranarayanan Thampi *Deputy Speaker*: Kumari K.O. Aysha Bai

1. *Alathur*: R. Krishnan (CPI)
2. *Alleppey*: T.V. Thomas (CPI)
3. *Alwaye*: T.O. Bava (Con.)
4. *Andathode*: K. Govindankutty Menon (CPI)
5. *Aranmula*: K. Gopinathan Pillai (Con.)
6. *Arianad*: R. Balakrishna Pillai (CPI)
7. *Arur*: P.S. Karthikeyan (Con.)
8. *Attingal*: R. Prakasam (CPI)
9. *Badagara*: Kalu Mandoti Kunniyil (CPI)
10. *Balussery*: M. Narayana Kurup (PSP)
11. *Cannanore I*: Kannan Chaliyoth (CPI)
12. *Cannanore II*: K.P. Gopalan (CPI)
13. *Chadayamangalam*: Bhargavan (CPI)
14. *Chalakudy*: C.G. Janardhanan (PSP)
15. *Chalakudy (R)*: P.K. Chathan (CPI)
16. *Changanacherry*: M. Kalyanakrishnan Nair (CPI)
17. *Chengannur*: R. Sankaranarayanan Thampi (CPI)
18. *Chevayur*: A Balagopalan (Con.)
19. *Chittur*: P. Balachandra Menon (CPI)
20. *Chittur (R)*: K. Eacharan (Con.)
21. *Crangamore*: E. Gopalakrishna Menon (CPI)
22. *Devicolam*: Vacant
23. *Devicolam (R)*: N. Ganapathy (Con.)
24. *Elapully*: A.K. Ramankutty (CPI)
25. *Eravipuram*: P. Ravindran (CPI)
26. *Ernakulam*: A.L. Jacob (Con.)
27. *Ettumanoor*: Goerge Joseph (Con.)
28. *Guruvayoor*: P.K. Koru (Ind.)
29. *Haripad*: V. Ramakrishna Pillai (CPI)
30. *Hosdrug*: K. Chandrasekharan (PSP)
31. *Irrikkur*: Narayanan Nambiar (CPI)
32. *Irinjalakuda*: C. Achutha Menon (CPI)
33. *Kaduthuruthy*: M.C. Abraham (Con.)
34. *Kalloopara*: M.M. Mathai (Con.)
35. *Kanayannur*: T. K. Ramakrishnan (CPI)
36. *Kanjurapally*: K.T. Thomas (Con.)
37. *Karikode*: Smt. Kusumam Joseph (Con.)
38. *Karunagapally*: Kunjukrishnan (Con.)
39. *Karthigapally*: R. Sugathan (CPI)
40. *Kasergod*: C. Kunhikrishnan Nair (Con.)
41. *Kayamkulam*: Smt. K.O. Aysha Bai (CPI)
42. *Koduvally*: M.T. Gopalankutty Nair (Con.)
43. *Kondotty*: M.P.M. Ahammad Kurikkal (Ind.)
44. *Kothakulangara*: M.A. Antony (Con.)
45. *Kottarakara*: E. Chandrasekharan Nair (CPI)
46. *Kottayam*: P. Bhaskaran Nair (CPI)
47. *Kozhikode I*: Smt. Sarada Krishnan (Con.)
48. *Kozhikode II*: P. Kumaran (Con.)
49. *Krishnapuram*: G. Karthikeyan (CPI)
50. *Kunnamkulam*: T.K. Krishnan (CPI)
51. *Kunnamangalam*: Smt. Leela Damodara Menon (Con.)
52. *Kunnathur*: P.R. Madhavan Pillai (CPI)
53. *Kunnathur (R)*: R. Govindan (CPI)
54. *Kuttipuram*: C. Ahmedkutty (Ind.)
55. *Kuthuparamba*: P. Ramunny Kurup (PSP)
56. *Kuzhalmannam*: K.V. John (CPI)
57. *Madai*: M.P.R. Gopalan Nambiar (CPI)
58. *Malappuram*: K. Hassan Gani (Ind.)
59. *Manalur*: Joseph Mundassery (CPI)
60. *Manjeri*: P.P. Ummer Koya (Con.)
61. *Manjeri (R)*: M. Chadayan (Ind.)
62. *Manjeswar*: M. Umesh Rao (Ind.)
63. *Mankada*: V. Muhammad Kodur (Ind.)
64. *Mannarghat*: K. Krishna Menon (CPI)
65. *Mararikulam*: C.G. Sadasivan (CPI)
66. *Mattancherry*: K.K. Viswanathan (Con.)
67. *Mattanur*: N.E. Balaram (CPI)
68. *Mavelikara*: K.C. George (CPI)
69. *Mavelikara (R)*: P.K. Kunjachan (CPI)
70. *Meenachil*: P.M. Joseph (Con.)
71. *Muvattupuzha*: K.M. George (Con.)
72. *Nadapuram*: C.H. Kanaran Cheekoli (CPI)
73. *Narakkal*: K.C. Abraham (Con.)
74. *Nattika*: K.S. Achuthan (Con.)
75. *Nedumanagad*: N. Neelakantaru Pandarathil (CPI)
76. *Nemom*: M. Sadasivan (CPI)
77. *Neyyattinkara*: R. Janardhanan Nair (CPI)
78. *Nileswar*: E.M.S. Nambudiripad (CPI)
79. *Nileswar (R)*: Kallalan (CPI)
80. *Ollur*: P.R. Francis (Con.)

81. *Ottapalam*: P.V. Kunjunni Nayar (CPI)
82. *Palghat*: R. Raghava Menon (Con.)
83. *Palluruthy*: Alexander Parambithara (Con.)
84. *Parassala*: Kunjukrishnan Nadar (Con.)
85. *Parli*: C.K. Narayanan Kutty (CPI)
86. *Parur*: M. Sivan Pillai (CPI)
87. *Pathanamthitta*: T. Bhaskaran Pillai (CPI)
88. *Pathanapuram*: Rajagopalan Nair (CPI)
89. *Pattambi*: E.P. Gopalan (CPI)
90. *Perambra*: M. Kumaran (CPI)
91. *Perintalmanna*: P. Govindan Nambiar (CPI)
92. *Perumbavoor*: P. Govinda Pillai (CPI)
93. *Ponnani*: E.T. Kunhan (CPI)
94. *Ponnani* (*R*): Kunhambu Kallayan (Con.)
95. *Poonjar*: T.A. Thomman (Con.)
96. *Puthupally*: P.C. Cheriyan (Con.)
97. *Puliyannur*: Joseph Chazhikatt (PSP)
98. *Punalur*: P. Gopalan (CPI)
99. *Quilandy*: P.M. Kunhiraman Nambiar (PSP)
100. *Quilon*: A.A. Rahim (Con.)
101. *Ramamangalam*: E.P. Poulose (Con.)
102. *Ranni*: Idicula (Con.)
103. *Sherthalai*: Smt. K.R. Gouri (CPI)
104. *Tanur*: G.H. Mohamed Koya (Ind.)
105. *Tellicherry*: V.R. Krishna Iyer (CPI)
106. *Thakazhi*: Thomas John (Con.)
107. *Tirur*: K. Moideenkutty Hajee (Ind.)
108. *Thirurangady*: K. Avukkadarkutty Naha (Ind.)
109. *Thiruvalla*: G. Padmanabhan Thampi (CPI)
110. *Thodupuzha*: A. Mathew (Con.)
111. *Thrikkadavur*: T. Krishnan (Con.)
112. *Thrikkadavur* (*R*): K. Karunakaran (CPI)
113. *Trichur*: A.R. Menon (CPI)
114. *Trivandrum I*: E.P. Eapen (PSP)
115. *Trivandrum II*: A. Thanu Pillai (PSP)
116. *Ullur*: V. Sreedharan (CPI)
117. *Vadakkekara*: K.A. Balan (CPI)
118. *Vaikom*: K.R. Narayanan (Con.)
119. *Varkala*: T. Abdul Majeed (CPI)
120. *Varkala* (*R*): K. Sivadasan (CPI)
121. *Vazhur*: P.T. Chacko (Con.)
122. *Vilappil*: Ponnara G. Sreedhar (PSP)
123. *Wadakkancherry*: K. Kochukuttan (Con.)
124. *Wadakkancherry* (*R*): C.C. Ayyappan (CPI)
125. *Wynad*: N.K. Kunhikrishnan Nair (Con.)
126. *Wynad* (*R*): V. Madura (Con.)
127. *Nominated*: W.A.D'cruz

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	74.19	141.10	228.67
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax..	407.39	454.10	510.17
Estate Duty	9.65	14.58	14.16
Taxes on Railway Fares	—	8.71	16.56
Land Revenue (net)	120.18	136.97	168.32
State Excise Duties	215.88	214.40	219.06
Stamps	116.23	106.68	110.33
Forest	277.88	257.15	282.40
Registration	33.76	34.16	34.16
Taxes on Vehicles	130.55	137.00	163.80
Sales Tax	431.20	440.89	420.00
Other Taxes and Duties	19.27	16.66	8.82
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	10.59	6.01	8.56
Debt Services	144.55	151.26	163.14
Civil Administration	388.33	445.00	590.55
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	46.52	52.12	49.90
Miscellaneous (net)	83.54	122.60	130.83
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	84.42	175.23	175.23
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	59.43	52.20	67.01
Extraordinary	1.09	1.06	.77
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,654.65	2,967.88	3,362.44

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA—(*Contd.*)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	220.26	235.27	258.03
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	13.80	53.17	57.21
Debt Services (net)	137.83	168.17	153 86
General Administration	111.10	125.33	128 09
Administration of Justice	65.68	73.74	77.08
Jails and Convict Settlements	20 00	19.29	23 58
Police	161.48	173.21	186 97
Scientific Departments	4.18	4.59	4.52
Education	821 94	916.34	1,084.71
Medical	204.76	198.66	247.24
Public Health	110.17	100 35	167.38
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	160.70	153.19	195.08
Veterinary	16.00	14.75	21.22
Co-operation	22 20	20 53	23 89
Industries and Supplies	89.03	94 85	77.85
Miscellaneous Departments	73.11	121.68	154.59
Civil Works, Multipurpose Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	197 06	204.67	190.32
Miscellaneous	218.81	223.24	238.12
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	100.04	86.54	127.53
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,748.15	2,987.57	3,417.27
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 93.50	(—) 19.69	(—) 54.93

MADHYA PRADESH

Area: 1,71,300 sq. miles *Population*: 2,60,71,637 *Capital*: Bhopal

Principal Language: Hindi

Governor: H.V. Pataskar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K.N. Katju ..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Publicity, Complaints, Planning, Development and Co-ordination.
B.A. Mandloi ..	Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records,. Land Reforms and Local Self-government.
Takhtmal Jain ..	Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.
Shambhunath Shukla ..	Forests and Natural Resources.
S.D. Sharma ..	Education, Law, Physical Education and Tourist Traffic.
Mishrilal Gangwal ..	Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics and Statistics and Registration.

Shankarlal Tiwari ..	Public Works and Electricity.
V. V. Dravid ..	Labour, Rehabilitation, Housing, Chambal Project.
Naresh Chandra Singh..	Tribal Welfare.
Ganeshram Anant ..	Social Welfare and Co-operation.
Padmavati Devi ..	Public Health.
A.Q. Siddiqui ..	Jails, Food and Civil Supplies.

Deputy Ministers

Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqui	Publicity, Planning and Development.
Narsinghrao Dixit ..	Home.
Keshavlal Gomasta ..	Commerce and Industry.
Jagmohan Das ..	Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records, Land Reforms and Local Self-Government.
Mathura Prasad Dube ..	Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics and Statistics, Registration and Public Health.
Shivbhanu Solanki ..	Tribal Welfare, Labour, Rehabilitation and Social Welfare.
Sajjan Singh Vishnar ..	Forests, Natural Resources, Jails, Food and Civil Supplies.
Dashrath Jain ..	Public Works and Electricity.
Shyam Sunder Narayan.. Mushran	Agriculture and Co-operation.

MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: .. M. Hidayatullah

Puisne Judges: .. V.R. Sen, B.K. Chaudhari, G.P. Bhutt, T.P. Naik, P.V. Dixit, Abdul Hakim Khan, V.R. Newaskar, B.K. Chaturvedi, T.C. Shrivastava, P.K. Tare, H.R. Krishnan.

Advocate-General .. M. Adhikari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. H.C. Seth (acting)

Members .. S.S. Pande, E.M. Joshi, Dhondiraj.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: K.L. Dubey *Deputy Speaker*: A.S. Patwardhan

1. *Agar*: Madan Lal (JS)
2. *Alirajpur (R)*: Chatrasingh Dariab Singh (Con.)
3. *Alot*: Devi Singh (Con.)
4. *Alot (R)*: Mian Ram (Con.)
5. *Akaltara*: Bhuwan Bhasker Singh (Con.)
6. *Amarpatan*: Ramhit (JS)
7. *Ambah*: Ram Niwas (Con.)
8. *Ambikapur*: Brijbhusan Prasad Sinha (Con.)
9. *Ambikapur (R)*: Prit Ram Kurrey (Con.)
10. *Arang*: Lakhanlal Gupta (Con.)
11. *Arang (R)*: Jagmohandas Gura Gosai (Con.)
12. *Ashoknagar*: Ramdayal Singh (Con.)
13. *Ashoknagar (R)*: Dulichand (Con.)
14. *Ater*: Hargyan Singh Bauhore (PSP)
15. *Badnagar*: Kanhaya Lal Bhurabhai Mehta (Con.)
16. *Badnawar*: Manohar Singh Mehta (Con.)
17. *Baihar*: Murlidhar Bhatailal Asanti (Con.)
18. *Baihar (R)*: Haresingh Bakhatsingh Nike (Con.)
19. *Balaghat*: Nandkishore Jaisraj Sharma (Con.)
20. *Balod*: Kesholal Gomasta (Con.)
21. *Baloda-Bazar*: Brijlal Verma (PSP)
22. *Baloda-Bazar (R)*: Nayan Das (Con).

23. *Banda*: Krishna Nand Ramcharan (Con.)
24. *Bandhogarh*: Chhotelal Patel (Con.)
25. *Barghat*: Ravindranath Bhargava (Con.)
26. *Bargi*: Chandrika Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
27. *Badwah*: Virendrasingh Motisingh Mandloi (Con.)
28. *Badwani* (*R*): Gulal (JS)
29. *Basna*: Virendra Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
30. *Bemetara*: Laxman Prasad Vaidya (Con.)
31. *Bemetara* (*R*): Sheolal Kurre (Con.)
32. *Beohari*: Ram Kishore Shukla (Ind.)
33. *Beohari* (*R*): Smt. Jhalkan Kumari (Con.)
34. *Bairasia*: Bhagwan Singh (Con.)
35. *Berasia* (*R*): Hari Krashna Singh (Con.)
36. *Betul*: Deepchand Lakhmichand Gothi (Con.)
37. *Betul* (*R*): Mokkamsingh Sabsingh Nike (Con.)
38. *Bhainsdehi* (*R*): Somdatta Deo Dhurve (Con.)
39. *Bhatapara*: Chakrapani Shukla (Con.)
40. *Bhatgaon*: Jitendra Vijaya Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
41. *Bhatgaon* (*R*): Moolchand Jangde (Con.)
42. *Bhilai*: Udairam (Con.)
43. *Bhilai* (*R*): Gopal Singh (Con.)
44. *Bhind*: Narsinghrao Jabarsingh (Con.)
45. *Bhoma*: Manohar Rao Jatar (Con.)
46. *Bhoma* (*R*): Dipsingh (Con.)
47. *Bhopal*: Shakir Ali Khan (CPI)
48. *Biaora*: Laxman Singh Yadav (Ind.)
49. *Bichhia* (*R*): Baredi (Con.)
50. *Bijai-Raghogarh*: Kunjlal Swarnkar (Con.)
51. *Bijai-Raghogarh* (*R*): Smt. Chanda Bai (Con.)
52. *Bijawar*: Smt. Gayatri Pumar (Con.)
53. *Bijawar* (*R*): Hans Raj (Con.)
54. *Bijapur* (*R*): B.R. Pambhoi (Con.)
55. *Bilaspur*: Shiv Dulare (Con.)
56. *Bindranawagarh*: Shyamcharan Shukul (Con.)
57. *Bindranawagarh* (*R*): Smt. Shyamkumari Devi (Con.)
58. *Birendranagar*: Smt. Padmawati (Con.)
59. *Budhni*: Smt. Surajkala Sahai (Con.)
60. *Burhanpur*: Abdul Kadar Siddiqui (Con.)
61. *Champa*: Ramkrishna Pathore (Con.)
62. *Chachanda*: Sagar Singh Sisodia (Con.)
63. *Chandrapur*: Shashi Bhushan Singh Deo (Ind.)
64. *Chandrapur* (*R*): Vedram (Con.)
65. *Chhatarpur*: Dasrath Jain (Con.)
66. *Chhatarpur* (*R*): Govind Das (Con.)
67. *Chhindwara*: Smt. Vidyawati Mehta (Con.)
68. *Chhindwara* (*R*): Nokhelal Deharia (Con.)
69. *Chitrakoot* (*R*): Sukhadu (Con.)
70. *Chitrakoot*: Kaushalendra Pratap Singh (RRP)
71. *Chowki* (*R*): Smt. Kanak Kumari Devi (Con.)
72. *Damoh*: Harishchandra Marothi (Con.)
73. *Dauliwara* (*R*): Seho Ram Negi (Con.)
74. *Datia*: Shyam Sundar (Con.)
75. *Deori*: Bala Prasad Mishra (Con.)
76. *Deosar*: Bhai Lal (Ind.)
77. *Deosar* (*R*): Jagdeo Singh (PSP)
78. *Depalpur*: Nandlal Joshi (Con.)
79. *Depalpur* (*R*): Sajjan Singh Vishnar (Con.)
80. *Dewas*: Anant Sadhashiv Patwardhan (Con.)
81. *Dewas* (*R*): Bapulal Kisan (Con.)
82. *Dhamdha*: Ganeshram (Con.)
83. *Dhamtari*: Purshotamdas Patel (Con.)
84. *Dhamatri* (*R*): Jhitku Ram (Con.)
85. *Dhar*: Vasant Sadashiva Pradhan (HM)
86. *Dharmajaigarh*: Chandra Chud Prasad Singh Deo (Con.)
87. *Dharamjaigarh* (*R*): Umed Singh (Con.)
88. *Dharsiwan*: Khub Chand Baghel (PSP)
89. *Dindori*: Dwarika Prasad Bilthari (Con.)
90. *Dindori* (*R*): Akali Basori Bhoi (Con.)
91. *Dondi Lohara* (*R*): Smt. Jhamit Kunwari Bai (Con.)
92. *Dongargaon*: Dhannalal Jain (Con.)
93. *Dongargarh*: Vijay Lal (Con.)
94. *Dongargarh* (*R*): Bhootnath (Con.)
95. *Durg*: Vishwanath Yadavrao Tamasker (PSP)
96. *Gadarwara*: Kishorilal Paliwal (Con.)
97. *Gadarwara* (*R*): Nabha (Con.)
98. *Garoth*: Vimal Kumar (JS)
99. *Garoth* (*R*): Smt. Saraswati Devi Sharda (Con.)
100. *Ghargoda*: Gouri Shankar Shastri (Con.)
101. *Ghargoda* (*R*): Lalit Kumar Singh (Con.)
102. *Gird*: Murlidhar Vishwanath Dhule (Con.)
103. *Gohad*: Smt. Sushila Devi Bhadauria (Con.)
104. *Gotegaon*: Shyam Sunder Narayan Mushran (Con.)
105. *Gauralla*: Mathura Prasad Dube (Con.)
106. *Guna*: Daulat Ram (Con.)
107. *Gurh*: Shiv Nath Prasad (JS)
108. *Gwalior*: Ram Chandra Anant Sarvate (CPI)
109. *Harda*: Laxmanrao Bhikajee Naik (Con.)
110. *Harda* (*R*): Smt. Gulab Bai Agnibhoj (Con.)
111. *Harsud*: Kalushing Shersingh (Con.)
112. *Harsud* (*R*): Ram Singh Galiba (Con.)
113. *Hatta*: Gaya Prasad Pande (Con.)
114. *Hatta* (*R*): Kadore Lal Chaudhary (Con.)
115. *Hoshangabad*: Nanhe Lall Bhure Lall (Con.)

116. *Indore*: Vyankatesh Vishnu Dravid (Con.)
117. *Indore City Central*: Babulal Patodi (Con.)
118. *Indore City East*: Homi Framroj Daji (Ind.)
119. *Indore City West*: Mishrilal Gangwal (Con.)
120. *Itarsi*: Hari Prasad Chaturvedi (Con.)
121. *Jabalpur I*: Kunjlal Dube (Con.)
122. *Jabalpur II*: Jagdish Narayan Awasthi (Con.)
123. *Jabalpur III*: Jagmohandas (Con.)
124. *Jagdalpur (R)*: Pravir Chandra Deo (Con.)
125. *Jagdalpur (R)*: Derha Prasad (Con.)
126. *Janjgir*: Lakheshwarlal Paliwal (Con.)
127. *Jawara*: Kailash Nath Katju (Con.)
128. *Jashpur*: Vijai Bhudhan Singh Deo (Con.)
129. *Jashpur (R)*: Johan (Con.)
130. *Jatara*: Kamta Prasad (Con.)
131. *Jawad*: Virendra Kumar Sahkhlecha (JS)
132. *Jhabua (R)*: Sursingh Mansingh (Con.)
133. *Jobat (R)*: Smt. Gangabai (Con.)
134. *Jaora*: Chhotclal Kashi Prasad (Ind.)
135. *Kanker*: Smt. Pratibha Devi (Con.)
136. *Kanker (R)*: Bisram (Con.)
137. *Kannod*: Smt. Manjulabai Wagle (Con.)
138. *Karera*: Gautam Sharma (Con.)
139. *Katangi*: Ramniklal Amritlal Trivedi (Con.)
140. *Katghora*: Banwari Lal (Con.)
141. *Katghora (R)*: Rudrasharan Pratap Singh (Con.)
142. *Kawardha*: Dharmaraj Singh (RRP)
143. *Keskal (R)*: Saradu (Con.)
144. *Khachrod*: Kunwar Virendra Singh (HM)
145. *Khairagarh*: Ritu Paru Kishordas (Con.)
146. *Khairalanjee*: Shanker Lal Tiwari (Con.)
147. *Khandwa*: Bhagwantrao Mandloi (Con.)
148. *Khandwa (R)*: Deo Karan Balchand (Con.)
149. *Khargone*: Ramakant Vishwanath Khode (Con.)
150. *Khargone (R)*: Sawai Singh Mandloi (Con.)
151. *Khilchipur*: Prabhu Dayal Chaubc (Con.)
152. *Khurai*: Rishabh Kumar (Con.)
153. *Khurai (R)*: Bhadai Halke Chaudhri (Con.)
154. *Kirnapur*: Tejlal Harischandra Tenbhare (Con.)
155. *Kirnapur (R)*: Motiram Udgoo (Con)
156. *Kaularas*: Vaidehi Charan Parashar (Con.)
157. *Konta (R)*: Soyam Jogiaia (Con.)
158. *Kota*: Kashiram Tiwari (Con.)
159. *Kota (R)*: Smt. Suraj Kunwar Devi (Con.)
160. *Kotma*: Smt. Hariraj Kunwar (Con.)
161. *Kotma (R)*: Ratan Singh (Con.)
162. *Kukshi (R)*: Ratu Singh Ram Singh (Con.)
163. *Kurwai*: Takhtmal Jain (Con.)
164. *Kurud*: Bhopalrao Bissuji (Con.)
165. *Lahar*: Smt. Prem Kumari Raje (Con.)
166. *Lahar (R)*: Gokul Prasad Katraulia (Con.)
167. *Lakhnadon (R)*: Vasant Rao Nike (Con.)
168. *Lashkar*: Ram Niwas Bangad (Con.)
169. *Laundi*: Smt. Vidyawati Chaturvedi (Con.)
170. *Lormi*: Ganga Prasad Upadhyay (RRP)
171. *Mahasamund*: Nemichand (Con.)
172. *Mahasamund (R)*: Bajirao Miri (Con.)
173. *Maheshwar*: Ballabhadas Mahajan (Con.)
174. *Maheshwar (R)*: Sitaram Sadho (Con.)
175. *Mahidpur*: Rameshwar Dayal Mahadev Totala (Con.)
176. *Mahidpur (R)*: Durga Das Suryavansi (Con.)
177. *Maihar*: Gopal Sharan Singh (Con.)
178. *Majhauli*: Arjun Singh (Ind.)
179. *Manasa*: Sunder Lal Patwa (JS)
180. *Manawar East (R)*: Ranjit Singh (HM)
181. *Manawar West (R)*: Shiv Bhanu Solanki (Con.)
182. *Mandla*: Smt. Narayani Devi (Con.)
183. *Mandsaur*: Shyam Sunder Patidar (Con.)
184. *Manendragarh*: Brijendra Lal Gupta (Con.)
185. *Manendragarh (R)*: Raghubar Singh (Con.)
186. *Managawan*: Rukamini Raman Pratap Singh (Ind.)
187. *Masod*: Marotrao Lahuni (Ind.)
188. *Masturi*: Bashir Ahmad Kureshi (Con.)
189. *Masturi (R)*: Ganesh Ram Anant (Con.)
190. *Mauganj*: Achutanand (Ind.)
191. *Mauganj (R)*: Sahadeo (Con.)
192. *Mehedwarni (R)*: Ramaisingh (Con.)
193. *Mehgaon*: Yugal Kishore (PSP)
194. *Mhow*: Rustomji Kawasji (Con.)
195. *Morar*: Smt. Chandra Kala Sahai (Con.)
196. *Morena*: Kunwar Yashwant Singh Kushwah (Con.)
197. *Morena (R)*: Smt. Chandibai Sagar (Con.)
198. *Multai*: Anandrao Sonaji Lokhande (Ind.)
199. *Mungaoli*: Khalak Singh Nandvanshi (HM)
200. *Mungeli*: Ambika Sao Kesharwani (RRP)
201. *Mungeli (R)*: Ramlal Ghasia Satnami (RRP)
202. *Murwara*: Ramdas Agrawal (Ind.)
203. *Naraianpur*: Rameshwar Arjun (Con.)
204. *Narsimhapur*: Smt. Sarla Devi Pathak (Con.)
205. *Narsinghgarh*: Radhavallabh Vijayavargiya (Con.)
206. *Narsinghgarh (R)*: Bhanwarlal Jiwan (Con.)
207. *Nawagarh*: Visahoo Das Mahant (Con.)

208. *Nimuch*: Sitaram Surajmal Jaju (Con.)
209. *Niwari*: Lakshmi Narain Naik (PSP)
210. *Niwari* (*R*): Nathu Ram Ahirwar (Con.)
211. *Niwas* (*R*): Sahjoo (Con.)
212. *Nohata*: Kunj Bihari Lal Guru (Con.)
213. *Pagara* (*R*): Udayabhanu Shah (Con.)
214. *Pal*: Kapildeo Narayan Singh (Con.)
215. *Pal* (*R*): Bhandari Ram (Con.)
216. *Panagar*: Parmanand Mohanlal Patel (Con.)
217. *Panna*: Devendra Vijay Singh (Ind.)
218. *Parasia*: Kashi Prasad Verma (Con.)
219. *Parasia* (*R*): Phulbhanu Shah (Con.)
220. *Patan*: Nek Narayan Singh (Con.)
221. *Patan* (*R*): Smt. Deva Devi (Con.)
222. *Pawai*: Narendra Singh (Con.)
223. *Pawai* (*R*): Ram Das Chaudhari (Con.)
224. *Pichhore Gird*: Brinda Sahani (Con.)
225. *Pichhore Gird* (*R*): Ram Singh (Con.)
226. *Pichhore Shivpuri*: Laxmi Narain (HM)
227. *Pushparajgarh* (*R*): Lalan Singh (Con.)
228. *Raigarh*: Ramkumar Agrawal (PSP)
229. *Raipur*: Sharda Charan Tiwari (Con.)
230. *Rajgarh*: Ram Charan Dube (Ind.)
231. *Rajnandgaon*: J.P.L. Francis (PSP)
232. *Rajapur* (*R*): Mangilal Tejsingh (Con.)
233. *Rampur Baghelan*: Lal Govind Narayan Singh (Con.)
234. *Ratlam*: Smt. Suman Jain (Con.)
235. *Rehali*: Mani Bhai Jaber Bhai Patel (Con.)
236. *Rewa*: Jagdish Chandra Joshi (Ind.)
237. *Sabalgarh*: Bal Mukund Mudgal (Con.)
238. *Sabalgarh* (*R*): Baboolal Maurya (Con.)
239. *Sagar*: Mohamed Shafi Mohamad Subrati (Con.)
240. *Sakti*: Liladhar Singh (PSP)
241. *Sanchi*: Khuman Singh (Con.)
242. *Sanchi* ((*R*): Daulat Singh (Con.)
243. *Saraipali*: Jaideo Gadadhar Saraipali (Con.)
244. *Sarangarh*: Nareshchandra Singh (Con.)
245. *Sarangarh* (*R*): Smt. Nanhudai (Con.)
246. *Sardarpur*: Shankar Lal Garg (Con.)
247. *Satna*: Shiva Nand (Con.)
248. *Satna* (*R*): Vishweshwar Prasad (Con.)
249. *Sousar*: Raichand Bhai Shah (Con.)
250. *Sausar* (*R*): Ranchusingh Iwanati (Con.)
251. *Sehore*: Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqui (Con.)
252. *Sehore* (*R*): Umrao Singh (Con.)
253. *Sandhawa* (*R*): Barkoo Chauhan (Con.)
254. *Seondha*: Kamta Prasad Saxena (Con.)
255. *Seoni*: Dadu Mahendranath Singh (Con.)
256. *Shahpur*: Keshavrao Yashwantrao Deshmukh (PSP)
257. *Shajapur*: Pratap Bhai (Con.)
258. *Shajapur* (*R*): Kishanlal Malviya (JS)
259. *Sheopur*: Raghunath Singh (HM)
260. *Shivpuri*: Raj Rajendra Malojirao Narsinghrao Shitole (Ind.)
261. *Shivpuri* (*R*): Tula Ram Sagar (Con.)
262. *Shujalpur*: Vishnu Charan Joshi (Con.)
263. *Sidhi*: Pratap Chandra Tewari (PSP)
264. *Sihora*: Kashi Prasad Pande (Con.)
265. *Sihora* (*R*): Harbhagat Singh (Con.)
266. *Singrauli*: Shyam Kartik (Ind.)
267. *Sirmour*: Smt. Champa Devi (Con.)
268. *Sironj*: Madan Lal Agrawal (HM)
269. *Sitamau*: Bhanwarlal Rajmal Mahata (Con.)
270. *Sitapur* (*R*): Haribhajan Singh (Con.)
271. *Sohagpur*: Shambhu Nath Shukla (Con.)
272. *Sohagpur*: Naryansingh Dangalsingh Jaiwar (Con.)
273. *Sohagpur* (*R*): Smt. Ratan Kumari (Con.)
274. *Sonkatcha*: Bhagirath Singh (JS)
275. *Surajpur*: Dhirendra Nath Sharma (Con.)
276. *Surajpur* (*R*): Mahadeo Singh (Con.)
277. *Surakhi*: B.B. Rai (Con.)
278. *Susner*: Haribhau Joshi (JS)
279. *Tanakhar* (*R*): Smt. Yagyaseni Kumari Devi (Con.)
280. *Teonthar*: Banshpati Singh (Con.)
281. *Thandla* (*R*): Nathu Lal (Ind.)
282. *Tikamgarh*: Ram Krishna Mishra (Con.)
283. *Udaipura*: Shanker Dayal Sharma (Con.)
284. *Ujjain North*: Smt. Rajdan Kunwar Kishori (Con.)
285. *Ujjain South*: Viswanath Ayachit (Con.)
286. *Vidisha*: Thakur Ajai Singh (Con.)
287. *Vidisha* (*R*): Hiralal Pippal (Con.)
288. *Waraseoni*: Thansingh Visen (Con.)
289. *Nominated*: P. Bernard

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	118.58	274.19	427.84
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	330 63	497.32	520 24
Estate Duty ..	12.75	12 75	12.75
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	—	43 21	81.85
Land Revenue (net) ..	911.80	844 45	902.94
State Excise Duties ..	395 00	386 86	388.51
Stamps ..	112.00	122 62	130.13
Forest ..	595.55	593.25	643.55
Registration ..	16.40	21.70	24.00
Taxes on Vehicles ..	89.17	90.14	100 16
Sales Tax ..	—	—	456 00
Other Taxes and Duties ..	525.86	486.10	68.18
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	70 59	44 81	128.72
Debt Services ..	109 92	123 64	115 23
Civil Administration ..	577.87	479.04	546.36
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	49 01	28 15	29.07
Electricity Schemes ..	4 36	6 80	—
Miscellaneous (net) ..	162.49	201.78	154.19
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	429.25	357.60	385.68
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	171.31	186 80	151.39
Extraordinary ..	406.00	304.33	350.00
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	5,088.54	5,105.54	5,616.79
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	535.55	536.04	542.55
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	70 60	73 07	78 11
Debt Services (net) ..	267 46	265.62	276 54
General Administration ..	360 32	356 47	353 76
Administration of Justice ..	86 71	85 68	87 00
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	38 15	36 70	39 39
Police ..	494 56	515 68	488 40
Scientific Departments ..	5 91	4.67	5.46
Education ..	1,072.96	965 48	1,124 55
Medical ..	273.30	227 63	249 28
Public Health ..	134 80	102.29	168 16
Agriculture ..	243 83	204 11	265 17
Veterinary ..	124 25	98.65	111.00
Co-operation ..	51.88	49.79	55.35
Industries and Supplies ..	143.25	116.91	140.52
Aviation ..	.83	—	—

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH—(Contd)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1957-58
Miscellaneous Departments ..	257.49	204.05	250.33
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	408.71	388.16	392.66
Electricity Schemes ..	.48	0.37	—
Miscellaneous ..	503.24	455.76	491.77
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	362.66	394.42	386.76
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	5,436.94	5,081.55	5,506.76
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—)348.40	(+) 23.99	(+)110.03

MADRAS

Area: 50,174 sq. miles *Population*: 2,99,74,936 *Capital*: Madras
Principal Language: Tamil

Governor: Bishnuram Medhi

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K. Kamraj	.. Chief Minister, Public, Planning and Community Development.
M. Baktavatsalam	.. Home including Courts and Prisons, Prohibition, Food and Agriculture.
C. Subramaniam	.. Finance, Education, Information and Law.
M.A. Manickavelu	.. Revenue and Public Health.
R. Venkataraman	.. Industries, Labour, Co-operation and Nationalised Transport.
P. Kakkan	.. Public Works and Harijan Welfare.
V. Ramiah	.. Electricity and Transport.
Smt. Lourdamma	.. Local Administration and Fisheries.

MADRAS HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. P.V. Rajamannar

Puisne Judges .. P. Rajagopalan, N. Somasundaram, A.S.P. Ayyar, P.V.B. Ayyar Basheer Ahmed, P.N. Ramaswami, N.R. Ayyangar, S.R. Ayyar, V. Subramanya, S.G. Pillai,

Advocate-General .. V.K. Thiruvenkatachari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. P.R. Mudaliar

Members .. A.F. Mascarenhas, V.R. Nagarajan.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: U. Krishna Rao — *Deputy Speaker*: B. Bhakthavathsulu Naidu

1. *Adirampatnam*: A.R. Marimuthu (PSP)
2. *Aduthurai*: R. Ramamirda Thondaman (Con.)
3. *Alangudi*: Arunachala Thevar (Con.)
4. *Alangudi (R)*: Chinniah (Con.)
5. *Alangulam*: Veluchamy Thevar (Ind.)
6. *Ambasamudram*: Gomathisankara Deekshitar (Con.)
7. *Ambur*: Krishnamoorthy (Con.)
8. *Ambur (R)*: S.R. Munusami (Ind.)
9. *Andanallur*: G. Annamalai Muthuraja (Con.)
10. *Arantangi*: S. Ramasami Thevar (Ind.)
11. *Aravakurichi*: S. Sadasivam (Con.)
12. *Arcot*: S. Khadar Sheriff (Con.)
13. *Ariyalur*: Ramalinga Padayachi (Con.)
14. *Arkonam*: Sadayappa Mudaliar (Con.)
15. *Arni*: P. Doraisami Reddiar (Ind.)
16. *Aruppukkottai*: M.D. Ramasami (Ind.)
17. *Attur*: M.P. Subramaniam (Ind.)
18. *Attur (R)*: Irusappan (Ind.)
19. *Authoor*: A. Arumugasamy Chettiar (Con.)
20. *Avanashi*: K. Marappa Goundar (Con.)
21. *Basin Bridge*: Kumari Anandanayagi (Con.)
22. *Bhavani*: G.G. Gurumurthi (Con.)
23. *Bhavani (R)*: P.G. Manickam (Con.)
24. *Bhuvanagiri*: Samikannu Padayachi (Con.)
25. *Bodinayakanoor*: A.S. Subbaraj (Con.)
26. *Chengam*: T. Karia Goundar (Con.)
27. *Chennimalai*: K.R. Nalla Sivam (Ind.)
28. *Cheyyar*: P. Ramachandran (Con.)
29. *Chidambaram*: G. Vagheesam Pillai (Con.)
30. *Chidambaram (R)*: Sami Sahajananda (Con.)
31. *Chingleput*: Muthusami Naicker (Con.)
32. *Chingleput (R)*: Appavu (Con.)
33. *Coimbatore I*: Smt. Savitri Shanmugam (Con.)
34. *Coimbatore II*: Palanisami (Con.)
35. *Coimbatore II (R)*: Marudachalam (CPI)
36. *Colachel*: Smt. Lourdammal (Con.)
37. *Coonoor*: J. Matha Gowder (Con.)
38. *Cuddalore*: Seenivasa Padayachi (Con.)
39. *Dharapuram*: A. Senapathi Goundar (Con.)
40. *Dharmapuri*: M. Kandasami Kandar (Con.)
41. *Dindigul*: M.K. Jamal Mohideen (Con.)
42. *Egmore*: Anbazhagan (Ind.)
43. *Erode*: V.S. Manickasundaram (Con.)
44. *Gandarvakottai*: Krishnasami Gopalar (Con.)
45. *Gingee*: N. Jangal Reddiar (Ind.)
46. *Gobichettipalayam*: P.G. Karuthiruman (Con.)
47. *Gudiyattam*: V.K. Kothandaraman (CPI)
48. *Gudiyattam (R)*: T. Manavalan (Con.)
49. *Gummidipundi*: Smt. Kamalambujammal (Con.)
50. *Harbour*: U. Krishna Rao (Con.)
51. *Harur*: P.M. Munisamy Goundar (Con.)
52. *Harur (R)*: M.K. Mariappan (Con.)
53. *Hosur*: K. Appavoo Pillai (Ind.)
54. *Jayankondan*: Viswanathan (Con.)
55. *Kadambur*: Ramasubbu (Con.)
56. *Kadambur (R)*: Sangili (Con.)
57. *Kadayam*: D.S. Athimoolam (Ind.)
58. *Kallakurichi*: Nataraja Odayar (Ind.)
59. *Kallakurichi (R)*: M. Anandan (Ind.)
60. *Kancheepuram*: C.N. Annadurai Mudaliar (Ind.)
61. *Kangayam*: K.G. Palanisamy Goundar (Con.)
62. *Kanyakumari*: Ramasami Pillai (Ind.)
63. *Karaikudi*: M.A. Muthiah Chettiar (Con.)
64. *Karur*: T.M. Nallaswamy (Con.)
65. *Killiyoor*: A. Nesamony (Con.)
66. *Kodaikanal*: M. Alagirisamy (Con.)
67. *Koilpalayam*: C. Subramaniam (Con.)
68. *Koilpatti*: Suppiah Naicker (Ind.)
69. *Krishnagiri*: Nagaraja Monigar (Con.)
70. *Kulitalai*: M. Karunanidhi (Ind.)
71. *Kumbakonam*: Sampath (Con.)
72. *Lalgudi*: S. Lazar (Con.)
73. *Madurai Central*: V. Sankaran (Con.)
74. *Madurai East*: Smt. P.K.R. Lakshmikantham (Con.)
75. *Madurantakam*: Venkatasubba Reddi (Con.)
76. *Madurantakam (R)*: Ellappan (Ind.)
77. *Manamadurai*: R. Chidambara Bharathi (Con.)
78. *Manapparai*: Chinnaya Kavundar (Con.)
79. *Mannargudi*: T.S. Swaminatha Odayar (Con.)
80. *Mayuram*: C. Narayanasami Naidu (Con.)
81. *Mayuram (R)*: P. Jayaraj (Con.)
82. *Melur*: M. Periakaruppan Ambalam (Con.)
83. *Melur (R)*: P. Kakkan (Con.)
84. *Mettupalayam*: Smt. D. Raghupathi Devi (Con.)
85. *Mettur*: Arthanareeswara Goundar (Con.)
86. *Mudukulathur*: T.L. Sasivarna Thevar (Ind.)
87. *Mudukulathur (R)*: A. Perumal (Ind.)
88. *Musiri*: V.A. Muthiah (Con.)

89. *Musiri* (*R*): T.V. Sannasi (Con.)
90. *Mylapore*: C.R. Ramasamy (Con.)
91. *Nagapattinam*: N.S. Ramalingam (Con.)
92. *Nagercoil*: Chidambaranatha Nadar (Con.)
93. *Nallur*: Vedamanickam (Ind.)
94. *Namakkal*: Kolanda Goundar (Con.)
95. *Namakkal* (*R*): M.P. Periasami (Con.)
96. *Nambiyur*: K.L. Ramaswamy (Con.)
97. *Nangunari*: M.G. Sankar (Con.)
98. *Nannilam*: M.D. Thiagaraja Pillai (Con.)
99. *Nannilam* (*R*): M.G. Muthukumaraswamy (Con.)
100. *Nellikuppam*: S. Ramaswamy Padayachi (Con.)
101. *Nellikuppam* (*R*): Thangavelu (Con.)
102. *Nilakkottai*: W.P.A.R. Chandrasekharan (Con.)
103. *Nilakkottai* (*R*): Smt. A.S. Ponnamal (Con.)
104. *Ootacamund*: B.K. Linga Gowder (Con.)
105. *Ottanchatram*: Karuthappa Gounder (Con.)
106. *Padmanabhapuram*: Thompson Tharmaraj Daniel (Con.)
107. *Palani*: Lakshmipathiraj (Con.)
108. *Palladam*: P.S. Chinna Durai (PSP)
109. *Panyapatti*: Karunagiri Muthiah (Con.)
110. *Papanasam*: Venkitachala Nattar (Con.)
111. *Papanasam* (*R*): Subramaniam (Con.)
112. *Paramakudi*: K. Ramachandran (Ind.)
113. *Pattukkottai*: R. Srinivasa Ayyar (Con.)
114. *Pennagaram*: Smt. Hemalatha Devi (Con.)
115. *Perambalur*: Krishnasamy (Con.)
116. *Perambalur* (*R*): Periannan (Con.)
117. *Perambur*: S. Pakkirisami Pillai (Ind.)
118. *Perambur* (*R*): Smt. Sathiavanimuthu (Ind.)
119. *Perundurai*: N.K. Palanisami (CPI)
120. *Pollachi*: N. Mahalingam (Con.)
121. *Pollachi* (*R*): K. Ponnian (Con.)
122. *Polur*: S.M. Annamalai (Ind.)
123. *Ponneri*: Govindaswami Naidu (Con.)
124. *Ponneri* (*R*): T.P. Elumalai (Con.)
125. *Radhapuram*: A.V. Thomas (Con.)
126. *Ramanathapuram*: R. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupati (Ind.)
127. *Ranipet*: Chandrasekhara Nayagar (Con.)
128. *Rasipuram*: A. Raja Goundar (Con.)
129. *Saidapet*: Duraiswami Reddiar (Con.)
130. *Salem I*: Mariappan (Con.)
131. *Salem II*: Rathnavel Gounder (Con.)
132. *Sanskarankoil*: A.R. Subbiah Mudaliar (Con.)
133. *Sankarankoil* (*R*): Urkavalan (Con.)
134. *Sankari*: K.S. Subramania Goundar (Con.)
135. *Sathiamangalam*: K. Gopal Koundar (Ind.)
136. *Sattangulam*: S.B. Adityan (Ind.)
137. *Sattur*: K. Kamraj Nadar (Con.)
138. *Sendamangalam*: T. Sivagnanam Pillai (Con.)
139. *Sholinghur*: B. Bakthavathasalu Naidu (Con.)
140. *Sirkali*: C. Muthiah Pillai (Con.)
141. *Sirkali* (*R*): K.B.S. Mani (Con.)
142. *Sivaganga*: D. Subramania Rajkumar (Ind.)
143. *Sivakasi*: S. Ramasami Naidu (Con.)
144. *Sriperumbudur*: M. Baktavatsalam (Con.)
145. *Srirangam*: K. Vasudevan (Con.)
146. *Srivaikuntam*: A.P.C. Veerabahu (Con.)
147. *Srivilliputtur*: R. Krishnasami Naidu (Con.)
148. *Srivilliputtur* (*R*): A. Chinnasami (Con.)
149. *Sulur*: Smt. Kulanthai Ammal (Con.)
150. *Tanjore*: A.Y.S. Parisutha Nadar (Con.)
151. *Taramangalam*: N.S. Sundararajan (Con.)
152. *Tenkasi*: K. Sattanatha Karayalar (Ind.)
153. *Theni*: N.R. Thiagarajan (Con.)
154. *Theni* (*R*): N.M. Velappan (Con.)
155. *Thiagarayanagar*: K. Vinayakam (Con.)
156. *Thirumangalam*: A.V.P. Periavala Guruva Reddi (Ind.)
157. *Thirumayam*: Ramiah (Con.)
158. *Thirupparankundram*: S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Con.)
159. *Thiruthuraipundi*: A. Vedaratnam (Con.)
160. *Thiruthuraipundi* (*R*): V. Vedayyan (Con.)
161. *Thousand Lights*: A.V.P. Asaithambi (Ind.)
162. *Thurinjapuram*: M.A. Manickavelu (Con.)
163. *Tindivanam*: Veerappa Kounder (Ind.)
164. *Tindivanam* (*R*): M. Jagannathan (Ind.)
165. *Tiruchendur*: M.S. Selvaraj (Con.)
166. *Tiruchengode*: T.M. Kaliannan (Con.)
167. *Tiruchengode* (*R*): R. Kandasami (Con.)
168. *Tiruchirapalli I*: E.P. Mathuram (Ind.)
169. *Tiruchirapalli II*: M. Kalyanasundaram (CPI)
170. *Tirukoilur*: S.A.M. Annamalai Odayar (Ind.)
171. *Tirukoilur* (*R*): Kuppusami (Con.)
172. *Tirukoshtiyur*: N.V. Chhokalingam (Con.)
173. *Tirunelveli*: Smt. Rajathi Kunjipatham (Con.)
174. *Tirunelveli* (*R*): Somasundaram (Con.)
175. *Tiruppattur*: R.C. Samanna Goundar (Con.)

176. *Tiruppur*: K.N. Palanisami (Con.)
177. *Tiruvadanai*: Vacant
178. *Tiruvallur*: Ekambara Mudali (Con.)
179. *Tiruvallur (R)*: Arunachalam (Con.)
180. *Tiruvannamalai*: P.U. Shanmugam (Ind.)
181. *Tiruvannamalai (R)*: C. Santhanam (Ind.)
182. *Tiruvayar*: R. Swaminatha Merkondar (Con.)
183. *T. Palur*: Subbiah (Con.)
184. *Triplicane*: K.S.G. Haja Shareef (Con.)
185. *Tuticorin*: Ponnusami (Con.)
186. *Udamalpet*: S.T. Subbayya Goundar (Ind.)
187. *Uddanapalli*: M. Muni Reddi (Ind.)
188. *Ulundurpet*: Kandasami Padayachi (Con.)
189. *Usilampatti*: P.K. Mookiah Thevar (Ind.)
190. *Uthamapalayam*: K. Pandiaraj (Con.)
191. *Uttiramerur*: V.K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (Ind.)
192. *Vadamadurai*: T. Thiruvenkadasamy Naicker (Ind.)
193. *Valavanur*: A. Govindasamy Nayagar (Ind.)
194. *Vaniyambadi*: A.A. Rasheed (Con.)
195. *Vedasandur*: Smt. T.S. Soundaram Ramachandran (Con.)
196. *Veerapandy*: M.R. Kandasamy Mudaliar (Con.)
197. *Vellore*: M.P. Sarathi (Ind.)
198. *Vilavankod*: M. William (Con.)
199. *Villupuram*: Sarangapani (Con.)
200. *Vriddhachalam*: M. Selvaraj (Ind.)
201. *Wandiwash*: Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
202. *Wandiwash (R)*: D. Dasarathan (Con.)
203. *Washermanpet*: M. Mayandi Nadar (Con.)
204. *Yercaud*: S. Lakshmana Goundan (Con.)
205. *Yercaud (R)*: Kulandai Goundan (Con.)

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: P.V. Cherian *Deputy Chairman*: A.M. Allapichai

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	A.M. Allapichai	Legislative Assembly
2.	N. Annamalai Pillai	,,
3.	A.J. Arunachalam	,,
4.	R. Venkataraman	,,
5.	V.S. Balasundaram	,,
6.	V. Chakkarai Chetty	,,
7.	M. Ethirajulu	,,
8.	A. Gajapathy Nayagar	,,
9.	V. Gurunandan Row	,,
10.	T.G. Krishnamoorthy	,,
11.	Mohamed Raza Khan	,,
12.	N. Nallesenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar	,,
13.	T.M. Narayanaswamy Pillai	,,
14.	V.V. Ramaswami	,,
15.	A. Subramanyam	,,
16.	B.V. Subramanyam	,,
17.	A. Chidambara Mudaliar	Local Authorities
18.	K.M. Desikar	,,
19.	T.V. Devaraja Mudaliar	,,
20.	Venugopal	,,
21.	C. Perumalswami Reddi	,,
22.	S.R.P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar	,,
23.	T. Purushotham	,,
24.	T.S. Sankaranaryana Pillai	,,
25.	S.P. Sivasubramania Nadar	Local Authorities
26.	A. Somasundara Reddiar	,,
27.	M.V. Sudarsanam Naidu	,,
28.	P.B.K. Thiagaraja Reddiar	,,
29.	S.V. Kalyanaraman	,,
30.	A.K. Masilamani Chettiar	,,
31.	M. Subramania Karalayar	
32.	Vacant	
33.	K. Balsubramania Iyer	Graduates
34.	P.V. Cherian	,,
35.	V.K. John	,,
36.	A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	,,
37.	T.V. Sivanandam	,,
38.	A. Sreenivasan	,,
39.	John Asirvathan	Teachers
40.	G. Krishnamoorthy	,,
41.	V.R. Ranganathan	,,
42.	T.P. Srinivasavaradan	,,
43.	V. Bhashyam Ayyangar	Nominated
44.	C. Clubwala Jadhav	,,
45.	M.R. Guruswami Mudaliar	,,
46.	Smt. Jothi Venkatachalam	,,
47.	Mohamed Usman	,,
48.	S. Manjubhashini	,,
49.	Ramalingam Pillai	,,
50.	O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	170.68	215.00	215.00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	510.95	604.00	604.00
Taxes on Agricultural Income	90.00	100.00	107.00
Estate Duty	21.02	22.00	22.00
Taxes on Railway Fares	—	33.59	63.63
Land Revenue (net)	435.24	452.53	486.93
State Excise Duties	27.14	30.41	27.85
Stamps	341.00	352.81	352.81
Forest	116.13	130.46	92.35
Registration	61.26	68.77	68.77
Taxes on Vehicles	382.22	445.00	450.00
Sales Tax	1,080.16	1,068.07	880.00
Other Taxes and Duties	259.52	432.20	626.15
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	107.69	129.10	155.37
Debt Services	61.81	373.22	498.55
Civil Administration	1,030.36	923.00	1,101.53
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	80.39	69.55	86.32
Electricity Schemes (net)	338.92	77.94	—
Miscellaneous (net)	310.45	271.34	236.09
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	16.72	8.65	7.39
Extraordinary including Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	206.97	233.43	308.54**
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	5,798.63*	6,041.07	6,390.28
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	424.92	443·34	474.66
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	272.21	314.98	280.26
Debt Services (net)	(—) 52.66	201.01	345.78
General Administration	456.07	463.93	434.60
Administration of Justice	125.56	125.19	126.53
Jails and Convict Settlements	84.15	92.21	92.23
Police	500.01	532.66	522.04
Scientific Departments	3.36	3.46	2.91
Education	1,142.43	1,146.88	1,204.22
Medical	402.81	378.75	414.85
Public Health	72.18	64.17	75.52
Agriculture	206.28	228.28	253.79
Veterinary	70.19	74.27	80.20
Co-operation	170.24	172.90	145.59
Industries and Supplies	507.49	313.45	486.40
Aviation	0.41	—	—
Miscellaneous Departments	283.60	329.65	337.42
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	431.01	418.42	471.57
Electricity Schemes	369.67	83.30	—
Miscellaneous	384.53	385.02	390.81
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	277.73	264.37	236.15
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	6,132.19	6,036.24	6,375.54
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)333.56	(+)4.83	(+)14.74

* Includes Rs. 150 lakh expected to accrue from proceeds of new taxation proposals.
** Includes additional taxation of Rs. 120 lakh.

MYSORE

Area: 74,861 sq. miles *Population*: 1,94,01,193 *Capital*: Bangalore
Principal Language: Kannada

Governor: His Highness Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
S. Nijalingappa	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Services, High Court, Gold Fields, Planning and Development, Co-operation and Sarvodaya.
M.P. Patil	.. Revenue.
C.M. Poonacha	.. Home, Law and Order, Commerce and Industries.
H.S. Rudrappa	.. Agriculture and Forests.
T. Mariappa	.. Finance, Welfare of Backward Communities and Social Welfare.
R. Channigaramiah	.. Local Self-Government, Housing, Town Planning and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
H.K. Veeranna Gowdh	.. Public Works and Electricity.
V. Venkatappa	.. Education.
B. Vaikunta Baliga	.. Labour, Publicity and Information and Law.
R.M. Patil	.. Medical and Public Health.
Mohamed Ali Mehtab Ali	Excise and Prohibition, Village and Small-scale Industries and Rural Industrialisation.
Deputy Ministers	
Smt. Grace Tucker	.. Education.
Ramakrishna Hegde	.. Planning and Development.
Veerendra Patil	.. Home and Industries.

MYSORE HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. S.R. Das Gupta

Puisne Judges .. N. Srinivasa Rao, H. Hombe Gowda, M. Sadasivayya, A.R. Somanatha Iyer, K.S. Hegde, A. Narayana Pai, S.S. Malimath, Ahmed Ali Khan.

Advocate-General .. G.R. Ethirajulu Naidu.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. K.N. Padmanabhaiah

Members .. Pampan Gowda, M.K. Appajappa.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: S.R. Kanthi *Deputy Speaker*: L.H. Thimma Bovi

1. *Afzalpur*: G. Anna Rao (Con.)
2. *Aland*: Chandrasekhar S. Patel (Con.)
3. *Aland (R)*: Ramchandra Veerappa (Con.)
4. *Anekal*: J.C. Ramaswami Reddy (Con.)
5. *Ankola*: R.G. Kamat (Con.)
6. *Arkalgad*: Puttegowda (Con.)
7. *Arsikere*: A.R. Karisiddappa (Con.)
8. *Athani*: J.B. Pawar (Ind.)
9. *Badami*: V.H. Patil (Con.)
10. *Bagalkot*: B.T. Murnal (Con.)
11. *Bagewadi*: Smt. Sushilabai Hirachand Shah (Con.)
12. *Baindur*: Y. Manjaya Shetty (Con.)
13. *Bangalore North*: K.V. Byregowda (Con.)
14. *Bangalore North (R)*: Y. Ramakrishna (Con.)
15. *Bangalore South*: A.V. Narasimhareddy (Con.)
16. *Bangalore South (R)*: B. Basavalingappa (Con.)
17. *Bangarapet*: E. Narayana Gowda (Ind.)
18. *Basavanagudi*: L.S. Venkaji Rao (Con.)
19. *Belgaum I*: V.S. Patil (PWP)
20. *Belgaum II*: N.O. Samaji (PWP)

21. *Belgaum City*: B.R. Sunthankar (Ind.)
22. *Bellary*: M. Gangappa (Ind.)
23. *Belur*: B.N. Borannagowda (Con.)
24. *Belur* (*R*): H.K. Siddiah (Con.)
25. *Bethangady*: D. Ratnavaram Hegade (Con.)
26. *Bhadravathi*: D.T. Seetarama Rao (Con.)
27. *Bhalki*: Balwant Rao (Ind.)
28. *Bhalki* (*R*): B. Sham Sunder (Ind.)
29. *Bidar*: Maqsood Ali Khan (Con.)
30. *Bijapur*: B.K. Nagur (Ind.)
31. *Bilgi*: R.M. Desai (Con.)
32. *Biligere*: G.M. Chinnaswamy (Ind.)
33. *Brahmavar*: B. Jagajjeevandas Shetty (Con.)
34. *Broadway*: Mahmood Shariff (Con.)
35. *Chamarajanagar*: U.M. Madappa (PSP)
36. *Chamarajanagar* (*R*): B. Rachiah (Con.)
37. *Chamarajapet*: Smt. Lakshmidevi Rammanna (Con.)
38. *Chandrasekharapura*: N. Huchamasthy Gowda (Con.)
39. *Channapatna*: B.K. Puttaramiya (Ind.)
40. *Chennagiri*: Kundur Rudrappa (Con.)
41. *Chickballapur*: S. Muni Raju (Con.)
42. *Chickballapur* (*R*): A. Muniyappa (Con.)
43. *Chikmagalur*: A.M. Basave Gowda (Ind.)
44. *Chikmagalur* (*R*): L.H. Thimma Bovi (Con.)
45. *Chicknaikanahalli*: C.K. Rajaiahsetty (PSP)
46. *Chickpet*: G.E. Hoover (Ind.)
47. *Chikodi*: S.D. Kothavale (Con.)
48. *Challakere*: A. Bheemappa Naik (Con.)
49. *Challakere* (*R*): T. Hanumaiah (Con.)
50. *Chincholi*: Veerendra Patil (Con.)
51. *Chintamani*: T.K. Gangi Reddy (Ind.)
52. *Chitaldrug*: S. Sivappa (Con.)
53. *Chitaldrug* (*R*): G. Duggappa (Con.)
54. *Chitapur*: Smt. Vijaya Raghavender Rao (Con.)
55. *Coondapoor*: V. Srinivas Shetty (PSP)
56. *Cubbonpet*: V.P. Devnadayalu Naidu (Con.)
57. *Davangere*: K.T. Jambanna (PSP)
58. *Deodurg*: B. Sivanna Warad (Con.)
59. *Dharwar*: M.B. Inamati (Con.)
60. *Dodballapur*: T. Siddalingaiya (Con.)
61. *Gadag*: K.P. Gadag (Con.)
62. *Gandasi*: Smt. Dyavamma (Con.)
63. *Gandhinagar*: Smt. Nagarathnamma (Con.)
64. *Gangavati*: B.V. Desai (Con.)
65. *Gauribidanur*: K.H. Venkata Reddy (Ind.)
66. *Gokak I*: N.A. Karlingannavar (Con.)
67. *Gokak II*: A.R. Panchagavi (Con.)
68. *Gubbi*: C.J. Muckkanappa (Ind.)
69. *Gulbarga*: Mohamed Ali Mehtab Ali (Con.)
70. *Guledgud*: M.R. Pattanashetti (Con.)
71. *Gundlupet*: Smt. K.S. Nagarathnamma (Ind.)
72. *Hadagalli*: M.M. Pateel (Con.)
73. *Hangal*: B.R. Patil (Ind.)
74. *Harapanahalli*: M.M.J. Sadyojathappaiah (PSP)..
75. *Harapanahalli* (*R*): M. Danappa (PSP)
76. *Harihar*: M. Ramappa (PSP)
77. *Hosakote*: S.R. Ramaiah (Con.)
78. *Hosakote* (*R*): Smt. Rukmaniamma (Con.)
79. *Hassan*: K.T. Dasappa (Ind.)
80. *Haveri*: Smt. Shiddavva Mailar (Con.)
81. *Hebbur*: K.L. Narasimhiah (Con.)
82. *Holenarasipur*: Y. Veerappa (PSP)
83. *Honawar*: J.H. Shamsuddin (Con.)
84. *Honnali*: H.S. Rudrappa (Con.)
85. *Honnali* (*R*): A.S. Dudhya Naik (Con.)
86. *Hosadurga*: K. Kenchappa (PSP)
87. *Hospet*: R. Nagan Gowda (Con.)
88. *Hirekerur*: G.B. Shankar Rao (Con.)
89. *Hiriyur*: G. Sivappa (Con.)
90. *Hubli*: M.R. Patil (Con.)
91. *Hubli City*: F.H. Mohsin (Con.)
92. *Hukeri*: M.P. Patil (Con.)
93. *Hukeri* (*R*): Smt. Champabai Bhogale Piraji (Con.)
94. *Hulsur*: Madhav Rao (PSP)
95. *Humnabad*: Murlidhar Rao (Con.)
96. *Hungund*: S.R. Kanthi (Con.)
97. *Hunsur*: D. Devaraj Urs (Con.)
98. *Hunsur* (*R*): N. Rachiah (Con.)
99. *Indi*: M.K. Surpur (Con.)
100. *Indi* (*R*): J.L. Kabadi (Con.)
101. *Jamkhandi*: B.D Jatti (Con)
102. *Jewargi*: S. Sharangowda (Ind.)
103. *Kadur*: D.H. Rudrappa (Con.)
104. *Kalghatgi*: B.A. Desai (Ind.)
105. *Kalgi*: S.R. Patil (Con.)
106. *Kalyani*: Smt. Annappurna Bai Ragaie (Con.)
107. *Kanakapura*: M. Linge Gowda (PSP)
108. *Kaup*: F.X. Denis Pinto (Con.)
109. *Karkal*: K.K. Hegde (Con.)
110. *Karkal* (*R*): Manjappa Ullal (Con.)
111. *Karwar*: S.D. Gaonkar (Con.)
112. *Khanapur*: L.B. Birje (Ind.)
113. *Kolar*: D. Abdul Rasheed (Con.)
114. *Kolar Gold Fields*: M.C. Narsimhan (Ind.)
115. *Kolar Gold Fields* (*R*): C.M. Armugham (SCF)
116. *Kollegal*: T.P. Boriah (Con.)
117. *Kollegal* (*R*): Smt. Kempamma (Con.)
118. *Koppal*: M.S. Patil (Con.)
119. *Krishnarajanagar*: H.M. Channabasappa (Con.)
120. *Krishnarajpet*: M.K. Bomme Gowda (Con.)
121. *Kumta*: Smt. V.V. Mirjankar (Con.)
122. *Kundgol*: T.K. Kambli (Con.)
123. *Kunigal*: T.N. Mudalagirigowda (Con.)
124. *Kurugodu*: Smt. Allum Sumangallamma (Con.)
125. *Kushtagi*: E. Pundlikappa (Con.)

126. *Lingsugur*: Basangowda (Con.)
127. *Maddur*: H.K. Veeranna Gowdh (Con.)
128. *Madhugiri*: Mali Mariappa (Con.)
129. *Madhugiri* (*R*): R. Channigaramiah (Con.)
130. *Magadi*: T.D. Maranna (Con.)
131. *Malavalli*: H.V. Veere Gowda (Con.)
132. *Malavalli* (*R*): M. Mallikarjunaswamy (Con.)
133. *Malleswaram*: T. Parthasarathy (Ind.)
134. *Malur*: H.C. Linga Reddy (Con.)
135. *Mandya*: G.S. Bommegowda (Ind.)
136. *Mangalore I*: B. Vaikunta Baliga (Con.)
137. *Mangalore II*: Gajanan Pandit (Con.)
138. *Manvi*: Smt. Basavarajeswari (Con.)
139. *Mercara*: K. Mallappa (Con.)
140. *Molakalmuru*: S. Nijalingappa (Con.)
141. *Muddebihal*: P.G. Sidhanti (Con.)
142. *Mudhol*: H.B. Shah (Con.)
143. *Mulbagal*: B.L. Narayanaswamy (Ind.)
144. *Mulbagal* (*R*): J. Narayanappa (Con.)
145. *Mundargi*: C.S. Hulkoti (Con.)
146. *Mysore*: K. Puttaswamy (Con.)
147. *Mysore City*: K.S. Suryanarayana Rao (Con.)
148. *Mysore City North*: A. Mohamed Sait (Ind.)
149. *Nagamangala*: T. Mariappa (Con.)
150. *Nanjangud*: J.B. Mallaradhya (PSP)
151. *Nargund*: A.S. Patil (Con.)
152. *Navalgund*: R.M. Patil (Con.)
153. *Nelamangala*: Alur Hanumanthappa (Con.)
154. *Nelamangala* (*R*): M. Hanumanthaiah (Con.)
155. *Nipani*: B.D. Naik (Ind.)
156. *Pandavapura*: B. Chamiah (PSP)
157. *Paliyam*: G. Venkataigowda (Ind.)
158. *Panemangalore*: K. Nagappa Alva (Con.)
159. *Parasgad*: S.B. Padaki (Ind.)
160. *Periyapatna*: Vacant
161. *Puttur*: K. Venkataramana Gowda (Con.)
162. *Puttur* (*R*): S. Subbaya Naik (Con.)
163. *Ramanagaram*: K. Hanumanthaiya (Con.)
164. *Ramdurg*: M.S. Pattan (Ind.)
165. *Raibag*: V.L. Patil (Ind.)
166. *Raibag* (*R*): S.P. Talwalkar (SCF)
167. *Raichur*: Syed Easa (Con.)
168. *Raichur* (*R*): Bhimanna (Con.)
169. *Ranibennur*: K.F. Patil (Con.)
170. *Ranibennur* (*R*): Smt. Sambrani Yallawwa (Con.)
171. *Ron*: A.J. Doddameti (Con.)
172. *Sadalga*: B.G. Khoy (Ind.)
173. *Sagar*: D. Mookappa (Con.)
174. *Sampagaon I*: H.V. Koujalgi (Con.)
175. *Sampagaon II*: M.N. Naghnoor (Con.)
176. *Sandur*: H. Rayan Goud (Con.)
177. *Serum*: Mallappa Lingappa (Con.)
178. *Serum* (*R*): J.P. Sarwesh (Ind.)
179. *Shahpur*: Y. Virupakshappa (Con.)
180. *Shiggaon*: R.C. Patil (Con.)
181. *Shimoga*: Smt. Rathanmma Madhav Rao (Con.)
182. *Shirahatti*: Smt. Leelavati Venkatesh Magadi (Con.)
183. *Shorapur*: V. Kumar Naik (Con.)
184. *Sidlaghatta*: J. Venkatappa (Ind.)
185. *Sindgi*: S.Y. Patil (Con.)
186. *Sindhanur*: B. Basawant Rao (Con.)
187. *Sira*: T. Taregowda (Con.)
188. *Sira* (*R*): P. Anjanappa (Con.)
189. *Siruguppa*: B.E. Ramaiah (Con.)
190. *Sirsi*: R.M. Dodmane Hegde (Con.)
191. *Sravanabelagola*: N.G. Narasimhegowda (PSP)
192. *Sringeri*: K. Manjappa (Con.)
193. *Srirangapatna*: A.G. Chunche Gowda (Ind.)
194. *Surathkal*: B.R. Kerkera (Con.)
195. *Talikot*: K.A. Patil (Ind.)
196. *Tarikere*: T.R. Parameshwaraiah (Con.)
197. *Thirthahalli*: A.R. Badri Narayan (Con.)
198. *Tiptur*: K.P. Revanasiddappa (PSP)
199. *Tikota*: C.J. Ambli (Con.)
200. *T. Narasipur*: M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)
201. *Tumkur*: G.N. Puttanna (PSP)
202. *Turuvekere*: T. Subramanya (Con.)
203. *Udipi*: U.S. Nayak (PSP)
204. *Ulsoor*: Smt. Grace Tucker (Con.)
205. *Virajpet*: C.M. Poonacha (Con.)
206. *Virupakshipur*: S. Kariappa (Con.)
207. *Yadgir*: B. Nadgowda (Ind.)
208. *Yelburga*: Shankargowda Alwandi (Con.)
209. *Nominated*: F.W. Corbett

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: P. Seetharamaiah *Deputy Chairman*: K. Kanthappa Shetty

1.	B. Hutche Gowda	Legislative Assembly
2.	G.K. Mogali	,,
3.	H.C. Boriah	,,
4.	H.M. Gangadhariah	,,
5.	K. Kanthappa Shetty	,,
6.	K.M. Nanjundappa	,,
7.	Manik Rao	,,
8.	M.N. Jois	,,
9.	M.N. Mahanta Devaru	,,
10.	Motensar Hegde Timmappa Manjappa	,,
11.	Mukunda Mylarappa	,,
12.	M. Velluri	Legislative Assembly
13.	Narayanappa Venkiah	,,
14.	P. Thirumala Gowda	,,
15.	Raghavender Chari	,,
16.	S.C. Sooryanarayana Chetty	,,
17.	S. Narasapaya	,,
18.	S. Narayana Murthy	,,
19.	Smt. S. Veeramma	,,
20.	V.S. Timmareddi	,,
21.	V. Venkatappa	,,
22.	C.H. Venkataramanappa	Local Authorities

23.	D.C. Shaha	Local Authorities	38.	A.N. Rama Rao	Graduates
24.	D. Venkataramaiah	"	39.	G. Veerappa	"
25.	H.F. Kattimani	"	40.	M.L. Sreekantiah	"
26.	J. Deviah	"	41.	H.R. Abdul Gaffar	Teachers
27.	K. Rangappa	"	42.	M.C. Mahadevaswamy	"
28.	K. Sanjeeva Reddy	"	43.	M.P.L. Sastry	"
29.	K.V. Narasappa	"	44.	G.H. Veeranna	Nominated
30.	N.P. Govinda Gowda	"	45.	Gorur Ramaswami Iyengar	"
31.	P. Sitharamiah	"	46.	L. Ramiah	"
32.	S.C. Edke	"	47.	N.A. Aiengar	"
33.	T.N. Kempa Honnaiah	"	48.	Rumale Chennabasaviah	"
34.	T. Venkataramaniah	"	49.	Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin	"
35.	Y. Dharmappa	"	50.	T. Chowdiah	"
36.	Vacant	"	51.	Vacant	"
37.	Vacant	"	52.	Vacant	"

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	102.59	229.25	328.61
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	412.93	432.40	475.30
Estate Duty ..	13.79	11.35	10.54
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	—	21.40	40.72
Land Revenue (net) ..	448.88	411.25	458.00
State Excise Duties ..	262.34	281.02	265.64
Stamps ..	132.74	149.12	153.28
Forest ..	330.91	366.87	375.33
Registration ..	21.49	24.69	25.38
Taxes on Vehicles ..	152.84	170.00	186.30
Sales Tax ..	—	—	588.59
Other Taxes and Duties ..	484.31	572.78	114.70
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	7.73	10.58	22.52
Debt Services ..	87.66	155.13	193.76
Civil Administration ..	1,941.58	1,836.96	2,249.04
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	93.40	87.25	155.90
Electricity Schemes ..	118.14	72.81	—
Miscellaneous (net) ..	110.87	118.89	148.14
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	253.24	678.62	638.32
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	117.08	117.08	119.14
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	5,092.52	5,747.45	6,549.21
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	444.47	429.01	475.75
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	97.01	109.31	111.72
Debt Services (net) ..	211.57	310.75	395.53
General Administration ..	254.19	255.50	252.00
Administration of Justice ..	78.80	74.71	78.91

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE—(Contd.)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	37.35	32.27	34.63
Police	326.41	309.94	309.93
Ports and Pilotage ..	2.03	2.71	7.91
Scientific Departments ..	10 61	7.37	10.61
Education ..	1,046.86	1,015.56	1,078.26
Medical ..	244.20	225.30	269.97
Public Health ..	121 40	99.76	144.82
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	288 75	249 75	337.35
Veterinary ..	70 22	68.51	94 22
Co operation ..	64.35	59 99	68 38
Industries and Supplies ..	1,511.54	1,515.44	1,639.10
Miscellaneous Departments ..	46.77	40.06	52.58
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	442.98	472.10	557.65
Electricity Schemes ..	173.54	75.00	—
Miscellaneous ..	365.55	375.17	407.22
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	189.91	189.81	208.62
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	6,028.51	5,918.02	6,535.16
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—)935.99	(—)170.57	(+) 14.05

ORISSA

Area: 60,250 sq. miles *Population*: 1,46,45,946 *Capital*: Bhubaneswar
Principal Language: Oriya

Governor: Y.N. Sukthankar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Harekrushna Mahtab	.. Chief Minister, Political, Services and Finance.
Lingaraj Panigrahi	.. Home, Law and Education.
Satyapriya Mohanty	.. Revenue and Excise.
Smt. Basantamanjari Debi	.. Health, Local Self-Government, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo	.. Public Works.
Nilamani Routroy	.. Supply, Transport and Labour.
Dinabandhu Sahu	.. Industry, Mining and Geology.
Radhanath Rath	.. Development.
Pabitramohan Pradhan	.. Tribal and Rural Welfare and Commerce.
Rama Chandra Mardaraj Deb	.. River Valley Development, Capital Construction and Anti-Corruption.
Deputy Ministers	
Santanu Kumar Das	.. Co-operation, Fisheries and Panchayats.
Kumud Chandra Singh	.. Transport and Public Relations.
Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha	.. Tribal and Rural Welfare.
Himansu Shekhar Padhi	.. Agriculture.

ORISSA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. R.L. Narasimham
Puisne Judges .. S.P. Mahapatra, P.V. Balakrishna Rao, G.C. Das, S.B. Barman.
Advocate-General .. D. Mohanty.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. S.N. Mahapatra
Members .. P.S. Sundaram, H.P. Deb.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Nilakantha Das *Deputy Speaker*: J. Adumani Mangara

1. *Anandpur*: Upendra Jena (GP)
2. *Anandpur* (*R*): Birakishore Jena (GP)
3. *Angul*: Kumud Chandra Singh (Con.)
4. *Angul* (*R*): Narendrakumar Nayak (Con.)
5. *Aska*: Harihar Dass (CPI)
6. *Athgarh*: Radhanath Rath (Con.)
7. *Athmallik*: Khetramohan Panigrahi (GP)
8. *Aul*: Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo (Con.)
9. *Bahalda* (*R*): Sundar Mohun Hemrom (Ind.)
10. *Baisinga*: Prasanna Kumar Dash (PSP)
11. *Baisinga* (*R*): Panchanan Das (Con.)
12. *Balasore*: Rabindramohan Das (PSP)
13. *Balikuda*: Baikunthanath Mohanty (PSP)
14. *Balliguda* (*R*): Lokanath Patra (Con.)
15. *Bangiriposi* (*R*): Radha Mohan Naik (GP)
16. *Banki*: Jogesh Chandra Rout (Con.)
17. *Baramba*: Smt. Kanaklata Debi (GP)
18. *Barchana*: Jadumoni Mangaraj (Con.)
19. *Bargarh*: Nikunjabihari Singh (GP)
20. *Bargah* (*R*): Bahadur Mahanand (GP)
21. *Baripada*: Harihar Mohanty (PSP)
22. *Baripada* (*R*): Samai Majhi (Ind.)
23. *Basta*: Akshaya Narayan Praharaj (Con.)
24. *Berhampur*: Lingaraj Panigrahi (Con.)
25. *Berhampur* (*R*): Dandapani Das (Con.)
26. *Begunia*: Satyananda Champatiray (Con.)
27. *Bhadrak*: Nityananda Mohapatra (Ind.)
28. *Bhanjanagar*: Govinda Pradhan (CPI)
29. *Bhanjanagar* (*R*): Suma Naik (CPI)
30. *Bhatli*: Natabar Banchhor (CPI)
31. *Bhawani Patna*: Chandra Sekhar Pradhan (GP)
32. *Bhawani Patna* (*R*): Karunakar Bhoi (GP)
33. *Bhograi*: Durgasankar Das (Con.)
34. *Bhubaneswar*: Satyapriya Mohanty (Con.)
35. *Binjharpur*: Bankabihari Das (Con.)
36. *Bisra* (*R*): Nirmal Munda (Ind.)
37. *Bolangir*: Nanda Kishore Misra (GP)
38. *Bolangir* (*R*): Ramesh Chandra Bhoi (GP)
39. *Bonai* (*R*): Arjun Naik (GP)
40. *Brahmagiri*: Padma Charan Samantsinhar (Con.)
41. *Champua*: Rajaballava Misra (GP)
42. *Champua* (*R*): Gurcharan Naik (GP)
43. *Chandbali*: Nilamoni Routroy (Con.)
44. *Chandbali* (*R*): Nanadakishore Jena (Con.)
45. *Chatrapur*: Yatiraj Praharaj (Con.)
46. *Cuttack City*: Biren Mitra (Con.)
47. *Cuttack Sadar*: Rajakrishna Bose (Con.)
48. *Cuttack Sadar* (*R*): Punananda Samal (Con.)
49. *Daspalla*: Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj (Con.)
50. *Daspalla* (*R*): Sridhar Nayak (Con.)
51. *Deogarh*: Smt. Jyotimanjari Debi (GP)
52. *Deogarh* (*R*): Jayadev Thakur (GP)
53. *Dhamnagar*: Muralidhar Jena (Con.)
54. *Dharamsala*: Madan Mohan Patnaik (Con.)
55. *Dharamsala* (*R*): Mayadhar Sinha (Con.)
56. *Dharamgarh*: Birakishore Deo (GP)
57. *Dharamgarh* (*R*): Janardan Majhi (GP)
58. *Dhenkanal*: Shankar Pratap Singhdeo Mahindra Bahadur (GP)
59. *Dhenkanal* (*R*): Kalia Dehuri (GP)
60. *Digapahandi*: Smt. Anangamanjari Devi (Con.)
61. *Digapahandi* (*R*): Mohan Naik (Con.)
62. *Dura*: Pakanati Venkata Jagannatharao (Con.)
63. *Ersama*: Lokanath Choudhury (CPI)
64. *G. Udaigiri* (*R*): Sarangadhar Padhan (Con.)
65. *Gunupur*: Norasimho Patro (Con.)
66. *Gunupur* (*R*): Sanyasi Charan Pidikaka (Con.)
67. *Hinjili*: Brundaban Nayak (Con.)
68. *Jagatsinghpur*: Nilamani Pradhan (Con.)
69. *Jagatsinghpur* (*R*): Kanduricharn Mallick (PSP)
70. *Jajpur*: Gadadhar Dutta (Con.)
71. *Jajpur* (*R*): Santanu Kumar Das (Con.)
72. *Jaleswar*: Prasanna Kumar Pal (PSP)
73. *Jarsuguda*: Bijayakumar Pani (Con.)
74. *Jarsuguda* (*R*): Manohar Naik (GP)
75. *Jashipur* (*R*): Mochiram Tiria (Con.)
76. *Jeypur*: Harihar Misra (GP)
77. *Jeypur* (*R*): Loichano Naiko (GP)
78. *Kakatpur*: Mohan Das (CPI)
79. *Kakatpur* (*R*): Bharat Das (CPI)
80. *Karanjia*: Nalin Chandra Bhanja Deo (GP)
81. *Kasipur*: Kishorchandra Deo (GP)
82. *Kasipur* (*R*): Manik Rai Naik (GP)
83. *Katerbaga*: Purusotam Panda (GP)
84. *Kendrapara*: Dinabandhu Sahu (Con.)
85. *Kendrapara* (*R*): Prahalad Malik (Con.)
86. *Keonjhar*: Janardan Bhanj Deo (GP)
87. *Keonjhar* (*R*): Krushnachandra Mahapatra (Con.)
88. *Khalikote*: Narayan Sahu (PSP)
89. *Khandpara*: Harihar Singh Mardaraj Bhramarabar Ray (Con.)

90. *Khurda*: Prannath Patnaik (CPI)
91. *K. Nagar*: Smt. Ratnaprava Devi (GP)
92. *Kodala East*: Rama Chandra Maradaraj Deb (Con.)
93. *Kodala West*: Harihar Das (Con.)
94. *Koraput* (*R*): Lachuman Pujari (GP)
95. *Laisingha*: Ram Prasad Misra (GP)
96. *Malkangiri* (*R*): Madkami Guru (GP)
97. *Nawapara*: Anup Singh Deo (Con.)
98. *Nawapara* (*R*): Ghasiram Majhi (Con.)
99. *Nayagarh*: Krushnachandra Singh Manadhata (Con.)
100. *Nilgiri*: Nilambar Das (Con.)
101. *Nowrangpur*: Sadasiba Tripathy (Con.)
102. *Nowrangpur* (*R*): Harijan Miru (Con.)
103. *Omerkote*: Radhakrishna Biswasroy (Con.)
104. *Padampur*: Lal Mitroday Singh Bariha (Con.)
105. *Padampur* (*R*): Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha (Con.)
106. *Padwa*: Lakshmana Goudo (GP)
107. *Pal-Lahara*: Mrutyunjoy Pal (GP)
108. *Parlakemedi*: Nalla Kurmunaikulu (Con.)
109. *Patnagarh*: Ainthu Sahoo (GP)
110. *Patnagarh* (*R*): Asharam Bhoi (GP)
111. *Patkura*: Loknath Misra (Con.)
112. *Phulbani*: Himansu Shekhar Padhi (Con.)
113. *Phulbani* (*R*): Anirudha Dipa (GP)
114. *Pipili*: Ram Chandra Patnaik (Con.)
115. *Pipili* (*R*): Gopinath Bhoi (Con.)
116. *Pottangi* (*R*): Mallu Santa (Con.)
117. *Puri*: Harihara Bahinipati (PSP)
118. *Rairangpur* (*R*): Hardev Triya (Ind.)
119. *Rajgangpur* (*R*): Shanti Prakas Oram (Ind.)
120. *Rajnagar*: Ananta Charan Tripathy (Con.)
121. *Ranpur*: Smt. Basantmanjari Debi (Con.)
122. *Rayaghada* (*R*): Kamayya Mandangi (Con.)
123. *R. Udaigiri* (*R*): Ram Bhuya (Con.)
124. *Salepur*: Pradiptakishore Das (PSP)
125. *Salepur* (*R*): Baidhara Behera (PSP)
126. *Sambalpur*: Lakshmiprasad Misra (GP)
127. *Sambalpur* (*R*): Bhikari Ghasi (GP)
128. *Satyabadi*: Nilakantha Das (Con.)
129. *Sonepur*: Anantaram Nanda (GP)
130. *Sonepur* (*R*): Daulata Ganda (GP)
131. *Soro*: Harekrushna Mahtab (Con.)
132. *Soro* (*R*): Chitanya Sethi (Con.)
133. *Sundergarh*: Udit Pratap Shekhar Deo (GP)
134. *Sundergarh* (*R*): Gangadhar Pradhan (GP)
135. *Suruda*: Bijayananda Patnaik (Con.)
136. *Talcher*: Pabitramohan Pradhan (Con.)
137. *Tirtole*: Nishamani Khuntia (PSP)
138. *Titlagarh*: Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (GP)
139. *Titlagarh* (*R*): Achyutanand Mahanand (GP)
140. *Udala* (*R*): Manmohan Tudu (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

(On Revenue Account)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	89 80	165 18	237 57
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	236 71	276 85	291 46
Estate Duty	10 79	6 62	6.88
Taxes on Railway Fares	—	8 56	16 29
Land Revenue (net)	215 00	229 32	224 36
State Excise Duties	114 00	98 87	117 20
Stamps	49 40	52 91	53 38
Forest	206 81	236.27	243.92
Registration	12 44	14 30	14 30
Taxes on Vehicles	57 50	58 68	63 62
Other Taxes and Duties	205 71	204 81	178.82
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	8.28	12 49	16 20
Debt Services	23 89	29 93	26 11
Civil Administration	166.31	333 25	368 97
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	102 27	94.88	118 29
Miscellaneous (net)	82 67	76 19	69 09
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	140.04	367.17	368 61
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	108 58	87 65	121 28
Extraordinary	359 28	42 01	216 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,189.48	2,395 94	2,752.35

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA—(Contd).

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	275.08	203.85	285.59
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	38.45	40.11	44.49
Debt Services (net)	108.93	138.68	180.08
General Administration	206.00	209.63	211.43
Administration of Justice	29.64	28.20	30.05
Jails and Convict Settlements	25.84	25.94	29.42
Police	165.13	169.66	173.16
Ports and Pilotage	1 04	.07	.12
Scientific Departments	28 23	58.18	57.92
Education	315 25	312.41	335.47
Medical	90 86	85.78	91 53
Public Health	64.18	55.33	72 28
Agriculture..	118.24	111.11	119.14
Veterinary	52.46	47.55	56.89
Co-operation	57.04	42.77	57.92
Industries and Supplies	65.91	49.50	49.55
Aviation	.53	—	—
Miscellaneous Departments	171.10	152.05	172.33
Civil Works, Multi-purpose Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	282.99	267.00	274.82
Miscellaneous	190.21	174.42	194.92
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	219.92	157.26	257.27
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,507.03	2,329.50	2,694.38
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (–) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(–)317.55	(+) 66.44	(+) 57.97

PUNJAB

Area: 47,062 sq. miles *Population*: 1,61,34,890 *Capital*: Chandigarh
Principal Languages: Punjabi and Hindi

Governor: C.P.N. Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Pratap Singh Kairon	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Law and Order, Transport, Anti-Corruption and Integration.
Gopichand Bhargava	.. Planning and Community Projects, Social Welfare, Jails and Justice, Excise, Taxation and Cottage Industries.
Mohan Lal	.. Finance, Industries, Food and Supplies.
Kartar Singh	.. Revenue, Local Self-Government, Relief and Rehabilitation and Capital Project.
Gian Singh Rarewala	.. Irrigation, Electricity and Panchayats.
Amar Nath Vidyalankar	.. Labour, Labour Co-operatives, Education, Printing and Stationery and Language.

Gurbanta Singh .. Forests, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and Agriculture.

Birendra Singh .. Public Works, Housing, Sports and Games.

Surajmal .. Health, Medical, Consolidation and Co-operation.

Deputy Ministers

Yashwant Rai .. Attached to the Revenue Minister and the Agriculture and Forest Minister: Local Government, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Harijan Welfare.

Smt. Parkash Kaur .. Attached to the Chief Minister: Health, Medical and Social Welfare.

Harbans Lal .. Attached to the Education Minister: Education and Publicity.

Dalbir Singh .. Attached to the Chief Minister: Community Projects.

Banarsi Das .. Attached to the Finance Minister: Jails, Food and Supplies.

Partap Singh .. Attached to the Chief Minister: Development of Hilly Backward Areas and Forests.

PUNJAB HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: .. A. N. Bhandari

Puisne Judges: .. G. D. Khosla, D. Falshaw, S. S. Dulat, B. Narain, G.L. Chopra, Gurnam Singh, Mehar Singh, Tek Chand, K.L. Gosain, S.B. Capoor, R.P. Khosla, A.N. Grover.

Advocate-General: .. S. M. Sikri

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: .. Ranbir Singh

Members: .. Hardwari Lal, Bhagat Ram Sharma, Achhra Singh, R. S. Maria

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Gurdial Singh Dhillon   *Deputy Speaker*: Sarup Singh

1. *Abohar*: Sahi Ram (JS)
2. *Ajnala*: Achhar Singh Chhina (CPI)
3. *Ambala*: Smt. Krishna (Con.)
4. *Ambala Cantonment*: Dev Raj Anand (Con.)
5. *Ambala City*: Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Con.)
6. *Amritsar City Civil Lines*: Sarup Singh (Con.)
7. *Amritsar City East*: Baldev Parkash (JS)
8. *Amritsar Sadar*: Waryam Singh (Con.)
9. *Amritsar Sadar (R)*: Charan Singh (Con.)
10. *Amritsar City West*: Balramjidas Tandan (JS)
11. *Anandpur*: Balu Ram (Con.)
12. *Bahadurgarh*: Sri Chand (Con.)
13. *Barnala*: Kartar Singh Diwana (Con.)
14. *Batala*: Gorakh Nath (Con.)
15. *Beas*: Sohan Singh Jalalusman (Con).
16. *Bhagapurana*: Gurmit Singh (Con.)
17. *Bhagapurana (R)*: Sohan Singh (Con.)
18. *Bhatinda*: Harbans Lal (Con.)
19. *Bhiwani*: Ram Kanwar (Con.)
20. *Butana*: Chambal Singh (Con.)
21. *Chandigarh*: Niranjan Singh Talib (Con.)
22. *Dadri*: Attar Singh (JS)
23. *Dadri (R)*: Sis Ram (JS)
24. *Dasuya*: Kartar Singh (Con.)
25. *Dera Baba Nanak*: Waryam Singh (Con.)
26. *Dera Gopipur*: Mehr Singh (Con.)
27. *Dharamsala*: Hari Ram (Con.)
28. *Dhariwal*: Harbans Singh (Con.)
29. *Dhuri*: Jasdev Singh (Con.)
30. *Dhuri (R)*: Jangir Singh (CPI)
31. *Faridkot*: Mehr Singh (Con.)
32. *Fatehabad*: Mani Ram Godara (Con.)
33. *Fatehgarh*: Joginder Singh (Con.)
34. *Fazilka*: Radha Krishan (Con.)
35. *Ferozepur*: Kundan Lal Bhandari (Con.)
36. *Ferozepur Jhirka*: Mohammed Yasin Khan (Con.)
37. *Ganaur*: Lehri Singh (Con.)
38. *Garhshankar*: Bhag Singh Canadian (CPI)
39. *Garhshankar (R)*: Dasondha Singh (Con.)
40. *Gharaunda*: Multan Singh (Con.)
41. *Gohana*: Bharat Singh (Ind.)
42. *Gohana (R)*: Chajju Ram (Ind.)
43. *Gurdaspur*: Prabodh Chander (Con.)
44. *Gurdaspur (R)*: Sunder Singh (Con.)
45. *Gurgaon*: Gajraj Singh (Con.)
46. *Guru Har Sahai*: Bhaktawar Singh (Con.)
47. *Hamirpur*: Smt. Sarla Devi (Con.)

48. *Hamirpur (R)*: Rup Singh (Ind.)
49. *Hansi*: Saroop Singh (Con.)
50. *Hansi (R)*: Dalbir Singh (Con.)
51. *Hasanpur*: Sumer Singh (Con.)
52. *Hissar City*: Balwant Rai Tayal (Con.)
53. *Hissar Sadar*: Smt. Sneh Lata (Con.)
54. *Hoshiarpur*: Balbir Singh (Ind.)
55. *Hoshiarpur (R)*: Karam Chand (SCF)
56. *Jagadhri*: Amar Nath Vidyalankar (Con.)
57. *Jagadhri (R)*: Ram Prakash (Con.)
58. *Jagraon*: Smt. Har Parkash Kaur (Con.)
59. *Jaitu*: Smt. Jagdish Kaur (Ind.)
60. *Jatusana*: Abhai Singh (Con.)
61. *Jhajjar*: Sher Singh (Con.)
62. *Jhajjar (R)*: Phul Singh (CPI)
63. *Jind*: Inder Singh (SCF)
64. *Jind (R)*: Bhalla Ram (SCF)
65. *Jullundur City North-East*: Lal Chand Sabharwal (JS)
66. *Jullundur City South-West*: Jagat Narain (Ind.)
67. *Kaithal*: Smt. Om Prabha Jain (Con.)
68. *Kalanaur*: Nanhu Ram (Con.)
69. *Kangra*: Amar Nath (Con.)
70. *Kapurthala*: Harnam Singh (Con.)
71. *Karnal*: Ram Piara (Con.)
72. *Kartarpur*: Karam Singh 'Kirt' (Con.)
73. *Kartarpur (R)*: Gurbanta Singh (Con.)
74. *Khalra*: Gurwaryam Singh (Ind.)
75. *Kulu*: Jit Ram (Con.)
76. *Kulu*: Raghbir Singh (Con.)
77. *Ludhiana City*: Lajpat Rai (JS)
78. *Ludhiana North*: Har Bhagwan Maudgil (Con.)
79. *Ludhiana South*: Ram Dayal Singh. (Con.)
80. *Majitha*: Smt. Parkash Kaur (Con.)
81. *Malerkotla*: Chanda Singh (Con.)
82. *Malout*: Prakash Singh (Con.)
83. *Malout (R)*: Teja Singh (Con.)
84. *Mansa*: Harcharan Singh (Con.)
85. *Mansa (R)*: Kirpal Singh (Con.)
86. *Moga*: Jagraj Singh (Con.)
87. *Mohindergarh*: Nihal Singh (Con.)
88. *Mukerian*: Ralla Ram (Con.)
89. *Mukerian (R)*: Guran Das (Con.)
90. *Muktsar*: Harcharan Singh (Con.)
91. *Nabha*: Balwant Singh (Con.)
92. *Nakodar*: Umrao Singh (Con.)
93. *Nakodar (R)*: Sant Ram (Con.)
94. *Naraingarh*: Sadhu Ram (Con.)
95. *Naraingarh (R)*: Roshan Lal (Con.)
96. *Narnaul*: Devki Nandan (JS)
97. *Nawanshahr*: Harguranand Singh (Con.)
98. *Nawanshahr (R)*: Jagat Ram (Con)
99. *Nuh*: Abdul Ghani (Con.)
100. *Nurmahal*: Darbara Singh (Con.)
101. *Nurpur*: Ram Chandra (Con.)
102. *Pakka Kalan*: Inder Singh Lehri (Con.)
103. *Pakka Kalan (R)*: Dhanna Singh Gulshan (Con.)
104. *Palampur*: Partap Singh (Con.)
105. *Palwal*: Gurudutt (Con.)
106. *Palwal (R)*: Bhule Ram (Con.)
107. *Panipat*: Parma Nand (Con.)
108. *Pataudi*: Mohan Lal (Con.)
109. *Pathankot*: Bhagirath Lal (Con.)
110. *Patiala*: Vacant
111. *Patti*: Narain Singh Shahbazpuri (Con.)
112. *Pehwa*: Jagdish Chander (Con.)
113. *Phagwara*: Hans Raj Sharma (Con.)
114. *Phillaur*: Udham Singh (Con.)
115. *Phul*: Ram Nath Seth (Con.)
116. *Pundri*: Bhag Singh (SCF)
117. *Rai*: Hukam Singh (CPI)
118. *Raikot*: Pal Singh Romi (Con.)
119. *Raikot (R)*: Bhag Singh (Con.)
120. *Rajaund*: Baru Ram (SCF)
121. *Rajpura*: Prem Singh Prem (Con.)
122. *Rewari*: Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
123. *Rohtak*: Mangal Sen (JS)
124. *Rupar*: Sadhu Singh (Ind.)
125. *Rupar (R)*: Pratap Singh (Con.)
126. *Safidon*: Sri Krishna (Con.)
127. *Samana*: Bhupender Singh Mann (Con.)
128. *Samana(R)*: Harchand Singh (Con.)
129. *Sambhalka*: Dharam Singh Rathi (Ind.)
130. *Sampla*: Suraj Bhan (Ind.)
131. *Samrala (R)*: Jagir Singh (Con.)
132. *Samrala*: Ajmer Singh (Con.)
133. *Sangrur*: Rajinder Singh (Con.)
134. *Sarhali*: Pratap Singh Kairon (Con.)
135. *Sadhaura*: Dev Datt Puri (Con.)
136. *Simla*: Muni Lal (PSP)
137. *Sirhind*: Gian Singh Rarewala (Con.)
138. *Sirhind (R)*: Mihan Singh Gill (Con.)
139. *Sirsa*: Ram Dayal (Ind.)
140. *Sirsa (R)*: Kesra Ram (Con.)
141. *Sonepat*: Sri Ram Sharma (Con.)
142. *Sri Gobindpur*: Gurbachan Singh Bajwa (Con.)
143. *Sultanpur*: Atma Singh (Con.)
144. *Sunnam*: Mahesh Inder Singh (Ind.)
145. *Sunam (R)*: Pritam Singh Sahoke (Con.)
146. *Tarn Taran*: Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Con.)
147. *Tarn Taran (R)*: Niranjan Singh (Con.)
148. *Thanesar*: Banarsi Dass (Con.)
149. *Thanesar (R)*: Ram Singh (Con.)
150. *Tohana*: Surajmal (Con.)
151. *Tosham*: Chander Bhan (Ind.)
152. *Una*: Ram Krishan (CPI)
153. *Zira*: Gurdit Singh (Con.)
154. *Zira (R)*: Smt. Jaswant Kaur (Con.)

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Kapoor Singh *Deputy Chairman*: Bashir-ud-Din.

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Autar Singh	Legislative Assembly
2.	A.C. Bali	"
3.	Balwant Rai Ahluwalia	"
4.	Des Raj	"
5.	Gopichand Bhargava	"
6.	Gurbaksh Singh	"
7.	Gurdit Singh	"
8.	Hans Raj Kapur	"
9.	Harinder Singh	"
10.	Kapoor Singh	"
11.	Kartar Singh	"
12.	Kishori Lal Sethi	"
13.	Mohan Lal	"
14.	Milkhi Ram	"
15.	Sahib Ram	"
16.	Sant Ram	"
17.	Teja Singh Namdhari	"
18.	Yashpaul	"
19.	Birendra Singh	Local Authorities
20.	Darbari Lal Gupta	"
21.	Gulab Singh	Local Authorities
22.	Gurbaksh Singh	"
23.	Hari Singh	"
24.	Raguvir Saran Sharma	"
25.	Naginder Singh	"
26.	Premsukh Dass	"
27.	Sagar Dina Nath	"
28.	Tek Chand	"
29.	Smt. Ila Ram Ahooja	Graduates
30.	Ram Chandra	"
31.	Suraj Bhan	"
32.	Chaman Lal	Teachers
33.	Gurcharan Singh	"
34.	Ude Singh	"
35.	Smt. Balwant Kaur	Nominated
36.	Bashir-ud-Din	"
37.	Smt. V.G. Bhan	"
38.	Mohan Lal	"
39.	Ram Dhan Sharma	"
40.	Surja Ram	"
41.	Jodh Singh Bhai	"
42.	Yashwant Rai	"

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	92.05	195.56	351.95
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax..	254.51	310.86	326.35
Estate Duty	10.82	12.13	12.13
Taxes on Railway Fares	—	39 01	74.21
Land Revenue (net)	391.30	378.73	434.44
State Excise Duties	523.98	525 87	492.40
Stamps	110.01	129.83	140.41
Forest	58.49	64.49	72.33
Registration	27.54	31.66	31.66
Taxes on Vehicles	60 86	64 25	61 83
Other Taxes and Duties	640.03	706.37	556.64
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	175.24	189.70	172.83
Debt Services	91.53	96 86	101.59
Civil Administration	388.78	422 62	588 96
Civil Works	84.87	54 60	108 19
Multi-purpose River Schemes	436.52	392.89	523.87
Electricity Schemes (net)	72 09	76.81	66.19
Miscellaneous	270.24	229.28	287.52
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments Between Central and State Governments ..	173.49	234.06	237.59
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works	86.85	67.00	89 80
Extraordinary	100.00	1.10	50.00
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	4,049.20	4,223.68	4,780.89

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB—(*Contd.*)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	402.37	362.97	402.80
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	163.90	107.93	130.94
Debt Services (net)	24.61	79.40	90.09
General Administration	277.10	268.03	314.19
Administration of Justice	72.57	63.75	70.00
Jails and Convict Settlements	57.72	53.08	58.53
Police	421.26	437.67	451.08
Scientific Departments	1.91	1.77	1.89
Education	810.40	745.06	1,092.16
Medical	205.46	179.81	229.52
Public Health	80.29	72.70	111.47
Agriculture	135.42	107.53	120.80
Veterinary	60.84	54.95	61.66
Co-operation	65.71	58.66	62.44
Industries	131.16	67.50	86.71
Miscellaneous Departments	21.16	18.51	17.79
Civil Works, Multi-purpose River Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	707.37	657.81	930.57
Electricity Schemes	44.23	44.89	48.12
Miscellaneous	480.23	427.34	504.94
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	165.96	156.11	203.56
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	4,329.67	3,965.47	4,989.26
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)280.47	(+)258.21	(—)208.37

RAJASTHAN

Area: 1,32,098 sq. miles *Population*: 1,59,70,774 *Capital*: Jaipur

Principal Languages: Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor: Gurmukh Nihal Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mohan Lal Sukhadia	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Appointments, Planning and Development, Education (excluding basic), Industries, Mines and Community Projects.
Haribhau Upadhyaya	.. Finance, Excise, Taxation, Basic Education, Khadi and Village Industries and Social Welfare.
Ramkishore Vyas	.. Home, Law and Legal Remembrancer's Office, Judiciary, Irrigation, Power and Public Relations.
Damodarlal Vyas	.. Revenue, Devasthan, Relief and Rehabilitation and Famine Relief.
Badri Prasad Gupta	.. Local Self-Government, Stationery and Government Presses, Legislative Assembly, Elections, Medical, Food, Civil Supplies and Labour.

Nathuram Mirdha — Agriculture, Co-operation, Forests, Public Works and Transport.

Deputy Ministers

Sampat Ram

Bhikha Bhai

Poonam Chand

Rikhabchand Dhariwal

Daulat Ram

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. K.N. Wanchoo

Puisne Judges .. K.L. Bapna, J.S. Ranawat, K.K. Sharma, D.S. Dave, I.N. Modi, D.M. Bhandari, J. Narayan,

Advocate-General .. G.C. Kasliwal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. M.M. Varma

Members .. L.L. Joshi, R.K. Tilak.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Ram Niwas Mirdha — *Deputy Speaker*: Niranjannath Acharya

1. *Abu*: Dalpat Singh (Ind.)
2. *Ahore*: Madho Singh (Con.)
3. *Ajmer City East*: Mahendra Singh Pawar (Ind.)
4. *Ajmer City West*: Arjan Das (Ind.)
5. *Aklera*: Sampatraj (Con.)
6. *Aklera (R)*: Bhairon Lal (Con.)
7. *Alwar*: Chhotu Singh (Con.)
8. *Amber*: Sahdeo (Con.)
9. *Amber (R)*: Hari Shankar Sidhant Shastri (Con.)
10. *Asind*: Jai Singh Ranawat (Con.)
11. *Aspur*: Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.)
12. *Bagidora (R)*: Nathuram (Con.)
13. *Bairath*: Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.)
14. *Bali*: Moti (Ind.)
15. *Bali (R)*: Dewa (Con.)
16. *Balotra*: Anope Singh (RRP)
17. *Balotra (R)*: Rawat (Con.)
18. *Bandikui*: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.)
19. *Banera*: Tej Mal (Con.)
20. *Bansur*: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.)
21. *Banswara (R)*: Mogji (Ind.)
22. *Baran*: Dalip Singh (Con.)
23. *Baran (R)*: Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.)
24. *Bari*: Subedar Singh (Con.)
25. *Barmer*: Tan Singh (RRP)
26. *Bayana*: Sribhan Singh (Con.)
27. *Bayana (R)*: Gordhan Singh (Con.)
28. *Beawar*: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.)
29. *Begun*: Sugan Chand (Con.)
30. *Behror*: Chander Singh (Ind.)
31. *Bharatpur*: Hoti Lal (Ind.)
32. *Bhilwara*: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.)
33. *Bhim*: Fateh Singh (Ind.)
34. *Bikaner City*: Murlidhar Vyas (PSP)
35. *Bilara*: Bhairon Singh (Con.)
36. *Bundi*: Sajjan Singh (Con.)
37. *Chhabra*: Daya Krishna (JS)
38. *Chhabra (R)*: Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.)
39. *Chittorgarh*: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.)
40. *Chohtan*: Vali Mohammed (Con.)
41. *Churu*: Mohan Singh (Ind.)
42. *Churu (R)*: Rewata (Con.)
43. *Dag*: Harishchandra (Con.)
44. *Dag (R)*: Ramchandra (Con.)
45. *Danta Ramgarh*: Madan Singh (RRP)
46. *Dausa*: Ram Dhan (Con.)
47. *Dausa (R)*: Gajja (Ind.)
48. *Deedwana*: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.)
49. *Deeg*: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.)
50. *Degana*: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.)
51. *Dholpur*: Bahadur Singh (Con.)
52. *Dudu*: Narendra Singh (RRP)
53. *Dudu (R)*: Ladu Chamar (RRP)
54. *Dungargarh*: Daulat Ram (Con.)
55. *Dungarpur (R)*: Balmukand (Ind.)
56. *Fatehpur*: Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Con.)
57. *Gangapur*: Ridhi Chand (Ind.)
58. *Gangapur (R)*: Prithi Raj (Ind.)
59. *Ganganagar*: Dev Nath (Con.)
60. *Ghatol*: Harideo Joshi (Con.)
61. *Gogunda (R)*: Laxman (Con.)
62. *Guda Malani*: Ramdhan (Con.)
63. *Gudha*: Shiv Nath Singh (Con.)
64. *Hanumangarh*: Sheopat Singh (Ind.)
65. *Hawamahal*: Ramkishore Vyas (Con.)
66. *Hindoli*: Bhanwarlal (Con.)
67. *Hindoli (R)*: Modulal (Con.)
68. *Jaisalmer*: Hukam Singh (Ind.)
69. *Jalore*: Narpat Singh (RRP)
70. *Jalore (R)*: Hansiya (RRP)
71. *Jamwa Ramgarh*: Doongasi Das (Ind.)

72. *Jamwa Ramgarh* (*R*): Ram Lal Bansiwal (Con.)
73. *Jayal*: Manak Chand (Con.)
74. *Jhalrapatan*: Gajendra Singh (Con.)
75. *Jhunjhunu*: Narottam Lal Joshi (Con.)
76. *Jodhpur City I*: Anand Singh (Con.)
77. *Jodhpur City II*: Barkatullah Khan (Con.)
78. *Johri Bazar*: Satish Chandra Agarwal (JS)
79. *Kama*: Nathi Singh (Ind.)
80. *Kapasin*: Bhawani Shanker (Con.)
81. *Kapasin* (*R*): Jai Chand (Con.)
82. *Karanpur*: Smt. Satwant Kaur (Con.)
83. *Karauli*: Brijendrapal (Ind.)
84. *Karauli* (*R*): Umed Lal (Con.)
85. *Kekri*: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.)
86. *Kekri* (*R*): Hazari (Con.)
87. *Kharchi*: Veno (Ind.)
88. *Kharchi* (*R*): Manroop (Ind.)
89. *Khetri*: Shis Ram Ola (Con.)
90. *Khetri* (*R*): Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.)
91. *Kishangarh*: Purshottam Lal (Con.)
92. *Kishanpole*: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.)
93. *Kotah*: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.)
94. *Kotputli*: Ram Karan Singh (JS)
95. *Kumbhalgarh*: Shri Manohar (Con.)
96. *Kushalgarh* (*R*): Heera (Ind.)
97. *Lachmangarh*: Bhola Nath (Con.)
98. *Lachmangarh* (*R*): Gokul Chand (Con.)
99. *Lachmangarh*: Kishan Singh (Con.)
100. *Ladnu*: Ram Niwas Mirdha (Con.)
101. *Lalsot*: Prabhu Lal (RRP)
102. *Lalsot* (*R*): Nathu Lal (RRP)
103. *Luni*: Poonam Chand (Con.)
104. *Lunkaransar*: Bhimsen (Con.)
105. *Mahwa*: Tika Ram Paliwal (Con).
106. *Mahwa* (*R*): Gopi Sahai (Con.)
107. *Malpura*: Damodar Lal Vyas (Con.)
108. *Mandal*: Shivcharan Dass (RRP)
109. *Mandal* (*R*): Kalu (RRP)
110. *Mandalgarh*: Ganapati Lal Verma (Con.)
111. *Mandawa*: Lachhu Ram (CPI)
112. *Masuda*: Narain Singh (Con.)
113. *Mavli*: Janardhan Rai (Con.)
114. *Merta*: Gopal Lal (Con.)
115. *Nagaur*: Nathuram Mirdha (Con.)
116. *Nasirabad*: Jwala Prasad (Con.)
117. *Nathdwara*: Kishan Lal (Con.)
118. *Nawalgarh*: Sri Ram (Ind.)
119. *Nawan*: Kishanlal Shah (Con.)
120. *Nawan* (*R*): Jeth Mal (Con.)
121. *Neem-Ka-Thana*: Gyan Chand Modi (Con.)
122. *Neem-Ka-Thana* (*R*): Narayan Lal (Con.)
123. *Nimbahera*: Niwas Sharda (Con.)
124. *Nohar*: Ram Kishan (Ind.)
125. *Nohar* (*R*): Dharampal (Con.)
126. *Nokha*: Girdhari Lal (Ind.)
127. *Nokha* (*R*): Roopa Ram (Ind.)
128. *Osian*: Parsh Ram (Con.)
129. *Pali*: Mool Chand (Con.)
130. *Phalasia*: Vidyasagar (Con.)
131. *Phalodi*: Kesari Singh (RRP)
132. *Phalodi* (*R*): Suraj Mal (RRP)
133. *Phulera*: P.K. Choudhari (Con.)
134. *Pipalda*: Rikhab Chand Dhariwal (Con.)
135. *Pipalda* (*R*): Ram Narayan (JS)
136. *Pilani*: Smt. Sumitra (Con.)
137. *Pratapgarh*: Amritlal Payak (Con.)
138. *Pratapgarh* (*R*): Amra (Con.)
139. *Pushkar*: Smt. Prabha (Con.)
140. *Raipur*: Shanker Lal (Con.)
141. *Raisinghnagar*: Chuni Lal (Con.)
142. *Rajgarh*: Raghubir Singh (RRP)
143. *Rajakhera*: Mahendra Singh (Ind.)
144. *Rajsamand*: Niranjan Nath (Con.)
145. *Ramgarh*: Smt. Ganga Devi (Con.)
146. *Raniwara*: Mangal Singh (RRP)
147. *Ratangarh*: Kishna (Ind.)
148. *Ratangarh* (*R*): Sri Kishan (Con.)
149. *Sagwara* (*R*): Bhika Bhai (Con.)
150. *Salumber*: Sohanlal (Con.)
151. *Salumber* (*R*): Phoola (Con.)
152. *Sanchore*: Lakshmi Chand (RRP)
153. *Sarada* (*R*): Devilal (Con.)
154. *Sarda-Shahar*: Chandan Mal Baid (Con.)
155. *Sawai Madhopur*: Abid Ali (Con.)
156. *Sawai Madhopur* (*R*): Mangi Lal (Con.)
157. *Shahpura*: Ram Prasad Ladha (Con.)
158. *Shahpura* (*R*): Kana (Con.)
159. *Sikar*: Jagdish Prasad (JS)
160. *Singrawat*: Ramdeo Singh (Con.)
161. *Sirohi*: Mohabbatsingh (Con.)
162. *Sirohi* (*R*): Veerka (Ind.)
163. *Sojat*: Teja Ram (Con.)
164. *Sri Madhopur*: Bhairon Singh (JS)
165. *Sujangarh*: Smt. Shanno Devi (Ind.)
166. *Suratgarh*: Rajaram (Con.)
167. *Tijara*: Ghasi Ram Yadav (Con.)
168. *Tijara* (*R*): Sampat Ram (Con.)
169. *Tonk*: Narain Singh (Con.)
170. *Tonk* (*R*): Laloo Ram (Con.)
171. *Udaipur*: Mohan Lal Sukhadia (Con.)
172. *Uniara*: Sardar Singh (RRP)
173. *Vallabhnagar*: Gulabsingh (Con.)
174. *Vallabhnagar* (*R*): Hari Prasad (Con.)
175. *Weir*: Mansingh (Ind.)
176. *Weir* (*R*): Tej Pal (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	86.85	169.72	257.25
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	231 02	304 00	326 00
Estate Duty ..	9.00	9 02	9.13
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	..	32 56	61.95
Land Revenue (net) ..	667.00	625 00	620.00
State Excise Duties ..	295.00	330.00	320 00
Stamps ..	71 00	78 00	82 24
Forest ..	69 98	70.00	74.50
Registration ..	6 50	8.50	9 50
Taxes on Vehicles ..	62.00	65.00	68 00
Sales Tax ..	..	..	262.90
Other Taxes and Duties ..	303.00	295.00	7.10
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	64 38	45.73	75.79
Debt Services ..	66 00	70 00	88.23
Civil Administration ..	400.52	368.61	449.21
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	118.49	62.18	74.45
Miscellaneous (net) ..	109.50	84.44	124.76
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	206.42	330.63	295.37
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	103 00	83 01	102.53
Extraordinary ..	68.67	38 00	85.00
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,938.33	3,069.40	3,393.91
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	476.50	524.40	307.02
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	59 64	59 61	61.06
Debt Services (net) ..	119.70	112 88	303 00
General Administration ..	223 07	241 42	223.95
Administration of Justice ..	45 59	46 03	48.75
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	30 76	30 26	30.60
Police ..	359 96	370 00	393 00
Scientific Departments ..	18 25	17.78	19 82
Education ..	601 28	601.45	655.54
Medical ..	216 03	203.07	227.30
Public Health ..	68 72	74 95	102 83
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	89 23	77 48	95.95
Veterinary ..	40 81	40 80	54.38
Co-operation ..	29.50	22 11	31.50
Industries and Supplies ..	80.67	55.27	64.40
Aviation ..	.30	—	—
Miscellaneous Departments ..	108.32	117.94	126.60
Civil Works, Multipurpose Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	250.60	211.73	222.39
Electricity Schemes ..	13 83	10 91	—
Miscellaneous ..	226.68	262.61	263.32
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	159.50	144.62	143.00
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	3,218.94	3,225.32	3,374.41
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—)280.61	(—)155.92	(+) 19.50

UTTAR PRADESH

Area: 1,13,423 sq. miles *Population*: 6,32,15,742 *Capital*: Lucknow
Principal Language: Hindi

Governor: V.V. Giri

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sampurnanand	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning and Industries
Hukam Singh Visen	.. Health, Relief and Rehabilitation and Power
Girdhari Lal	.. Public Works
Charan Singh	.. Revenue and Finance
Ali Zaheer	.. Justice, Food and Civil Supplies and Forests.
Kamalapati Tripathi	.. Home, Education and Information.
Vichitra Narain Sharma	.. Local Self-Government
Jugal Kishore	.. Labour and Social Welfare
Mohanlal Gautam	.. Co-operation and Agriculture
Ministers of State	
Mangla Prasad	.. Legislative Affairs and Harijan Welfare
Muzaffar Hussain	.. Social Security
Ram Murti	.. Irrigation
Sita Ram	.. Stamps, Registration, Excise and Transport
Deputy Ministers	
Jagmohan Singh Negi	.. Attached to the Chief Minister
Lakshmi Raman Acharya	.. Attached to the Minister of Justice
Rauf Jafri	.. Attached to the Minister of Finance
Kailash Prakash	.. Attached to the Minister of Education, Home and Information
Parmatma Nand Singh	.. Attached to the Minister of Revenue
Jawaharlal Rohatgi	.. Attached to the Minister of Agriculture and Health
Smt. Prakashvati Sood	.. Attached to the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare
Sultan Alam Khan	.. Attached to the Chief Minister
Parliamentary Secretaries	
Kripa Shanker	.. Attached to the Chief Minister
Baldeo Singh Arya	.. Attached to the Minister of Agriculture and Health
Dharam Singh	.. Attached to the Minister of Finance and Power
Ram Swarup Yadav	.. Attached to the Minister for Local Self-Government
Istafa Hussain	.. Attached to the Minister of Home and Education
H. N. Bahuguna	.. Attached to the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare
Shanti Prapanna	.. Attached to the Minister for Harijan Welfare
Raj Behari Singh	.. Attached to the Chief Minister
Mahabir Singh	.. Attached to the Minister for Public Works

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. O.H. Mootham

Puisne Judges .. R. Dayal, M.C. Desai, V. Bhargava, R.N. Gurtu, N. Beg, B. Mukherji, M.L. Chaturvedi, H.P. Asthana, D.N. Roy, B.R. James, A.N. Mulla, R.K. Chaudhry, S.N. Sahai, V.D. Bhargava, Balram Upadhya, V.G. Oak, A.P. Srivastava, J.K. Tandon, J. Sahai, B. Dayal, J.N. Takru, B.N. Nigam.

Advocate-General Kanhaiya Lal Misra

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. T.P. Bhalla

Members .. Radha Krishna, S.N.M. Tripathi, Girish Chandra.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A.G. Kher *Deputy Speaker*: R.N. Tripathi

1. *Afzalgarh*: Allabux (Ind.)
2. *Agota*: Jagbir Singh (PSP)
3. *Agra City I*: Adi Ram Singhal (Con.)
4. *Agra City II (R)*: Ambesh Chhatrapati (Con.)
5. *Agra City II*: Deokinandan Vibhav (Con.)
6. *Ahraura*: Raj Narain (Con.)
7. *Akbarpur*: Balwan Singh (Ind.)
8. *Akbarpur*: Devi Prasad (Ind.)
9. *Akbarpur (R)*: Smt. Ram Rati Devi (Con.)
10. *Allahabad City South*: Kalyan Chandra Mohiley (PSP)
11. *Allahabad City North*: Kailash Narain Gupta (Con.)
12. *Aliganj*: Bhup Kishore (Ind.)
13. *Aligarh*: Anant Ram Verma (Con.)
14. *Almora*: Govind Singh (JS)
15. *Amethi*: Rama Kant Singh (Con.)
16. *Amroha*: Ram Kumar (Ind.)
17. *Amsin*: Madan Gopal (Con.)
18. *Anupshahr*: Vacant
19. *Anupshahr (R)*: Dharam Singh (Con.)
20. *Aonla*: Nawal Kishore (Con.)
21. *Atheha*: Smt. Amola Devi (Con.)
22. *Atrauli*: Nek Ram Sharma (Con.)
23. *Atraulia*: Padmakar (PSP)
24. *Auraiya*: Bhajan Lal (Ind.)
25. *Auraiya (R)*: Shukh Lal (Con.)
26. *Azamgarh*: Bisram (PSP)
27. *Baberu*: Ram Sanehi Bhartiya (Con.)
28. *Bachhrawan*: Chandrika Prasad (Con.)
29. *Bachhrawan (R)*: Rameshwar Prasad (Con.)
30. *Badrinath*: Ghansyam (Ind.)
31. *Bah*: Mahendra Ripudaman Singh (Ind.)
32. *Baghpat*: Raghubir Singh (Con.)
33. *Bahraich South*: Birendra Bikram Singh (Ind.)
34. *Bahraich North*: Zargham Haider (PSP)
35. *Baheri*: Ram Murti (Con.)
36. *Bahjoi*: Budhi Singh (PSP)
37. *Ballia*: Gauri Shanker (PSP)
38. *Balrampur*: Din Dyal Karun (Con.)
39. *Balrampur (R)*: Dashrath Prasad (JS)
40. *Barsati*: Ramesh Chand (Con.)
41. *Bareilly Cantonment*: Mohammad Husain (Con.)
42. *Bareilly City*: Jagdish Saran Agarwal (Con.)
43. *Bara Banki (R)*: Natha Ram (Ind.)
44. *Bara Banki*: Bhagwati Prasad (Ind.)
45. *Baraunsa*: Abdul Sami (Con.)
46. *Baraut*: Dipankar Acharya (Ind.)
47. *Basti*: Udai Shankar (Con.)
48. *Bansi West*: Ram Lakhan Misra (Con.)
49. *Banda*: Phalwan Singh (Con.)
50. *Banganga West*: Prabhoo Dayal (Con.)
51. *Banganga East*: Mohd. Sulaiman (Con.)
52. *Bansi East*: Obaidur Rahman (Con.)
53. *Bansi East (R)*: Sohan Lal Dhusiya
54. *Bansgaon*: Ganesh Prasad (Con.)
55. *Bansgaon (R)*: Sri Jasoda (Con.)
56. *Bansdih West*: Sheo Mangal Singh (Con.)
57. *Bansdih East*: Ram Lachhan (Con.)
58. *Bhagwant Nagar*: Bhagwati Singh Visharad (PSP)
59. *Bharthana (R)*: Ghasi Ram (Con.)
60. *Bharthana*: Meharban Singh (Con.)
61. *Bhanwapar*: Bhagwati Prasad (Con.)
62. *Bhawan*: Ghayur Ali Khan (PSP)
63. *Bhitauli*: Vishal Singh (Con.)
64. *Bhognipur*: Ram Saroop (Ind.)
65. *Bhongaon*: Ganesh Chandra (Con.)
66. *Bhojpur*: Awdhesh Chandra Singh (Con.)
67. *Bijnor*: Smt. Chandrawati (Con.)
68. *Bikapur West (R)*: Narain Das (Con.)
69. *Bikapur West*: Brij Basi Lal (Con.)
70. *Bikapur East*: Avadhesh Pratap Singh (Ind.)
71. *Bilgram*: Chandra Has Misra (Con.)
72. *Binaikpur*: Abdul Rauf Lari (Ind.)
73. *Biswan*: Suresh Prakash Singh (Con.)

74. *Bisauli (R)*: Ganeshi Lal (Con.)
75. *Bilari*: Jagdish Narain (Con.)
76. *Bilari (R)*: Mahi Lal (Con.)
77. *Bilhaur*: Smt. Brij Rani Devi (Con.)
78. *Bilhaur (R)*: Murli Dhar (Con.)
79. *Bidhuna*: Gajendra Singh (PSP)
80. *Bisauli (R)*: Kesho Ram (Con.)
81. *Bisauli*: Shiv Raj Singh (Con.)
82. *Bisalpur (R)*: Behari Lal (PSP)
83. *Bisalpur*: Munendra Pal Singh (PSP)
84. *Bhojipura*: Baboo Ram (Con.)
85. *Budaun*: Tika Ram (Ind.)
86. *Budhana*: Vacant
87. *Bulandshahr*: Raghuraj Singh (PSP)
88. *Chail (R)*: Gokul Prasad (Con.)
89. *Chail*: Syed Muzaffar Hasan (Con.)
90. *Chandauli*: Kamlapati Tripathi (Con.)
91. *Chandauli (R)*: Ram Lakhan (Con.)
92. *Chandpur*: Nardoo Singh (Ind.)
93. *Charda*: Hamid Ullah Khan (Con.)
94. *Chhata*: Ramhet Singh (Con.)
95. *Chhibramau*: Kotwal Singh Bhadoria (PSP)
96. *Chillupar*: Smt. Kailashpati (Con.)
97. *Chunar*: Raj Kumar (Con.)
98. *Dadri*: Smt. Satya Wati (Con.)
99. *Dalmau*: Sheo Shanker Singh (Ind.)
100. *Danpur*: Mohan Singh (Con.)
101. *Dasna*: Mahmood Ali Khan (Con.)
102. *Dataganj*: Harish Chandra Singh (Con.)
103. *Debai*: Himmat Singh (JS)
104. *Derapur*: Shiva Ram (Con.)
105. *Deoband*: Yashpal Singh (Ind.)
106. *Deoband (R)*: Hardeva (Con.)
107. *Dehra Dun*: Brij Bhushan Saran (Con.)
108. *Deoprayag*: Smt. Vinay Laxmi (Con.)
109. *Deoria North*: Mohammad Faruq Chisti (Con.)
110. *Deoria South*: Deep Narain (Con.)
111. *Dhampur*: Khub Singh (Con.)
112. *Dhampur (R)*: Girdhari Lal (Con.)
113. *Dhaurehra*: Jagannath Prasad (PSP)
114. *Domariaganj South*: Baleshwari Prasad Singh (Ind.)
115. *Domariaganj North*: Smt. Rajendra Kishori (Con.)
116. *Duaba*: Ram Nath Pathak (Con.)
117. *Etah*: Ganga Prasad (Ind.)
118. *Etawah*: Bhuvanesh Bhushan (JS)
119. *Etmadpur (R)*: Ganga Dhar (Con.)
120. *Etmadpur*: Ram Singh (Ind.)
121. *Faizabad*: Madan Mohan (Con.)
122. *Fakharpur (R)*: Smt. Dulara Devi (Con.)
123. *Fakharpur*: Partab Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
124. *Faridpur*: Nathu Singh (Con.)
125. *Faridpur (R)*: Sunder Lal (Con.)
126. *Farrukhabad*: Ram Kishan (Con.)
127. *Fatehabad*: Lakshmi Narain Bansal (Con.)
128. *Fatehpur*: Sheoraj Bali Singh (Con.)
129. *Fatehpur (R)*: Smt. Sukhrani (Con.)
130. *Fatehpur Sikri*: Swami Visheshwaranand (PSP)
131. *Firozabad*: Jagannath Lahari (Ind.)
132. *Ganga Salan*: Jagmohan Singh (Con.)
133. *Gangiri*: Shri Niwas (Con.)
134. *Garotha*: Lachman Rao Kadam (Con.)
135. *Gadwara*: Nageshwar Prasad (Con.)
136. *Ghatampur (R)*: Jwala Prasad (Con.)
137. *Ghatampur*: Brij Behari Mehrotra (Con.)
138. *Ghaziabad*: Teja Singh (Con.)
139. *Ghazipur*: Pabbar Ram (CPI)
140. *Ghiror*: Jaideo Singh (PSP)
141. *Ghosi*: Jharkhande Rai (CPI)
142. *Goverdhan*: Jugal Kishore (Con.)
143. *Gonda North*: Ram Abhilakh (JS)
144. *Gonda South*: Ragho Ram (Ind.)
145. *Gonda South (R)*: Ganga Prasad (Con.)
146. *Gondwa*: Rajendra Singh (JS)
147. *Gopalpur*: Mukti Nath (Con.)
148. *Gorakhpur*: Istafa Hussain (Con.)
149. *Gunnaur*: Jamuna Singh (PSP)
150. *Gyanpur*: Bechan Ram Gupta (Con.)
151. *Gyanpur (R)*: Vechan Ram (Con.)
152. *Haidergarh*: Jang Bahadur (Ind.)
153. *Haidergarh (R)*: Bajrang Behari Lal (Ind.)
154. *Hamirpur*: Surendra Dutt Bajpai (Con.)
155. *Hapur*: Lutf Ali Khan (Con.)
156. *Hapur (R)*: Veer Sen (Con.)
157. *Hardoi (R)*: Bulaqi Ram (Con.)
158. *Hardoi*: Mahesh Singh (Con.)
159. *Hardwar*: Shanti Prapanna Sharma (Con.)
160. *Harora*: Jai Gopal (Con.)
161. *Harora (R)*: Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.)
162. *Harraiya West*: Ran Bahadur (Con.)
163. *Harraiya East*: Sita Ram Shukla (Con.)
164. *Hasanganj (R)*: Bhikha Lal (CPI)
165. *Hasanganj*: Sajiwan Lal (CPI)
166. *Hasanpur*: Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
167. *Hasanpur (R)*: Sukhan Lal (Con.)
168. *Hastinapur*: Bishambar Singh (Con.)
169. *Hata*: Surya Bali (Con.)
170. *Hathras*: Nand Kumar Deo Vashishta (Con.)
171. *Hathras (R)*: Hardayal Singh (Con.)
172. *Iglas*: Vacant
173. *Ikauna (R)*: Raj Kishore (Con.)
174. *Ikauna*: Sheo Saran Lal (Con.)
175. *Islamnagar*: Kailash Kumar Singh (Con.)
176. *Issauli*: Gaya Bux (JS)
177. *Jalalabad*: Hardayal Singh (Ind.)
178. *Jalaun*: Govind Narain Tiwari (PSP)
179. *Jalesar (R)*: Chiranji Lal (Con.)
180. *Jalesar*: Raghuvir Singh (PSP)
181. *Jamaur*: Dev Narain Bharti (Ind.)
182. *Jansath*: Ahmad Baksh (Con.)
183. *Jansath (R)*: Ram Dass (Con.)
184. *Jasrana*: Ram Swarup (Con.)
185. *Jaswant Nagar*: Abhe Ram (Ind.)
186. *Jaunpur*: Yadvendra Dutt Dubey (JS)
187. *Jawlapur*: Said Ahmad (Con.)
188. *Jhansi*: Atmaram Govind Kher (Con.)
189. *Kadipur*: Kashi Prasad (Con.)
190. *Kadipur (R)*: Shankar (Con.)
191. *Kaimganj*: Sultan Alam Khan (Con.)

192. *Kaisarganj*: Hukum Singh (Con.)
193. *Kalpi* (*R*): Gharib Das (PSP)
194. *Kalpi*: Virendra Shah Ju Deo (Ind.)
195. *Konch*: Chittar Singh (Con.)
196. *Kannauj* (*R*): Dwarika (PSP)
197. *Kannauj*: Hori Lal (PSP)
198. *Kanpur City I*: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.)
199. *Kanpur City II*: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.)
200. *Kanpur City III*: S.A. Hasan (Con.)
201. *Kanpur City IV*: S.G. Datta (Con.)
202. *Kanpur City V*: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.)
203. *Kanpur Rural*: Moti Lal (Ind.)
204. *Kanth*: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.)
205. *Kantit*: Aziz Imam (Con.)
206. *Kantit* (*R*): Ram Kisun (Con.)
207. *Karanda*: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.)
208. *Karchana*: Smt. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.)
209. *Karhal*: Nathu Singh (PSP)
210. *Karhal* (*R*): Ram Din (PSP)
211. *Karwi*: Jagpat Singh (Con.)
212. *Karwi* (*R*): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.)
213. *Kashipur*: Lakshman Datt (Con.)
214. *Kasganj*: Kali Charan (Con.)
215. *Kaswar Raja*: Raj Behari Singh (Con.)
216. *Kaswar Sarkari*: Raj Narain Singh (Ind.)
217. *Katehar*: Loknath (Con.)
218. *Kedarnath*: Narendra Singh (Con.)
219. *Kerakat* (*R*): Ram Samjhawan (Con.)
220. *Kerakat*: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.)
221. *Kotana*: Charan Singh (Con.)
222. *Kewai*: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.)
223. Khaga: Basdeo (Con.)
224. *Khairabad*: Tembreshwari Prasad (JS)
225. *Khairagarh*: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.)
226. *Khalilabad*: Virendra Verma (Con.)
227. *Khalilabad* (*R*): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.)
228. *Khalilabad*: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.)
229. *Khajuha*: Shabbir Hasan (Con.)
230. *Khera Bajehra*: Room Singh (Ind.)
231. *Kheri*: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP)
232. *Khurja* (*R*): Gopali (Ind.)
233. *Khurja*: Chattar Singh (Ind.)
234. *Kishanpur* (*R*): Jageshwar (Con.)
235. *Kishanpur*: Raghunath Sahai (Con.)
236. *Kithore* (*R*): Hari Singh (Con.)
237. *Kithore*: Smt. Sharda Devi (Con.)
238. *Koil* (*R*): Ram Prasad Deshmukh (Con.)
239. *Koil*: Mohanlal Gautam (Con.)
240. *Kolaslah*: Udal (CPI)
241. *Konhdaur*: Ruknuddin Khan (Con.)
242. *Kopachit*: Mandhata (Con.)
243. *Kopaganj*: M.A. Latif Nowani (Con.)
244. *Kunda* (*R*): Gaya Prasad (Ind.)
245. *Kunda*: Nand Ram (Ind.)
246. *Laharpur*: Pratap Bhan Prakash Singh (Ind.)
247. *Lalitpur*: Ram Nath Khera (Ind.)
248. *Lalitpur* (*R*): Gajju Ram (Con.)
249. *Lalganj*: Tej Bahadur (Ind.)
250. *Lalganj* (*R*): Dhani Ram (Con.)
251. *Lambhua*: Smt. Prabhavati Devi (Con.)
252. *Lansdowne*: Ram Prasad (Con.)
253. *Lucknow Cantonment* (*R*): Basant Lal (Con.)
254. *Lucknow Cantonment*: Shiam Manohar Misra (Con.)
255. *Lucknow City Central*: Mahavir Prasad Srivastava (Con.)
256. *Lucknow City East*: Triloki Singh (PSP)
257. *Lucknow City West*: Ali Zaheer (Con.)
258. *Machhilishahr*: Rauf Jafri (Con.)
259. *Maghar*: Keshbhan (Con.)
260. *Mahadeva*: Baldeo Singh (Ind.)
261. *Mahaich*: Kamta Prasad Vidyarthi (Con.)
262. *Mahoba*: Brij Gopal (Con.)
263. *Mahoba* (*R*): Mohan Lal (Con.)
264. *Maharajganj*: Amar Nath (Ind.)
265. *Maharajganj* (*R*): Duryodhan (Ind.)
266. *Mahul* (*R*): Murli Dhar (Con.)
267. *Mahul*: Ram Bachan (Con.)
268. *Mahuli*: Dhanush Dhari (Con.)
269. *Mainpuri*: Malkhan Singh (JS.)
270. *Malihabad*: Ram Pal Trivedi (Con.)
271. *Maniram*: Keshav Pandey (Con.)
272. *Manjhanpur* (*R*): Jawahar Lal (Con.)
273. *Manjhanpur*: Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna (Con.)
274. *Mankapur*: Raghvendra Pratap Singh (Ind.)
275. *Mat*: Lakshmi Raman Acharya (Con.)
276. *Mat* (*R*): Shyam Lal (Con.)
277. *Mathura*: Sri Nath (Con.)
278. *Mariahu*: Smt. Tara Devi (Con.)
279. *Mau*: Sudama Prasad Goswami (Con.)
280. *Mau* (*R*): Smt. Beni Bai (Con.)
281. *Maudaha*: Vacant
282. *Meerut Cantonment*: Smt. Prakashvati Sood (Con.)
283. *Meerut City*: Kailash Prakash (Con.)
284. *Meja* (*R*): Jokhai (Con.)
285. *Meja*: Mangala Prasad (Con.)
286. *Mirzapur*: Amresh Chand (Con.)
287. *Misrikh*: Avdhesh Kumar (Ind.)
288. *Misrikh* (*R*): Moolchand (Ind.)
289. *Modinagar*: Vichitra Narain Sharma (Con.)
290. *Moghalsarai*: Shyam Lal (Con.)
291. *Mohammadabad* (*R*): Raghubir (CPI)
292. *Mohammadabad*: Bijai Sharkar Singh (Con.)
293. *Mohammadabad Gohna*: Chandrajit (CPI)
294. *Mohammadabad Gohna* (*R*): Nath Ji (Con.)
295. *Mohmadi*: Jagdish Narain Datt Singh (JS)
296. *Mohmadi* (*R*): Mana Lal (JS)
297. *Mohanlalganj* (*R*): Khayali Ram (PSP)
298. *Mohanlalganj*: Ram Saran Yadava (PSP)
299. *Moradabad City*: Hulimuddin (Ind.)

300. *Moradabad Rural*: Khaman Singh (Ind.)
301. *Mussoorie*: Gulab Singh (Ind.)
302. *Muzaffarabad*: Mahmud Ali Khan (Con.)
303. *Muzaffarnagar*: Dwarka Prasad (Con.)
304. *Musafirkhana*: Gur Prasad Singh (Con.)
305. *Musafirkhana* (*R*): Ram Bali (Ind.)
306. *Nagar*: Kripa Shankar (Con.)
307. *Nagar* (*R*): Ram Lal (Con.)
308. *Nagina*: Govind Sahai (Con.)
309. *Nainital*: Narayan Datt Tewari (PSP)
310. *Najibabad*: Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim (Con.)
311. *Nakur*: Data Ram (Con.)
312. *Manpara*: Budhi Lal (Ind.)
313. *Naugarh*: Mathura Prasad (Con.)
314. *Naraini*: Gopi Krishna Azad (Con.)
315. *Natthupur*: Ram Sunder (PSP)
316. *Nawabganj*: Sheoraj Bahadur (PSP)
317. *Nidhpur*: Shamsul Islam (Con.)
318. *Nighasan*: Surat Bahadur Shah (PSP)
319. *Nizamabad*: Chandra Bali Brahmchari (Con.)
320. *Padrauna North*: Chandradeo (Con.)
321. *Padrauna East*: Genda Singh (PSP)
322. *Padrauna South*: Ramayan (PSP)
323. *Padrauna West*: Brij Narain (PSP)
324. *Paharapur*: Lachhmi Narain (Ind.)
325. *Pali*: Hari Har Bakhsh Singh (Con.)
326. *Partabganj* (*R*): Babu Lal Kushmesh (Con.)
327. *Partabganj*: Smt. Bindumati Devi (Con.)
328. *Patti* (*R*): Ram Kinkar (Con.)
329. *Patti*: Harkesh Bahadur (Con.)
330. *Pauri*: Chandar Singh (Con.)
331. *Pharenda West*: Gauri Ram (Con.)
332. *Pharenda East*: Dwarika Prasad (Con.)
333. *Phulpur* (*R*): Sukhi Ram Bhartiya (Con.)
334. *Phulpur*: Shiv Murti (Con.)
335. *Powayan* (*R*): Kamle (Ind.)
336. *Powayan*: Surendra Singh (Ind.)
337. *Pilibhit*: Niranjan Singh (Con.)
338. *Piparaich*: Achhaiber (Con.)
339. *Piparaich* (*R*): Ram Surat (Con.)
340. *Pithoragarh* (*R*): Khushi Ram (Con.)
341. *Pithoragarh*: Narendra Singh (Con.)
342. *Pratapgarh North*: Ramdhar Tewari (Con.)
343. *Pratapgarh South*: Bhagwati Prasad (Con.)
344. *Purwa*: Parmeshwardin Verma (Ind.)
345. *Rae Bareli North*: Jamuna Prasad (JS)
346. *Rampur*: Aslam Khan (Ind.)
347. *Ranikhet South*: Vacant
348. *Ranikhet North*: Hari Datt (Con.)
349. *Rath*: Doogar Singh (Con.)
350. *Rari*: Ram Lakhan Singh (Con.)
351. *Rasra*: Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.)
352. *Rasra* (*R*): Ram Ratan (Con.)
353. *Rawain*: Jayander Singh Bisht (Con.)
354. *Robertsganj*: Anand Brahma Shah (JS)
355. *Robertsganj* (*R*): Shobh Nath (JS)
356. *Rokha*: Wasi Naqvi (Con.)
357. *Roorkee*: Din Dayal Shastri (Con.)
358. *Rudauli*: Mukut Behari Lal (JS)
359. *Sadabad*: Tika Ram (Ind.)
360. *Sadullahnagar*: Raghuram Tej Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
361. *Safipur* (*R*): Mulla (CPI)
362. *Safipur*: Sheo Gopal (Ind.)
363. *Sagri*: Indra Bhushan (Ind.)
364. *Saharanpur*: Mansurul Nabi (Con.)
365. *Sahaswan*: Ulfat Singh (Ind.)
366. *Sahawar*: Tirmal Singh (Con.)
367. *Saidpur*: Atma (Con.)
368. *Salempur West*: Ugrasen (Ind.)
369. *Salempur South*: Sheo Bachan (Con.)
370. *Salempur East*: Ayodhya Prasad Arya (Con.)
371. *Salon*: Smt. Sunita Chauhan (Con.)
372. *Salon* (*R*): Ram Prasad (Con.)
373. *Sambhal*: Mahmood Husain Khan (Ind.)
374. *Sandila*: Mohan Lal Verma (PSP)
375. *Sandila* (*R*): Shambhoo Dayal (PSP)
376. *Sardhana*: Fateh Singh (Con.)
377. *Sardhana* (*R*): Sahayak Ramji Lal (Con.)
378. *Sareni*: Guptar Singh (Con.)
379. *Sarju*: Smt. Sarswati Devi (Con.)
380. *Shadiabad*: Jamuna (PSP)
381. *Shadiabad* (*R*): Dev Ram (Con.)
382. *Shahabad* (*R*): Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki (Con.)
383. *Shahabad*: Smt. Vidya Vati Bajpai (Con.)
384. *Shahabad* (*R*): Baldeo Singh Arya (Con.)
385. *Shahabad*: Kalyan Rai (Con.)
386. *Shahganj*: Shripal Singh (Ind.)
387. *Shahganj* (*R*): Mata Prasad (Con.)
388. *Shahjahanpur*: Ashfaq Ali (Ind.)
389. *Shamsabad*: Rajendra Singh Yadav (PSP)
390. *Sheopur*: Smt. Sajjan Devi Mahnot (Con.)
391. *Shikarpur* (*R*): Badam Singh (Con.)
392. *Shikarpur*: Rajendra Datt (Con.)
393. *Shikohabad*: Layaq Singh (Ind.)
394. *Siana*: Imtaza Husain (Con.)
395. *Sidauli*: Tarachand Maheshwari (Con.)
396. *Sidauli* (*R*): Baiju Ram (Con.)
397. *Sidhuwa Jobna*: Raj Deo (Con.)
398. *Sidhuwa Jobna* (*R*): Sheo Prasad (Con.)
399. *Sikandra Rao*: Malkhan Singh (Con.)
400. *Sikandrabad*: Ram Chandra Vikal (Con.)
401. *Sikandarpur*: Jagan Nath (Con.)
402. *Silhat*: Ramji Sahai (Con.)
403. *Silhat* (*R*): Sita Ram (Con.)
404. *Sirauli*: Vaidya Dharam Datt (Con.)
405. *Sirhpura*: Chhotey Lal Paliwal (Con.)
406. *Sitapur*: Harish Chandra (Con.)
407. *Srinagar* (*R*): Chhedi Lal (PSP)
408. *Srinagar*: Bansi Dhar (PSP)
409. *Saraon West*: Parmanand Sinha (Con.)
410. *Saraon East*: Sangram Singh (Con.)
411. *Suar Tanda*: Mahmood Ali Khan (Con.)

412. *Sultanpur*: Kuer Krishna (Con.)
413. *Surhurpur*: Ram Narain Tripathi (Ind.)
414. *Tappal*: Deo Datta Singh (Con.)
415. *Tanakpur*: Pratap Singh (PSP)
416. *Tanda*: Jai Ram Varma (Con.)
417. *Tanda (R)*: Sukhram (Con.)
418. *Tarabganj*: Sitla Prasad (Con.)
419. *Tehri*: Surat Chand (Con.)
420. *Thakurdwara*: Kishan Singh (Con.)
421. *Tilhar*: Balak Ram (Ind.)
422. *Tilpur*: Madan (Ind.)
423. *Tulsipur*: Dharampal Singh (JS)
424. *Ujhani*: Sri Krishan Goyal (Con.)
425. *Unnao*: Khazan Singh (PSP)
426. *Usehat*: Mobarak Ali Khan (Ind.)
427. *Utraula*: Ali Jarrar Jafry (Con.)
428. *Varanasi City South*: Sampurnanand (Con.)
429. *Varanasi City North*: Mohammad Abdussamad (Con.)
430. *Zamania*: Bashist Narain Sharma (Con.)
431. *Nominated*: A.C. Grice

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53.	Siva Prasad Sinha	"
54.	Virendra Swarup	"
55.	Hridaya Narayan Singh	Teachers
56.	Kanhaiya Lal Gupta	"
57.	Shivkumar Lal Srivastava	"
58.	Piare Lal Srivastva	"
59.	Shanti Swarup Agarwala	"
60.	Shyam Behari Viragi	"
61.	Ambika Prasad Bajpai	Nominated
62.	B.B. Bhatia	"
63.	Hayatullah Ansari	"
64.	Indra Singh	"
65.	Jagdish Chandra Dikshit	"
66.	Smt. Mahadevi Verma	"
67.	M.J. Mukerjea	"
68.	Sabhapati Upadhyaya	"
69.	Syed Mohammed Naseer	"
70.	Smt. Tara Agarwal	"
71.	Uma Nath Bali	"
72.	Vijay	"

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	346.14	460.04	1,145.23
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	1,003.43	1,237.04	1,327.23
Estate Duty ..	36.62	36.62	36.62
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	—	97.55	184.79
Land Revenue (net) ..	2,120.07	2,014.46	2,112.59
State Excise Duties ..	487.82	515.05	504.40
Stamps ..	280.00	290.00	290.00
Forest ..	444.67	462.14	482.33
Registration ..	28.28	48.35	53.30
Taxes on Vehicles ..	118.80	135.80	138.00
Other Taxes and Duties ..	1,685.50	1,806.67	1,303.19
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	267.97	179.37	241.50
Debt Services ..	71.14	87.12	73.16
Civil Administration ..	1,719.69	1,539.87	1,619.01
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	116.32	96.30	256.73
Electricity Schemes (net) ..	88.14	87.52	107.84
Miscellaneous (net) ..	231.79	247.46	270.22
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	.27	.27	.27
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	335.72	339.79	393.67
Extraordinary ..	284.08	304.11	282.84
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	9,666.45	9,985.53	10,822.92
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	1,045.26	1,018.68	1,118.32
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	540.59	474.46	505.45
Debt Services (net) ..	922.45	646.80	874.59
General Administration ..	684.34	683.00	703.51
Administration of Justice ..	166.71	165.69	174.31
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	129.16	135.12	139.82
Police ..	924.79	912.86	890.95
Scientific Departments ..	3.02	2.96	6.57
Education ..	1,510.65	1,473.37	1,602.97
Medical ..	414.93	405.92	389.47
Public Health ..	154.17	143.33	206.71
Agriculture ..	337.95	323.49	369.65
Veterinary ..	181.34	171.19	184.49
Co-operation ..	155.79	117.52	153.32
Industries ..	568.69	541.44	550.29
Aviation ..	4.41	4.41	4.50
Miscellaneous Departments ..	578.34	576.10	608.45
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	494.12	498.93	579.48
Electricity Schemes ..	256.44	255.80	308.89
Miscellaneous ..	853.27	936.71	953.24
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	906.89	904.87	951.55
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	10,833.31	10,392.63	11,276.53
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)1,166·86	(—)407.10	(—)453.61

WEST BENGAL

Area: 33,885 sq. miles *Population*: 2,63,02,386 *Capital*: Calcutta
Principal Language: Bengali

Governor: Smt. Padmaja Naidu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
B.C. Roy	.. Chief Minister, Home (excluding Police and Defence), Finance, Development, Cottage and Small-scale Industries.
P.C. Sen	.. Food, Relief, Supply, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
A.K. Mukharji	.. Irrigation and Waterways.
K.N. Das Gupta	.. Works, Buildings and Housing.
B. Mazumdar	.. Commerce and Industries and Tribal Welfare.
H.C. Naskar	.. Forests and Fisheries.
R. Ahmed	.. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
K. Mookerjee	.. Home (Police and Defence)
I.D. Jalan	.. Local Self-Government and Judicial.
S.P. Barman	.. Excise.
Abdus Sattar	.. Labour.
H.N. Chaudhuri	.. Education.
B.C. Sinha	.. Land and Land Revenue.
Ministers of State	
A.B. Roy	.. Health.
T.K. Ghosh	.. Development, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
Smt. P. Mukerjee	.. Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation and Home (Jails).
Deputy Ministers	
S. Bandyopadhyay	.. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests.
S.C. Roy Singha	.. Transport.
K.A. Meerza	.. Cottage and Small-scale Industries.
S.M. Misra	.. Education.
C. Roy	.. Co-operation.
Ziaul Haque	.. Health
R. Pramanik	.. Relief and Supplies.
Smt. M. Banerjee	.. Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
C.C. Mahanty	.. Food.
J. Kolay	.. Publicity and Public Relations.
N. Gurung	.. Labour.
T. Wangdi	.. Tribal Welfare.
Parliamentary Secretaries	
K.K. Hembram	.. Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, and Development.
S.N. Singha Deo	.. Health.
A.S. Naskar	.. Home (Police)
N. Majhi	.. Forests.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice:	.. P.B. Chakravartti.
Puisne Judges	.. K.C. Das Gupta, S.C. Lahiri, P.B. Mukherjee, J.P. Mitter, B.K. Guha, H.K. Bose, R.S. Bachawat, D.N. Sinha, P.N. Mookerjee, S.N. Guha Roy, S.K. Sen, R. Mukerjee, D. Mookerji, G.K. Mitter, P.C. Mullick, P. Sarkar, N.K. Sen, S.K. Datta, U.C. Law, B.K. Bhattacharya, B.N. Banerjee, A.N. Roy, S.P. Mitra.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. A.T. Sen.
Members	.. S.K. Majumdar, N.C. Chakrabarti. M.A. Haque.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sankardas Banerji *Deputy Speaker*: Ashutosh Mallick

1. *Alipore*: Som Nath Lahiri (CPI)
2. *Alipur*: Piyush Kanti Mukherjee (Con.)
3. *Amta East*: Gabinda Charan Maji (PSP)
4. *Amta West*: Arabinda Roy (Con.)
5. *Arambagh*: Radhakrishna Pal (Con.)
6. *Arsa*: Sagar Chandra Mahato (Ind.)
7. *Asansol*: Shib Das Ghatak (Con.)
8. *Ausgram*: Kanailal Das (Con.)
9. *Baduria*: Md. Ziaul Haque (Con.)
10. *Bagnan*: Amal Kumar Ganguli (CPI)
11. *Balarampur*: Bhim Chandra Mahato (Ind.)
12. *Ballygunge*: Jnanendra Mazumdar (CPI)
13. *Balurghat*: Dhirendra Nath Banerjee (Ind.)
14. *Balurghat (R)*: Hakai Mardi (Con.)
15. *Bally*: Monilal Basu (Con.)
16. *Balagarh*: Bijoy Krisna Modak (CPI)
17. *Bankura*: Anath Bandhu Roy (Con.)
18. *Bankura (R)*: Sishuram Mondal (Con.)
19. *Bara Bazar*: Iswar Dss Jalan (Con.)
20. *Baruipur*: Khagendra Kumar Roy Choudhury (CPI)
21. *Baruipur (R)*: Gangadhar Naskar (CPI)
22. *Baranagar*: Jyoti Bose (CPI)
23. *Barasat*: Chitto Basu (FB)
24. *Basirhat*: Profullanath Banerjee (Con.)
25. *Behala*: Rabindra Nath Mukhopadhyaya (CPI)
26. *Beliaghata (R)*: Rama Shanker Prasad (CPI)
27. *Beliaghata*: Jagat Bose (CPI)
28. *Belgachia*: Ganesh Ghosh (CPI)
29. *Beldanga*: Parimal Ghosh (Con.)
30. *Berhampore*: Bejoy Kumar Ghosh (Con.)
31. *Bharatpur*: Goalbadan Trivedi (Con.)
32. *Bhagabangola*: Hafizur Rahaman Kazi (Con.)
33. *Bhadreswar*: Bomkes Majumdar (Con.)
34. *Bhagabanpur*: Basanta Kumar Panda (PSP)
35. *Bhagabanpur (R)*: Bhikari Mandal (Con.)
36. *Bhatar*: Smt. Abhalata Kundu (Con.)
37. *Bhatpara*: Sitaram Gupta (CPI)
38. *Bhangar*: Hem Chandra Naskar (Con.)
39. *Bhowanipur*: Sidhartha Shankar Roy (Con.)
40. *Bijpur*: Niranjan Sen Gupta (CPI)
41. *Binpur*: Sudhir Kumar Pandey (CPI)
42. *Binpur (R)*: Jamadar Hasda (CPI)
43. *Bishnupur*: Provesh Chandra Roy (CPI)
44. *Bishnupur (R)*: Rabindra Nath Roy (CPI)
45. *Bolpur*: Amarendra Nath Sarkar (Con.)
46. *Bongaon*: Ajit Kumar Ganguli (CPI)
47. *Bongaon (R)*: Manindra Bhusan Biswas (Con.)
48. *Bow Bazar*: Bidhan Chandra Roy (Con.)
49. *Budge Budge*: Bankim Mukherjee (CPI)
50. *Burdwan*: Benoy Krishna Chowdhury (CPI)
51. *Burtola North*: Sudhir Chandra Roy Choudhury (PSP)
52. *Burtola South*: Amarendra Nath Basu (Ind.)
53. *Canning*: Abdus Shokur (Con.)
54. *Canning (R)*: Khagendra Nath Naskar (Con.)
55. *Chandernagore*: Hirendra Kumar Chattopadhyaya (Ind.)
56. *Chakdah*: Suresh Chandra Banerjee (PSP)
57. *Chhatna*: Dhirendra Nath Chattopadhyaya (Con.)
58. *Chhatna (R)*: Kamalakanta Hembram (Con.)
59. *Chinsurah*: Bhupati Mazumdar (Con.)
60. *Chopra*: Mohammad Afaque Chowdhury (Con.)
61. *Chowringhee*: Bijoy Singh Nahar (Con.)
62. *Contai North*: Natendra Nath Das (PSP)
63. *Contai South*: Ras Behari Pal (Con.)
64. *Cooch Behar*: Maziruddin Ahmed (Con.)
65. *Cooch Behar (R)*: Satish Chandra Roy Singha (Con.)
66. *Cossipore*: Deben Sen (PSP)
67. *Dantan*: Charu Chandra Mahanty (Con.)
68. *Darjeeling*: Prakash Rai Deo (Ind.)
69. *Daspur*: Bhabaniranjan Panja (Con.)
70. *Debra*: Mohini Mohan Pati (Con.)
71. *Deganga*: Rafiuddin Ahmed (Con.)
72. *Deganga (R)*: Atul Krishna Roy (Con.)
73. *Dhaniakhali (R)*: Radha Nath Das (Con.)
74. *Dhaniakhali*: D.N. Mukherjee (Con.)
75. *Dinhata*: Bhawani Prasanna Talukdar (Con.)
76. *Dinhata (R)*: Umesh Chandra Mandal (Con.)
77. *Diamond Harbour*: Ramanuj Halder (PSP)
78. *Domjur*: Tarapada De (CPI)
79. *Dum Dum*: Pabitra Mohan Roy (PSP)
80. *Egra*: Bhuban Chandra Kar Mahapatra (PSP)
81. *Ekbalpur*: Narendra Nath Sen (Con.)
82. *Englishbazar*: Santi Gopal Sen (Con.)
83. *Entally*: Abu Asad Md. Obaidul Ghani (CPI)

84. *Falakata*: Vacant
85. *Falta*: Khagendra Nath Das (Con.)
86. *Farakha*: Mohammad Giasuddin (Con.)
87. *Fort*: Smt. Maitreyee Bose (Con)
88. *Galsi* (*R*): Pramatha Nath Dhibar (FBM)
89. *Galsi*: Phakir Chandra Roy (Ind.)
90. *Gangarampur*: Satindra Nath Basu (Con.)
91. *Gangarampur* (*R*): Lakshan Chandra Hasda (Con.)
92. *Garden Reach*: Shaikh Abdulla Farooqui (CPI)
93. *Garhbeta*: Saroj Roy (CPI)
94. *Garhbeta* (*R*): Smt. Tusar Tudu (Con.)
95. *Ghatal* (*R*): Harendra Nath Dolui (Con.)
96. *Ghatal*: Lakshman Chandra Sarkar (Con.)
97. *Golapokher*: Muzaffar Hussain (Con.)
98. *Gopiballavpore*: Surendra Nath Mahata (Con.)
99. *Gopiballavpore* (*R*): Jagatpati Hansda (Con.)
100. *Habra*: Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Con.)
101. *Harischandrapur*: Razi Elias (Ind.)
102. *Hariharpara*: Hazi A. Hameed (Con.)
103. *Haringhata* (*R*): Pramatha Ranjan Thakur (Con.)
104. *Haringhata*: Samarajit Bandyopadhyay (Con.)
105. *Haroa*: Jahangir Kabir (Con.)
106. *Hasnabad*: Hemanta Kumar Ghosal (CPI)
107. *Hasnabad* (*R*): Rajkrishna Mondal (Con.)
108. *Hirapur*: Taher Hossain (Ind.)
109. *Howrah North*: Samar Mukhopadhyay (CPI)
110. *Howrah West*: Bankim Chandra Kar (Con.)
111. *Howrah East*: Beni Chandra Dutta (Con.)
112. *Howrah South*: Kanailal Bhattacharjee (FB)
113. *Itahar*: Basanta Lal Chatterjee (CPI)
114. *Jagatballavpur*: Bindhabon Behari Basu (FB)
115. *Jalangi*: Golam Soleman (Con.)
116. *Jalpaiguri*: Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (Con.)
117. *Jalpaiguri* (*R*): Sarojendra Deb Raikut (Con.)
118. *Jamuria*: Amarendra Mondal (PSP)
119. *Jamuria* (*R*): Baidyanath Mondal (Con.)
120. *Jangipur*: Shyampada Bhattacharjee (Con.)
121. *Jangipur* (*R*): Kuber Chand Haldar (Con.)
122. *Jangipara*: Kanai Dey (Con.)
123. *Jangipara* (*R*): Biswanath Saha (Con.)
124. *Jorabagan*: Nepal Ray (Con.)
125. *Jhalda*: Debendra Nath Mahato (Con.)
126. *Jhargram*: Mahendra Mahata (Con.)
127. *Jorebungalow*: Bhadra Bahadur Hamal (CPI)
128. *Jorasanko*: Anandilall Poddar (Con.)
129. *Jeyanagar*: Subodh Banerjee (Ind.)
130. *Joynagar* (*R*): Renupada Halder (Ind.)
131. *Kakdwip*: Smt. Maya Banerjee (Con.)
132. *Kalighat*: Smt. Manikuntala Sen (CPI)
133. *Kalna*: Haro Krishna Konar (CPI)
134. *Kalna* (*R*): Jamadar Majhi (CPI)
135. *Kalimpong*: Narbahadur Gurung (Ind.)
136. *Kalchini* (*R*): Devendra Nath Brahmamandal (Con.)
137. *Kalchini*: Smt. Anima Hoare (Con.)
138. *Kaliachak*: Mihibur Rahman Choudhury (Con.)
139. *Kandi* (*R*): Sudhir Mandal (Con.)
140. *Kandi*: Bimal Ch. Sinha (Con.)
141. *Karimpur*: Bijoylal Chattopadhyaya (Con.)
142. *Karandighi*: Phanis Chandra Sinha (Con.)
143. *Kashipur*: Lodu Majhi (Ind.)
144. *Kashipur* (*R*): Budhan Majhi (Con.)
145. *Katwa*: Tarapada Chaudhury (Con.)
146. *Kharba*: Golam Yazdani (Ind.)
147. *Khanakul* (*R*): Panchanan Digpati (Con.)
148. *Khanakul*: Prafulla Chandra Sen (Con.)
149. *Kharagpur*: Narayan Chobey (CPI)
150. *Kharagpur Local*: Mrityunjoy Jana (Con.)
151. *Kharagpur Local* (*R*): Krishna Prasad Mandal (Con.)
152. *Khardah*: Satkari Mitra (PSP)
153. *Kotugram*: Abdus Sattar (Con.)
154. *Kotugram* (*R*): Sankar Das (Con.)
155. *Kotulpur*: Jagannath Kolay (Con.)
156. *Krishnagar*: Jagannath Majumdar (Con.)
157. *Kulti*: Benarshi Prosad Jha (PSP)
158. *Kulpi*: Hansadhwaj Dhara (Con.)
159. *Labpur*: Radhanath Chattoraj (CPI)
160. *Lalgola*: Kazem Ali Meerza (Con.)
161. *Magrahat* (*R*): Ardhendu Shekhar Naskar (Con.)
162. *Magrahat*: Abul Hashem (Con.)
163. *Mahestola*: Sudhir Chandra Bhandari (CPI)
164. *Mahishadal*: Praffula Chandra Ghose (PSP)
165. *Mahishadal* (*R*): Mahatab Chand Das (Con.)
166. *Mainaguri* (*R*): Jajneswar Ray (Con.)
167. *Malda*: Nikunja Behari Gupta (Con.)
168. *Malda* (*R*): Matla Murmu (Con.)
169. *Mal* (*R*): Bidhu Bhagat (Con.)
170. *Mal*: Mangru Bhagat (CPI)
171. *Monteswar*: Bhakta Chandra Roy (Ind.)
172. *Manicktola*: Ranendra Nath Sen (CPI)
173. *Manbazar* (*R*): Chaitan Majhi (Ind.)
174. *Manbazar*: Satya Kinkar Mahato (Ind.)
175. *Mathurapur* (*R*): Brindaban Gayan (Con.)

176 *Mathurapur*: Bhushan Chandra Das (Con)
177. *Mathabhanga* (*R*): Pramanik Sarada Prasad (Con.)
178. *Mayna*: Ananga Mohan Das (Con.)
179. *Mekliganj*: Satyendra Prasanna Chattyopadhya (Con.)
180. *Midnapur*: Smt. Anjali Khan (Con.)
181. *Muchipara*: Jatindra Chandra Chakrovorty (Ind.)
182. *Murshidabad*: Durgapada Sinha (Con.)
183. *Nabadwip*: Niranjan Modak (Con.)
184. *Naihati*: Gopal Basu (CPI)
185. *Nakashipara*: S.M. Fazlur Rahman (Con.)
186. *Nakashipara* (*R*): Mahananda Haldar (Con.)
187. *Nalhati*: Mohammad Yakub Hossain (Con.)
188. *Nalhati* (*R*): Sisir Kumar Saha (Con.)
189. *Nandigram South*: Bhupal Chandra Panda (CPI)
190. *Nandigram North*: Subodh Chandra Maiti (Con.)
191. *Naoda*: Mohammed Israil (Con.)
192. *Noapara*: Panchanan Bhattacharjee (PSP)
193. *Ondal* (*R*): Dhawajadhari Mondal (Con.)
194. *Ondal*: Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhaya (Con.)
195. *Onda*: Gokul Behari Das (Con.)
196. *Onda* (*R*): Ashutosh Mallick (Con.)
197. *Panskura East*: Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Con.)
198. *Panskura West*: Syamdas Bhattacharyya (Con.)
199. *Patrasayer* (*R*): Gurupada Khan (Con.)
200. *Patrasayer*: Bhabataran Chakravarty (Con.)
201. *Patashpore*: Sisir Kumar Das (PSP)
202. *Purbasthali*: Bimlananda Tarkatirtha (Con.)
203. *Purulia*: Smt. Labanya Prova Ghosh (Ind.)
204. *Purulia* (*R*): Nakul Chandra Sahis (Ind.)
205. *Raghunathpur* (*R*): Nepal Bouri (Con.)
206. *Raghunathpur*: Shankar Narayan Singha Deo (Con.)
207. *Rajnagar*: Khagendra Nath Bandyopadhyay (Con.)
208. *Rajnagar* (*R*): Nishapati Majhi (Con.)
209. *Raiganj*: Badiruddin Ahmed (Con.)
210. *Raiganj* (*R*): Syama Prasad Barman (Con.)
211. *Raipur*: Smt. Sudharani Dutta (Con.)
212. *Raipur* (*R*): Jadu Nath Murmu (Con.)
213. *Raina*: Dasarathi Tah (PSP)
214. *Raina* (*R*): Gobardhan Pakray (PSP)
215. *Rampurhat* (*R*): Gobardhan Das (CPI)
216. *Rampurhat*: Durgapada Das (Ind.)
217. *Ramnagar*: Trailokyanath Prodhan (Con.)
218. *Raninagar*: Badrudduja Syed (Ind.)
219. *Ranaghat*: Binoy Kumar Chatterjee (Con.)
220. *Rashbehari Avenue*: Sunil Das (PSP)
221. *Ratua*: Sourindra Mohan Misra (Con.)
222. *Ratua* (*R*): Dhaneswar Saha (Con.)
223. *Sabong*: Gopal Chandra Das Adhikari (Con.)
224. *Sankrail*: Shyama Prasanna Bhattacharjee (CPI)
225. *Sankrail* (*R*): Apurba Lal Majumdar (FB)
226. *Santipur*: Haridas Dey (Con.)
227. *Sondesh-Khali* (*R*): Haran Chandra Mondal (Ind.)
228. *Serampore*: Panchugopal Bhaduri (CPI)
229. *Siliguri* (*R*): T. Wangdi (Con.)
230. *Siliguri*: Satyendra Narayan Mazumdar (CPI)
231. *Singur*: Provakar Pal (Con.)
232. *Shampukur*: Hemanta Kumar Bose (FBM)
233. *Sujapur*: Monoranjan Misra (Ind.)
234. *Sukeas Street*: Suhrid Mallik Chowdhury (Ind.)
235. *Suri*: Mihirlal Chatterji (PSP)
236. *Suri* (*R*): Turku Hansda (CPI)
237. *Suti*: Lutfal Hoque (Con.)
238. *Swarupnagar*: Muhammad Ishaque (Con.)
239. *Shympur*: Sasabindu Bera (FBM)
240. *Toltala*: Dhirendra Nath Dhar (CPI)
241. *Tamluk*: Ajoy Kumar Mukharji (Con.)
242. *Tarakeswar*: Parabati Chandra Hazra (Con.)
243. *Tehatta*: Sankardas Banerji (Con.)
244. *Titagarh*: Krishna Kumar Shukla (Con.)
245. *Tollygunge*: Haridas Mitra (PSP)
246. *Tufanganj*: Jatindra Nath Sinha Sarkar (Con.)
247. *Uluberia*: Abani Kumar Basu (Con.)
248. *Uluberia* (*R*): Bijoy Bhusan Mandal (FBM)
249. *Uttarpara*: Monoranjan Hazra (CPI)
250. *Vidyasagar*: Narayan Chandra Roy (CPI)
251. *Vishnupur*: Smt. Purabi Mukerjee (Con.)
252. *Vishnupur* (*R*): Kiran Chandra Digar (Con.)
253. *West Dinajpur*: Chaparkant Bhattacharjee (Con.)
254. *West Dinajpur* (*R*): Mardi Celku (Con.)
255. *Nominated*: R.E. Platel
256. *Nominated*: C. Noronha
257. *Nominated*: C.L. Blanche
258. *Nominated*: Smt. O. Pemantle

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Suniti Kumar Chatterji

Deputy Chairman: Pratap Chandra Guba Ray

1. Ashutosh Gosh — Legislative Assembly
2. Abdul Halim — Legislative Assembly

3.	Mirza Abdur Rashid	Legislative Assembly	
4.	Mohammad Sayeed	,,	
5.	Kamada Kinkar Mukherjee	,,	
6.	Kamala Charan Mukerjee	,,	
7.	K.P. Chattopadhyay	,,	
8.	Krishna Kumar Chatterjee.	,,	
9.	Lakshman Prodhan	,,	
10.	Manoranjan Gupta	,,	
11.	Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri	,,	
12.	Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty	,,	
13.	Narendranath Bagchi	,,	
14.	Pratap Chandra Guha	,,	
15.	Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	,,	
16.	Ram Kumar Bhuwalka	,,	
17.	Surendra Kumar Roy	,,	
18.	Annada Prosad Choudhuri	Local Authorities	
19.	Bimal Behari Lall Singha	,,	
20.	Devaprasad Chatterjea	,,	
21.	Harendra Nath Mazumdar	,,	
22.	Jogindralal Saha	,,	
23.	Kali Pada Mookerjee	,,	
24.	Nagendra Kumar Bhattacharyya	,,	
25.	Nrisingha Prosad	,,	
26.	Pashupati Nath Maliah	,,	
27.	Pranabeswar Sarkar	Local Authorities	
28.	Rabindralal Sinha	,,	
29.	R.S. Prasad	,,	
30.	Sachindra Nath Misra	,,	
31.	Sarat Chandra Sawoo	,,	
32.	Sudhindra Nath Mukherjee	,,	
33.	Sudhirendra Nath Majumdar	,,	
34.	Sunil Kumar Banerjee	,,	
35.	Charu Chandra Sanyal	Graduates	
36.	Chittaranjan Roy	,,	
37.	Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharyya	,,	
38.	Suniti Kumar Chatterji	,,	
39.	Smt. Anila Debi	Teachers	
40.	Kamini Kumar Ghose	,,	
41.	Manoranjan Sen Gupta	,,	
42.	Satya Priya Roy	,,	
43.	Badri Prasad Poddar	Nominated	
44.	Gurugobinda Basu	,,	
45.	Musharruf Hossain	,,	
46.	Shaikh Mohammad Jan	,,	
47.	Smt. Labanyaprova Dutt	,,	
48.	Pannalal Saraogi	,,	
49.	Sambhu Nath Banerjee	,,	
50.	Smt. Santi Das	,,	
51.	Tara Sankar Banerjee	,,	

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	144.03	312.15	549.34
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	763.74	824.25	848.92
Estate Duty ..	26.88	27.00	27.00
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	—	32.81	62.15
Land Revenue ..	637.91	556.93	602.58
State Excise Duties ..	479.28	524.15	524.94
Stamps ..	313.83	288.74	289.79
Forest ..	103.20	129.76	132.29
Registration ..	54.60	58.07	59.32
Taxes on Vehicles ..	137.80	145.45	147.95
Sales Tax ..	—	—	930.00
Other Taxes and Duties ..	1,610.28	1,737.05	764.25
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	1.36	(—)6.56	(—).80
Debt Services ..	68.45	79.46	62.65
Civil Administration ..	895.92	902.15	864.29
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	187.19	106.16	125.63
Miscellaneous (net) ..	353.51	626.72	272.56
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	281.51	524.05	510.74
Community Development Projects, NES, and local Development Works	126.23	116.20	109.24
Extraordinary ..	3.15	13.74	3.75
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	6,188.87	6,998.28	6,886.59

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL—(*Contd.*)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	691.47	615.18	638.85
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	208.27	200.40	130.07
Debt Services ..	422.11	408.07	477.80
General Administration ..	337.46	342.50	330.80
Administration of Justice ..	118.76	115.16	118.48
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	89.56	93.08	93.75
Police ..	737.89	781.93	782.82
Ports and Pilotage ..	8.16	11.86	12.11
Scientific Departments ..	.70	.72	.73
Education ..	1,113.37	1,223.25	1,238.48
Medical ..	488.07	443.76	476.56
Public Health ..	242.45	248.92	231.59
Agriculture ..	571.46	532.75	459.59
Veterinary ..	39.33	36.45	38.43
Co-operation ..	45.93	32.68	35.69
Industries ..	228.79	221.90	213.66
Miscellaneous Departments ..	160.12	175.92	145.46
Civil Works, Multipurpose River Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	518.96	470.72	471.38
Miscellaneous ..	816.67	930.78	816.23
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	377.99	378.33	556.68
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	7,217.52	7,264.36	7,269.16
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—)1,028.65	(—)266.08	(—)382.57

DELHI

Area: 573 sq. miles *Population*: 17,44,072 *Capital*: Delhi
Principal Languages: Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner: A.D. Pandit

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net) ..	11.73	5.78	5.85
State Excise Duties ..	121.47	155.25	149.85
Stamps ..	61.27	66.31	66.81
Forest ..	.01	.04	.04
Registration ..	6.49	5.93	5.93
Taxes on Vehicles ..	26.49	29.00	29.00
Sales Tax ..	—	—	179.35
Other Taxes and Duties ..	211.47	254.37	37.49
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	.01	.01	.01
Debt Services ..	58.29	78.05	100.40
Civil Administration ..	38.29	41.96	44.84
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	1.54	—	—
Miscellaneous (net) ..	3.58	.51	.27
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	540.64	637.21	619.84
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	78.47	80.31	86.44
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	.78	.55	.99
General Administration ..	31.35	32.47	34.21
Administration of Justice ..	14.29	15.57	14.62
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	7.71	7.39	7.75
Police ..	165.72	170.10	178.22
Education ..	231.17	228.02	259.98
Medical ..	85.44	80.72	100.70
Public Health ..	19.74	19.29	18.74
Agriculture ..	13.16	12.89	17.95
Veterinary ..	3.41	3.16	3.51
Co-operation ..	4.25	3.99	4.41
Industries and Supplies ..	4.40	4.21	4.73
Miscellaneous Departments ..	14.49	12.35	13.86
Miscellaneous ..	18.58	22.78	20.78
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	8.67	8.62	6.89
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	701.63	701.72	773.78

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area: 10,922 sq. miles *Population*: 11,09,466 *Capital*: Simla
Principal Languages: Hindi and Pahari

Lt. Governor: Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh Bhadri

HIMACHAL PRADESH TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: Karam Singh

1. *Batiyat*: Bhagat Ram (Ind.)
2. *Bilaspur*: Sant Ram Sant (Ind.)
3. *Brahmaur*: Gurditta Mal (Ind.)
4. *Chachiot*: Karam Singh (Con.)
5. *Chachiot* (*R*): Piru Ram (Con.)
6. *Chamba*: Chatar Singh (Con.)
7. *Chamba* (*R*): Vidyadhar (Con.)
8. *Chauntra*: Ram Nath (Con.)
9. *Chini*: Gyan Singh (Con.)
10. *Chopal*: Bhagmal (Ind.)
11. *Churah*: Chuni Lal (Ind.)
12. *Churah* (*R*): Chatroo Ram (Con.)
13. *Dharampur*: Sant Ram (Con.)
14. *Gehrwin*: Har Govind Singh (Ind.)
15. *Gehrwin* (*R*): Santoo (Ind.)
16. *Ghumarwin*: Narottam Dutt (Ind.)
17. *Ghumarwin* (*R*): Sardaroo (Ind.)
18. *Jogindernagar*: Fateh Singh (Ind.)
19. *Karsog*: Paras Ram (Ind.)
20. *Kasumpti*: Sadh Ram (Con.)
21. *Kasumpti* (R): Puran Chand (SCF)
22. *Kotkhai*: Ram Lal (Ind.)
23. *Mandi Sadar*: Krishna Nand Swami (Con.)
24. *Mandi Sadar* (*R*): Gopi Ram (Con.)
25. *Nahan*: Hitendra Singh (Con.)
26. *Pachhad*: Jeet Singh (Con.)
27. *Pachhad* (*R*): Manga (Con.)
28. *Pangi*: Gurcharan Singh Ghuman (Con.)
29. *Paonta*: Kalyan Singh (Con.)
30. *Rajgarh*: Nehar Singh (Ind.)
31. *Rampur*: Jai Bihari Lal (Ind.)
32. *Rampur* (*R*): Nalu Ram (SCF)
33. *Rainka*: Guman Singh (Con.)
34. *Rainka* (*R*): Pratap Singh (Con.)
35. *Rohru*: Bhagat Chand (Ind.)
36. *Sarkaghat*: Om Chand (Ind.)
37. *Solan*: Nagim Chandra Pal (PSP)
38. *Solan* (*R*): Keshav Ram (Con.)
39. *Sundernagar*: Tikka Lalit Sen (Con.)
40. *Sundernagar* (*R*): Nakbinhoo (Con.)
41. *Suni*: Rajendra Singh (Con.)
42. *Nominated*: Smt. Satya Dang
43. *Nominated*: Sant Ram Kanga

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue ..	19.13	19.00	19.08
State Excise Duties ..	13.73	15.86	14.40
Stamps ..	4.45	4.77	4.77
Forest ..	114.80	133.67	133.91
Registration ..	.26	.30	.30
Taxes on Vehicles ..	.65	.64	.82
Sales Tax ..	—	—	.41
Other Taxes and Duties ..	6.26	4.63	5.07
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	1.50	.10	.50
Debt Services ..	.32	.34	.34
Civil Administration ..	35.19	29.36	27.61
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	5.29	5.55	6.30
Miscellaneous (net) ..	45.16	52.24	49.42
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	.02	.25	.25
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	246.76	266.71	263.18

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH—(*Contd.*)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	53.11	63.78	64.40
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	4.64	5.61	8.05
General Administration ..	34.95	35.42	33.48
Administration of Justice ..	5.38	5.38	6.13
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	2.33	2.47	2.61
Police ..	35.41	35.11	37.76
Scientific Departments ..	.05	.05	.06
Education ..	76.75	40.26	35.63
Medical ..	33.19	17.05	10.77
Public Health ..	16.87	24.52	27.76
Agriculture ..	20.09	20.79	23.31
Veterinary ..	9.98	10.11	14.35
Co-operation ..	6.92	5.89	5.61
Industries and Supplies ..	36.40	26.15	22.88
Miscellaneous Departments ..	3.31	2.33	3.46
Civil Works, Multipurpose Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	48.42	59.04	59.75
Miscellaneous ..	33.27	52.10	73.04
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	48.05	34.35	35.19
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	469.12	440.41	464.24

MANIPUR

Area: 8,629 sq. miles   *Population*: 5,77,635   *Capital*: Imphal

Chief Commissioner: P.C. Mathew

MANIPUR TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: Hidangmayum Dwijamani Sarma

1. *Aimol*: Athuibou (Ind.)
2. *Bishenpur-Moirang*: Hemam Nilamani Singh (Con.)
3. *Charangpat-Khomjom*: Sorokkhaibam Chourajit Singh (Con.)
4. *Churachandpur*: Paolen (Ind.)
5. *Hiyanglam Soognu*: Elangbam Nadi Singh (Con.)
6. *Irinbung-Yairipak-Top Chingtha*: Mahmmed Amjad Ali (Con.)
7. *Jiri*: Sinam Bijoy Singh (Con.)
8. *Kakching-Wangjing*: Khundongbam Itocha Singh (CPI)
9. *Keisamthong*: Laisram Kulachandra Singh (Ind.)
10. *Khurai*: Kongrailatpam Borthakur Sharma (Ind.)
11. *Kumbi Thanga*: Mairenbam Keireng Singh (Con.)
12. *Lamlai-Keirao*: Tongbram Kunda Singh (CPI)
13. *Lilong*: Alimuddin (Con.)
14. *Mao East*: Ngaono Thoiso (Ind.)
15. *Mao West*: Sibo Larho (Con.)
16. *Nambol Kienou*: Yumnam Yaima Singh (Con.)
17. *Phaisat*: Rishang Keishing (Ind.)
18. *Sojolband*: Nongthombam Ibomcha Singh (Ind.)
19. *Sagolmang*: Athokpam Thabi Singh (CPI)
20. *Salam-Khumbong Konthoujam*: Khoisnam Heithombi Singh (CPI)
21. *Sekmai-Lamsang*: Khwairakpam Chaoba Singh (Con.)
22. *Singjamei*: Thokchom Chandra Sekhar Singh (Ind.)
23. *Tamenglong*: Kabipu Kabui (Ind.)
24. *Tengnoupal*: Paokhohang (Ind.)
25. *Thanlon*: Vungkhom (Ind.)
26. *Thoubal-Chandra Khong*: Waikhom Nimaichand Singh (Ind.)

27. *Ukhrul*: Nagalangzar (Con.)
28. *Uripok-Lalambung*: Hidangmayum Dwijamani Sarma (Con.)
29. *Wangkhei Kongba*: Laisram Achou Singh (Ind.)
30. *Wangoi-Mayang Imphal*: Ningthonjam Tomchou Singh (Ind.)
31. *Nominated*: Smt. Angnal Akim
32. *Nominated*: Smt. Mukhara Devi

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MANIPUR

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
Revenue Receipts			
Land Revenue ..	14.36	14.36	14.37
State Excise Duties ..	.50	.36	.50
Stamps ..	1.40	1.50	1.55
Forest ..	3.50	3.50	3.50
Registration ..	.25	.25	.25
Taxes on Vehicles ..	2.50	3.00	3.00
Other Taxes and Duties ..	3.75	4.50	4.40
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	.15	.15	.15
Civil Administration ..	3.53	3.07	3.10
Civil Works ..	.48	.75	.61
Electricity ..	2.86	1.86	2.15
Miscellaneous ..	15.74	8.50	12.50
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	49.02	41.80	46.08
Revenue Expenditure			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	6.10	7.33	9.98
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	3.25	2.00	2.00
General Administration ..	9.53	8.62	10.13
Administration of Justice ..	1.65	1.35	1.67
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	1.21	1.20	1.14
Police ..	37.86	36.70	52.90
Education ..	24.04	15.20	32.14
Medical ..	11.38	11.14	12.00
Public Health ..	6.08	7.86	7.69
Agriculture ..	2.09	2.26	2.84
Veterinary ..	1.47	1.95	2.22
Co-operation ..	1.29	1.15	1.24
Industries and Supplies ..	1.79	.96	4.80
Miscellaneous Departments ..	.59	1.05	1.19
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	11.66	11.66	14.35
Miscellaneous ..	21.70	31.33	53.72
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	5.84	5.77	6.71
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	147.53	147.53	216.72

TRIPURA

Area: 4,022 sq. miles *Population*: 6,39,029 *Capital*: Agartala

Chief Commissioner: K.P. Bhargava

TRIPURA TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: Sachindra Lal Singha

1. *Agartala Sadar-I*: Sachindra Lal Singha (Con.)
2. *Agartala Sadar-II*: Sanatan Sarkar (Con.)
3. *Agartala Sadar-III*: Sudan Chandra Deb Barma (CPI)
4. *Agartala Town-I*: Krishnadas Bhattacharjee (Con.)
5. *Agartala Town-II*: Tarit Mohan Das Gupta (Con.)
6. *Belonia*: Upendra Kumar Roy (Con.)
7. *Birganj*: Mahendra Deb Barma (CPI)
8. *Bishalgarh*: Sirajul Haque Choudhury (Ind.)
9. *Charilam*: Aghore Deb Barma (CPI)
10. *Dharmanagar North*: Karunamoy Nath Choudhury (Con.)
11. *Dharmanagar South*: Gaya Prasad Tribedi (Con.)
12. *Dumbarnagar*: Padma Kumar Rangkhal (Ind.)
13. *Fatikroy*: Gokul Chan Sinha (CPI)
14. *Kailasahar*: Manindra Lal Bhowmick (Con.)
15. *Kalyanpur*: Rabindra Chandra Deb Barma (CPI)
16. *Kamalpur*: Sunil Chandra Dutta (Con.)
17. *Kanchanpur*: Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con.)
18. *Khowai*: Nripendra Kumar Chakraborty (CPI)
19. *Kulaihour*: Dharma Roy Deb Barma (CPI)
20. *Kurti*: Mahammed Abul Wazid (Con.)
21. *Mohanpur*: Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (CPI)
22. *Muhuripur*: Hlura Aung Mag (CPI)
23. *Old Agartala*: Hemanta Deb (CPI)
24. *Radhakishorepur*: Kumud Bandhu Bhattacharya (Con.)
25. *Sabroom*: Kalipada Banerjee (Con.)
26. *Salgarh*: Ershad Ali Choudhury (Con.)
27. *Sonamura North*: Atikul Islam (CPI)
28. *Sonamura South*: Monchar Ali (Con.)
29. *Takarjala*: Bir Chandra Deb Barma (GS)
30. *Teliamura*: Ram Charan Deb Barma (CPI)
31. *Nominated*: Smt. Basana Chakraborty
32. *Nominated*: Ghanashyam Dewan

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIPURA

(On Revenue Account)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax..	1.00	1.00	1.00
Land Revenue	10.10	10.10	10.10
States Excise Duties	1.50	1.50	1.50
Stamps	3.50	3.50	3.50
Forest	8.00	8.00	8.00
Registration	1.90	1.90	2.00
Taxes on Vehicles	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Taxes and Duties	1.25	1.40	1.40
Civil Administration	3.74	4.10	4.35
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4.10	4.49	4.95
Miscellaneous	1.00	1.20	1.20
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	37.09	38.19	39.00

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIPURA—(Contd.)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	29.31	25.32	30.91
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	1.16	2.00	2.00
General Administration	15.32	15.43	16.27
Administration of Justice	2.36	2.75	2.66
Jails and Convict Settlements	2.06	2.22	2.53
Police	43.35	33.75	52.66
Education	57.15	43.18	90.26
Medical	15.80	13.53	15.88
Public Health	7.92	7.81	11 98
Agriculture..	11.96	12.25	11.00
Veterinary	2.10	2.03	2.89
Co-operation	1.53	.37	.44
Industries and Supplies	.75	9.73	9.09
Miscellaneous Departments	4.72	4.99	4.68
Civil Works, Multi-purpose Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	3.74	3.76	4.12
Miscellaneous	30.08	46.04	61.64
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	9.78	13.93	10.22
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	239.09	239.09	329.23

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area: 3,215 sq. miles *Population*: 30,971 *Capital*: Port Blair

Chief Commissioner: T.G.N. Ayyar

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income ..	1.01	1.03	1.08
Land Revenue ..	2.98	2.75	2.70
State Excise Duties ..	2.13	.90	.15
Stamps ..	.22	.22	.24
Forest ..	87.50	92.00	98.57
Registration ..	.01	.01	.01
Taxes on Vehicles ..	.08	.08	.12
Other Taxes and Duties ..	.65	.65	.65
Debt Services ..	.05	.05	.05
Civil Administration ..	43.11	32.74	43.36
Miscellaneous ..	3.75	3.74	3.74
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	141.49	134.17	150.67

BUDGET OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS—(Contd.)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE EXPENDITURE ..			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	123.75	121.60	125.31
General Administration ..	10.79	9.24	11.27
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	.49	.52	.53
Police ..	29.19	31.19	17.02
Ports and Pilotage ..	61.17	61.24	65.88
Education ..	7.52	7.34	8.27
Medical ..	7.65	7.57	8.49
Public Health ..	3.03	2.28	4.10
Agriculture ..	5.37	4.72	8.71
Veterinary ..	2.76	1.43	3.20
Co-operation ..	.74	.59	.30
Industries and Supplies ..	1.00	.30	2.00
Miscellaneous Departments ..	13.59	13.60	13.89
Miscellaneous ..	6.97	7.28	6.93
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	.25	1.00	2.01
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	274.27	269.90	277.91

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 42 sq. miles *Population*: 21,035 *Headquarters*: Kozhikode

Administrator: S. Moni

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59
REVENUE RECEIPTS*			
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	—	.08	1.17
General Administration ..	2.40	1.59	1.48
Police ..	.50	—	—
Education ..	2.00	2.17	2.64
Medical ..	2.00	1.59	1.80
Public Health ..	.50	.44	.41
Agriculture ..	2.75	1.26	5.05
Veterinary ..	—	.11	.21
Co-operation ..	.75	.35	.50
Industries and Supplies ..	—	.66	1.16
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	1.50	1.71	3.00
Miscellaneous ..	2.25	.64	2.32
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	14.65	10.60	19.74

* The Revenue Receipts are only nominal amounting to about Rs. 3·79 lakh only according to the Revised Estimates for 1957-58.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

Area: 32,969 sq. miles — *Headquarters*: Shillong

The North-East Frontier Agency is administered by the Governor of Assam, acting as the agent of the President. The Governor is assisted by an Adviser in Shillong, and the ultimate responsibility for the area vests in the Government of India. The Agency consists of the following five administrative divisions, each under a Political Officer: Kameng Frontier Division previously known as Se La Sub-Agency (headquarters: Bomdilla); Subansiri Frontier Division (Ziro); Siang Frontier Division, previously known as Abor Hills District (Along); Lohit Frontier Division (Tezu); and Tirap Frontier Division previously known as Tirap Frontier Tract (Margherita).

NAGA HILLS TUENSANG AREA

Area: 6,236 sq. miles — *Headquarters*: Kohima

The Naga Hills-Tuensang Area was constituted as a Centrally Administered Area under the Ministry of External Affairs with effect from 1st December, 1957. It comprises an area of 6,236 sq. miles and has a population of about 3,69,000 people of the Naga groups, living in 718 villages. It has been divided into three districts with headquarters at Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang and covers the former Naga Hills District under the Assam State and the Tuensang Frontier Division lately under the N.E.F. Agency. The new area is administered by the President through the Governor of Assam acting as his Agent, while the Commissioner is the immediate administrative head of the area.

PONDICHERRY

Area: 196 sq. miles — *Population*: 3,17,163 — *Capital*: Pondicherry

Principal Languages: French and Tamil

Following an agreement with the Government of France, the Government of India took over on November 1, 1954, the administration of the territories formerly known as the "French Establishments in India". The territories comprise of Pondicherry and Karaikal on the Coromandel Coast; Yanam, on the Andhra Coast; and Mahe, on the Coast of Kerala. A Treaty ceding these territories to India was signed at New Delhi on May 28, 1956, between the representatives of the Governments of India and France. This Treaty is yet to be ratified formally by the French Parliament. Meanwhile, the administration of the State is being carried on by the Government of India through a Chief Commissioner, and an advisory body of six elected Councillors.

Chief Commissioner: M.K. Kripalani*

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Edward Goubert	Finance, Labour and Industries
Chandrasekara Chettiar	Public Works, Electricity, Fisheries and Port
Dakshinamurthy Mudaliar	Medical, Public Health and Co-operation.
Thiagaraja Naicker	Local Administration, Public Instruction and Transport.
Mohamed Yousuf	Revenue, Veterinary and Information.
Shanmugham	Agriculture, Rural Development and Harijan Welfare.

PONDICHERRY REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. *Ariankuppam*: Annousamy (PF)**
2. *Archivack-Tavalacoupam*: Chandrasekara Chettiar (Con.)
3. *Bohour*: Edward Goubert (Con.)
4. *Badrakaliamman*: V. Ramalingam Pillai (Con.)
5. *Calapet*: Ramalingam (Con.)
6. *Couroussou Coupom*: Murugaswamy Clemanso (PF)
7. *Darbaraneswarar Koil*: Arunachalam (Con.)
8. *Embalam and Kalamandapam*: Thiagaraja Naicker (Con.)
9. *Fifth Bussy Street*: M.M. Hussain (PF)
10. *Karaikal Central*: Mohamed Yousuf (Con.)
11. *Karaikal Town North*: K. Sheikh Dawood Maricar (Con.)
12. *Karaikal South*: Evariste Dessame (PF)
13. *Karikadai*: Barathidasam (PF)
14. *Karaikovil Pathu*: Gurussamy Pillay (Con.)
15. *Kottucherry Mathakovil*: V. Ramasamy Pillai (Con.)
16. *Kuruvinattam Kariambuttur*: R.L. Purushottam Reddiar (Con.)

* Under orders of transfer, and will be succeeded by L.R.S. Singh in June 1958.
** PF=Peoples' Front

17. *Mannadipet Town*: Thandapani Kounder (Con.)
18. *Muthialpet*: Arul Raj (Con.)
19. *Murungapakkam*: V. Subbiah (PF)
20. *Mahe*: C.E. Bharathan (Con.)
21. *Neravy Commune*: D. Ratnasabapathy Pillai (Con.)
22. *Nellitope Town*: Govindaraju (PF)
23. *Nedungadu*: Shanmugam (Con.)
24. *Nettapakkam Town*: Venkatasubba Reddiar (Con.)
25. *Oulgaret Town*: Asappu Bairavaswamy (Con.)
26. *Ouppalam*: Joseph Lotour (PF)
27. *Oussoudu*: Pakkir Mohammed (PF)
28. *Pallour*: M. Padmanabhan (PF)
29. *Panadkkal*: V.N. Purushotthaman (PF)
30. *Rajbhavan*: N. Sethuraman Chettiar (PF)
31. *Reddiarpalayam Town*: V. Narayanaswamy (PF)
32. *Saram and Lawspet*: N. Ranganathan (PF)
33. *Sellipet and Souttoucany*: Thirumkamu Reddi (Con.)
34. *Thirumalrayanpattinam South*: S. Dakshinamurthy Mudaliar (Con.)
35. *Thirunani Alagar*: T. Srinivasa Pillai (Con.)
36. *Thirumalrayanpattinam North*: U. Rangaswamy Pillai (Con.)
37. *Villianur Town*: Louis Savary (Con.)
38. *Yanam*: K.S.V. Prasadarao Naidu (Con.)
39. *Yanam*: Y. Jagannadha Rao (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958 59
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6 20	7.20	7 20
Land Revenue	3 79	4 90	4.90
State Excise Duties	20 80	26 80	26 80
Stamps	1 00	1 45	1 45
Registration	4 00	8 30	8 30
Other Taxes and Duties	8.79	14 10	14 10
Customs and Central Excise	47 25	105 00	105 00
Miscellaneous Departments	2 40	2 75	2 75
Civil Works	2 21	2 40	2 40
Electricity	12 66	18 50	18 50
Miscellaneous	4 41	8 60	8 60
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	113.51	200 00	200.00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Customs and Central Excise	3.19	3 03	3.37
Revenue Department	8.61	8.26	8.37
Debt Services (net)	.18	.14	.40
General Administration	11 69	11 35	11 09
Pay and Accounts Office	2 50	2 14	2 65
Administration of Justice	4 61	4 42	4 48
Jails and Convict Settlements	1 66	1 44	1 55
Police	18 04	16 36	17.35
Ports	.53	.41	.44
Education	21.72	21 82	23 61
Medical and Public Health	38 45	37 79	41 12
Agriculture and Fisheries	1.77	1.71	1 82
Co-operation	.75	1.88	1.99
Industries and Supplies	2.65	1 54	3 86
Miscellaneous Departments	3.18	2.52	2.56
Civil Works, Multipurpose Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	30.08	18.66	21 88
Electricity Schemes	43.12	35.69	43 61
Miscellaneous	23.86	21.47	21.54
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	113.92	59.54	87 59
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	330.51	250.17	299.28

CHAPTER XXX

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The activities of the Government of India in the international sphere have been guided since independence by the ideals of conduct embodied in one of the directive principles of the Constitution. This directive requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, to maintain just and honourable relations between nations, to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

A founder-member of the United Nations Organisation, India is a firm adherent of the principles enshrined in the UN Charter. Her association with the United Nations has been marked by a number of significant events, the most notable being the spontaneous tribute paid in 1948 by the world organisation to Mahatma Gandhi and through him to the great traditions of the country which gave birth to him. Among others worth recalling have been India's membership of the Security Council for a two-year term from 1950 to 1952, the Indian Plan for the solution of the prisoners of war problem and the cease-fire in Korea, her chairmanship of the Neutral Nations' Repatriation Commission for Korea in 1953-54, the election of Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit as the President of the eighth session of the UN General Assembly in 1953, and India's chairmanship of the UN-sponsored International Conference on Atoms for Peace in Geneva in 1955.

The Indian delegation to the twelfth session of the UN General Assembly in 1957 was composed as follows:

Representatives ..	V.K. Krishna Menon (Chairman), Ali Yavar Jung, G.S. Pathak, Arthur S. Lall, Rev. Fr. J. D'Souza
Alternate Representatives ..	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad, M. Gopala Menon, J.N. Sahni, Mona Hensman.
Advisers ..	Tarakeshwari Sinha, Avtar Singh, R.A. Narayanan, R. Jaipal, P.N. Kaul, A.K. Mitra, Romesh Bhandari, N.E. Chacko.
Secretary-General ..	T.J. Natarajan

POLITICAL AND SECURITY

Hungary

In the discussions on Hungary during 1957, India continued to oppose "the presence of foreign troops, whether in Hungary or anywhere else in the world", while emphasising the avoidance of a negative approach to the situation in order that honourable negotiations between the UN and the parties concerned might be facilitated.

Egypt and Israel

With six other member-nations, India introduced and secured passage of two separate resolutions during the debate on the Secretary-General's

suggestions for the evacuation of Israeli troops from Egyptian territory. The first one called for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egypt and the other asked the Assembly to recognise that the Israeli withdrawal "must be followed by action which would progress towards the creation of peaceful conditions." Reiterating her earlier stand taken at the time of contributing troops to it, India maintained that the United Nations Emergency Force could at no time become an occupying force in another country and the movements and functions of the force, therefore, must depend upon the agreements made.

Algeria

In the debate on Algeria, India's experience with her former rulers was cited in support of the view that "once independence is gained, co-operation between former rulers and former colonials, on a basis of equality and mutual respect, is possible; but it is possible only if that co-operation comes by free will from both sides. Co-operation that is compelled still spells domination." The Assembly's recommendation calling for efforts to resolve the Algerian problem through private talks in conformity with the principles of the UN Charter was described by the Indian representative as "the best way out" at this stage.

Syria and Turkey

With the assistance of Norway, Japan and the United States, India was responsible for a compromise, as part of an agreed formula, to end without a vote the debate on Syria's demand for a commission of inquiry to investigate the crisis on the border between Syria and Turkey.

Cyprus

During the debate on the Cyprus question in December 1957, the stand taken earlier in the eleventh session that it was a colonial question was reaffirmed by the leader of Indian delegation who observed: "We stand four square by the independence of the Cypriot people and their right to be a sovereign State entitled to membership of the United Nations."

Kashmir

In pursuance of the Security Council's resolution of February 21, 1957, Dr. Gunnar Jarring visited the sub-continent and later submitted his report. During the discussions in the Council on the report, India was represented by V.K. Krishna Menon, who detailing Pakistani violations of the Security Council's resolution of January 17, 1948 and Part I of the UNCIP resolution of August 13, 1948 as recorded by the agencies of the Council in their reports, emphasised that vacation of Pakistani aggression on Indian Union territory was the issue before the Council. The Indian representative made it clear that the Government of India could not accept the resolution requesting Dr. Graham to visit the sub-continent for further talks with the Governments of Pakistan and India but assured Dr. Graham the traditional hospitality of his country. He added that the resolution which India could accept and which, he hoped, the Council would adopt in time would be one calling upon Pakistan to vacate the aggression in terms of the UN Charter.

Disarmament

Ever since it came up before the UN, India has taken an active interest in the problem of disarmament and made certain concrete proposals for its solution at the tenth session of the Assembly as also before the Disarmament Commission in July 1956. During the twelfth session of the Assembly,

India sponsored, jointly with four other countries, a resolution seeking to enlarge the membership of the Disarmament Commission and to find a *modus vivendi* aimed at the reconciliation of the Soviet and Western attitudes on the issue. India was chosen as one of the eleven members of the enlarged Commission.

When the 24-Power Resolution sponsored by the Western Powers came up for discussion in November 1957, India moved a number of amendments, one of which sought inclusion of a provison for the setting up of a scientific technical body to recommend a system of control and inspection after immediate agreement for the cessation of nuclear tests and another asked that powers possessing atomic weapons should abstain from using them.

Atomic Energy

India was designated as one of the ten permanent governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the instruments of which were ratified by her in July 1957. At the General Conference of the Agency held in Vienna in October, India played an active role in the drafting of a resolution seeking agreement between the UN and the Agency, which was ratified by the Assembly in November 1957.

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

India has been a member of the Trusteeship Council since 1954 and was re-elected for a further term of three years beginning from January 1, 1957 at the eleventh session of the UN General Assembly. A significant event of the year 1957 was the election of the Indian representative as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Petitions and of the Committee on Administrative Unions.

At the nineteenth session of the Council in 1957, India was represented by V.K. Krishna Menon with Arthur S. Lall as alternate representative. She lent her support to Thailand's proposal for augmenting the membership of the UN Committee on South-West Africa from seven to nine. Along with Syria she sponsored a resolution recommending that France set up a legislative assembly by adult suffrage in French Togoland at an early date. The proposal was not acceptable to the Council.

The leader of the Indian delegation vigorously opposed the use of the Trust territory of Marshall Islands as proving grounds for nuclear tests as being "contrary to the world concept of a sacred trust", when the issue came up before the Council in May 1957. The administrative reforms introduced by Britain in the Trust territory of British Cameroons were warmly welcomed.

People of Indian Origin in South Africa

The Special Political Committee adopted a joint resolution sponsored by Iran, Mexico, the Philippines and Yugoslavia, appealing to the Government of South Africa to participate in negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan with a view to solving the problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. The parties are to report jointly or separately to the UN Assembly regarding the progress of the negotiations.

Peaceful Co-existence

Along with Sweden and Yugoslavia, India submitted for the consideration of the twelfth session of the Political Committee a resolution calling

upon all States to make every effort to strengthen international peace and to develop friendly and co-operative relations and settle disputes by peaceful means as enjoined in the Charter.

Elections to UN Bodies

In May 1957, India was elected to the UN Technical Assistance Committee. In June, she was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Freedom of Information set up by the Human Rights Commission.

An amendment providing for the reservation of one of the offices of Vice-President of the Assembly for the Commonwealth countries was tabled by India along with seven other member nations and adopted by the Assembly's Special Political Committee. She co-sponsored with sixteen other nations a resolution in the same Committee for increasing the number of judges on the International Court of Justice and for enlarging the UN Economic and Social Council. Her plea for increased representation for Asian and African countries was postponed for another year.

International Law Commission

India is a member of the International Law Commission established by the UN General Assembly in 1948. The Commission is charged with promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification. Its 21 members, elected by the Assembly for a three-year term, do not serve as representatives of their governments but in their individual capacity as experts.

A standing legal committee known as the Asian Legal Consultative Committee came into existence in November 1956, at New Delhi for examining questions under the consideration of the International Commission and placing its views before it, considering legal problems referred to it by any of the participating countries (Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan and Syria) and exchanging views and information on legal matters of common concern. India is represented on the Committee by M.C. Setalvad and Sachin Chaudhuri. At its first session held in New Delhi in April 1958, it adopted rules of procedure and decided to locate its headquarters at New Delhi and to establish consultative arrangements with the UN and its specialised agencies as well as the International Law Commission and the International Law Institute.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

India has served on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations since its inception, except for two brief spells in 1948 and 1952. Though she chose not to seek re-election to the Council in 1957, she continues to be a member of several functional commissions of the Council. She was a member of the Committee for consideration of a convention on the abolition of slavery, etc., in 1956, which she signed in September 1956. She was elected to the Technical Assistance Committee on May 1, 1957, and is represented on the following other functional commissions of the Council: Commission on International Commodity Trade ; Commission on Human Rights ; Commission on Narcotic Drugs ; Population Commission ; Social Commission ; Statistical Commission and Transport and Communication Commission.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The Asian countries have a natural link between their own economic efforts and those of the UN in the ECAFE which was established in March

1947. The Commission has so far held two of its sessions in India in 1948 and 1956. The first executive secretary was an Indian and after his resignation in 1956, another Indian has been appointed to the post.

The report presented to the thirteenth session of the Commission held in Bangkok in March 1957, was impressed with the size of India's second Plan and observed: "India is among the best-placed countries in the region to undertake developmental planning on an ambitious scale."

India's Minister for Trade was elected first Vice-Chairman of the ninth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade which met in Bangkok in March 1957. The Commission's Committee on Small-Scale Industries which met in June 1957 in Madras, considered ways of improving footwear production and marketing leather and leather products from the countries of Asia and the Far East. The preparation of a draft geological map of Asia and the Far East was discussed at the meeting of the working party of senior geologists of the Commission held at Calcutta in November 1957. At the meeting of the Sub-committee on Mineral Resources, also held at Calcutta in November 1957, USSR, USA, UK, Australia and France offered India and other Asian countries technical assistance, information and training in the prospecting and utilisation of radio-active minerals. The leader of the Indian delegation to the ECAFE seminar on low-cost roads and soil stabilisation organised in January 1958, in New Delhi, was elected its Chairman.

Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)

India has been actively associated as one of its founder members with the FAO since its inception. The Executive Committee of the FAO had for its chairman an Indian who was closely associated with the drafting of the organisation's constitution. It was through the initiative taken by India at the conference in 1955 that the FAO constitution was amended to permit non-self-governing countries to join the organisation as associate members and participate in its various technical meetings. She is represented on important standing committees of the organisation such as the FAO Council, the Programme Committee, the Finance Control Committee and the Committee on Commodity Problems. In 1956, the organisation elected B.R. Sen as the Director-General of FAO.

The FAO has rendered valuable technical assistance to India in building up her farm economy, particularly in connection with the operation and maintenance of farm machinery, reclamation of waste lands, control of rinderpest and other diseases, improvements in methods of fishing, dairy and poultry farming, forestry and locust control, etc. The first pilot study sponsored by FAO on the uses of agricultural surpluses to finance economic development was conducted in India in 1955.

The Union Food Minister led the Indian delegation to the plenary conference of the FAO held in November 1957, at which India was re-elected to the FAO Council for three years and to membership of its Committees on Programme, Financial Control and Commodity Problems.

The concept of small watersheds as the basis for the planning and management of land use was the main topic of discussion at the International Development Centre on Watershed Management for Asia and the Far East organised at Hazaribagh during February-March 1957. The second FAO Development Centre on Farm Planning and Management was held in New Delhi in October 1957.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

India has been a member of the International Labour Organisation since its inception in 1919 and has been a permanent member of its governing body since 1922. She is a member of eight out of the nine industrial committees set up by ILO. India has so far ratified 23 ILO conventions. The more important of these provide for the limitation of working hours in industrial undertakings, prohibition of the employment during night hours of women and children under 14, compensation in cases of injury or death, protection of dock labourers against accidents, suppression of compulsory labour in all forms, and a system of labour inspection and machinery for fixing minimum wages in certain trades.

The services of experts were availed of by India in 1957 in the fields of productivity, employment information and occupational analysis and for the National Safety Council and Trade Training Project under the ILO's Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Fourteen Indian trainees were sent in 1957 to different foreign countries for training in supervisory duties, trade unionism, labour administration, industrial relations, labour management and factory inspection under the same programme. Two ILO fellowship holders from Burma and Sarawak received facilities for study in the fields of social security and co-operation.

Apart from the meetings of the governing body and the 40th session of the ILO Conference held in Geneva in June 1957, Indian representatives participated in the 4th session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers held at Geneva in April 1957, the Tripartite Working Party on Wages, Hours of Work and Manning on Boardship held at Geneva in April 1957, the 6th session of the Metal Trades Committee held at Geneva in May 1957, the 6th session of the Iron and Steel Committee held at Monterry (Mexico) in October 1957, and the Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines other than Coal Mines held at Geneva in November-December 1957.

The 4th session of ILO's Asian Regional Conference was held at New Delhi in November 1957, at the invitation of the Government of India. The Union Minister for Labour and Employment was unanimously elected President of the Conference. India also participated in the seminar organised by the ILO Regional Training on Co-operation at Nuwara Eliya (Ceylon) in November 1957. The Asian Seminar on Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling, organised by the ILO, was held in New Delhi in December 1957.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

A founder-member of UNESCO, India has a permanent National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO. The Commission has been actively implementing UNESCO programmes in India by organising seminars and conferences on various subjects. Notable among these were the Asian Seminar on Rural Education, the Round Table Conference on the Concept of Man and the Philosophy of Education in the East and the West and the International Seminar on the Contribution of Gandhian Outlook and Techniques to the Solution of National and International Tensions. The Commission also undertook a research project relating to social tensions. A Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialisation in Southern Asia was set up at Calcutta in 1956 as a joint enterprise of the Government of India and UNESCO.

India has participated fully in UNESCO's programmes and activities. A National Fundamental Education Centre set up by UNESCO at Mysore provides an orientation course for educational experts intending to take up field work in rural areas. The holding of a regional conference on free and compulsory education in South Asia and the Pacific region at Bombay in 1952 and the publication of studies on compulsory education, women's education and rural teachers' training written by Indian educators along with a handbook, *Education for World Understanding*, prepared by the Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation, are some of UNESCO's other notable contributions in the field of education.

Since 1948, Delhi has been the headquarters of UNESCO's South Asia Science Co-operation Office which facilitates exchange of scientific research and information in the entire region. Another important programme concerns pilot experiments in arid zones from Egypt across Asia to Ceylon. The programme which was initiated as a result of an Indian proposal assumed great significance at the 9th session of UNESCO's General Conference in New Delhi.

Cultural activities account for the largest measure of co-operation between India and UNESCO. Apart from the seminars and conferences mentioned earlier, UNESCO's programmes of translating representative Indian works into European languages, dissemination abroad of visual arts and music of India through reproductions and recordings, and contributions to social development through the use of libraries, museums and reading materials are worth mentioning in this context.

In April 1957, the Indian Ambassador in Paris was elected Chairman of the UNESCO's Committee for Better Understanding between the Orient and the Occident. India participated in a UNESCO regional seminar on production of reading materials held in Burma in October 1957, and in a meeting of the UNESCO Arid Zone Research Advisory Committee held at Karachi in November 1957. The Kalinga Prize which is offered annually by UNESCO was awarded to Bertrand Russel in December 1957, for the popularisation of science. Various problems connected with UNESCO's Associated Schools Project for Education in International Understanding and Co-operation were discussed at the second meeting of Heads of Schools held in New Delhi in January 1958.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

India has been a member of the World Health Organisation (WHO) since its inception in 1948 and has taken active interest in its various activities. An Indian has been appointed Director of WHO's South-East Asia Regional Office. The WHO provides assistance by way of expert technical advisers, field workers, equipment and fellowships for training abroad. India has provided training facilities for the nationals of many countries.

At the 10th session of the WHO held in Geneva on May 7, 1957, India was elected to the Nominations Committee and the General Committee. The Indian delegation was led by A.L. Mudaliar. The WHO Rural Health Conference of the South-East Asia Region was held in New Delhi on October 14, 1957.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF provides assistance in the form of equipment and supplies for maternal and child welfare, child nutrition, milk conservation and

the training of nurses and midwives. India has been taking part in the activities of UNICEF for a number of years, first as a member on the Executive Board, then as chairman of the Programme Committee and finally as chairman of the Executive Board from 1955 to January 1957. A milk drying plant was inaugurated at Anand marking the start of operations of UNICEF's first milk conservation project in Asia.

In April 1957, the UNICEF allocated 38,000 dollars for expansion of facilities for training physicians in social and clinical pediatrics in Madras State; 131,000 dollars for assistance to the training aspects of the Union Government's five-year tuberculosis control programme; 16,500 dollars for goitre control; 383,000 dollars for feeding programmes and 1,515,000 dollars for maternal and child health services. The Executive Board meeting in New York in September 1957, approved a sum of 2,123,000 dollars for UNICEF programmes in India. India's contribution to UNICEF in 1957 was 336,000 dollars. India has two UNICEF area offices situated at New Delhi and Calcutta. The New Delhi office covers India, Afghanistan and Ceylon.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

India is a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which came into force in July 1948. In 1949, the Indian Tariffs Act, 1934, was amended accordingly. The concessions agreed to by India provided for a reduction in the existing rates of duty and included commitments against future increases of duty and a reduction or elimination of preferences which India had granted to several countries.

The GATT has so far held four tariff conferences and India has taken an active part in all of them. At the 9th Review Session of the contracting parties held at Geneva in 1954, India pressed for the inclusion of certain special provisions in the Articles of the GATT to enable countries like India to fulfil their economic development programmes. India's point of view was accepted and the relevant articles were amended to meet its special needs.

The leader of the Indian delegation to the 12th session of the GATT in Geneva was elected as its chairman on October 24, 1957.

United Nations Technical Assistance

Since its inception in June 1950, the UN Technical Assistance Programme has furnished technical assistance mainly in the form of services of experts, equipment, award of scholarships and fellowships, etc. The programme, up to December 1957, has provided India with over 308 highly specialised experts and awarded fellowships and scholarships to some 659 Indian nationals for study abroad. The specialised agencies of the UN have also separate programmes of technical assistance in India. Technical assistance has been secured under the UNESCO Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the establishment of the Western Higher Technological Institute, Bombay.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

The International Bank assists reconstruction and development in member countries through long and medium-term loans. It also promotes private foreign investments by guaranteeing or participating in loans and other investments made by private investors. India became one of the original members of the Bank, with a quota of 400 million dollars, by ratifying the

Bank Agreement on December 24, 1954. Being one of the five countries with the largest quota, India has a permanent representative on the Executive Board of the Bank.

Up to November 1957, India had received loans from the Bank totalling Rs. 176.05 crore. Some of these loans have been given directly to the Government of India, and others to private enterprise against a Government guarantee. The schemes for which the Bank has adavanced loans include: (i) purchase of locomotives for the Indian Railways, (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery such as tractors and bulldozers required for reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (iii) the Bokaro-Konar Project of DVC which has now been completed, (iv) the second phase of DVC Project, (v) purchase of planes by Air India International, (vi) purchase of equipment and materials for railways, (vii) expansion and modernisation of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., (viii) installation of thermal plants at Trombay, (ix) assistance to Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies, and (x) the expansion programme of the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

The Bank has sent several missions to India for field surveys of various projects and also for investigating the country's development programmes. The IBRD recently appointed one of its senior officers as its Resident Representative in New Delhi who remains in close contact with the Government of India in regard to the country's development plans and projects. India participated in the 12th annual meting of the Board of Governors of the IBRD held in Washington on September 25, 1957. The Union Finance Minister led the Indian delegation.

Under the terms of IBRD's Articles, the Bank is precluded from making non-guaranteed loans. This has prevented it from rendering substantial assistance to private enterprise. India has, therefore, been advocating for sometime the establishment of an International Finance Corporation which could be authorised to make such loans. The Corporation came into existence in July 1956. India's quota in the subscribed capital of 93 million dollars is 4.431 million dollars.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is also an original member of the International Monetary Fund set up in 1945 to maintain the stability of exchange rates, to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and to provide exchange resources during temporary disequilibriums in the balance of payments of member nations. India, which ratified the Fund Agreement on December 24, 1945, has a quota of 400 million dollars and a permanent representative on the Executive Board of the Fund. In 1953, the Government of India invited a mission from the Fund to study and report on India's monetary and fiscal policies. The report of the Fund Mission was published under the title *Economic Development with Stability.*

In order to meet the shortage of foreign exchange, the Government of India, in January 1957 negotiated with the Fund for a loan of 127.5 million dollars. India in 1957, has availed of a 200 million dollars standby credit from the Fund. The first withdrawal of 60 million dollars was effected in February, the second withdrawal of 67.5 million dollars in March, and the third withdrawal of 72.5 million dollars in June 1957. Under the articles of agreement of the IMF, India is entitled to purchase back for rupees foreign currency equivalent to 400 million dollars deposited by it with the Fund. The Union Finance Minister led the Indian delegation

to the 12th annual meeting of the IMF held in Washington in September 1957. At the invitation of the Finance Minister, the Managing Director of the IMF visited India in February 1958, and reviewed India's fiscal policies.

Special UN Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED)

India has been intimately associated with the various stages in the development of the SUNFED idea. In December 1957, the UN decided to establish a special fund to provide to the less developed countries systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to their technical, economic and social development. India is among the sixteen countries represented on the Preparatory Committee.

Other Specialised Agencies of the UN

Among other specialised agencies of the UN with which India is actively associated are the International Civil Aviation Organisation(ICAO), the International Tele-Communication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). The 4th International Tuberculosis Conference organised by the International Union against Tuberculosis was held at New Delhi between January 7 and 10, 1957. The 5th Session of the International Rice Commission and its *ad hoc* Working Group on the Storage and Processing of Rice was held at Calcutta in November 1956.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Some of the important international organisations outside the UN, with which India is associated, are the Commonwealth of Nations, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Development in South and South-East Asia, the periodical conferences of the Prime Ministers of the five South-East Asian countries commonly known as the 'Colombo Powers', the Asian-African Conference and the International Red Cross.

Commonwealth of Nations

On the attainment of independence on August 15, 1947, India assumed the status of a full-fledged Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations, as it was then known. Later, when India decided to become an independent sovereign republic under the new constitution, a change in the basis of the country's association with the Commonwealth became necessary. This was provided for by an official declaration issued at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on April 27, 1949. The declaration noted the impending constitutional changes in India and accepted her as a full member of the Commonwealth. The prefix "British" was dropped and the association re-designated as the "Commonwealth of Nations." This declaration was ratified by the Constituent Assembly of India on May 17, 1949.

The principal organs of Commonwealth co-operation are the periodic conferences of the Prime Ministers and the Foreign and Finance Ministers of the member countries (UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and Malaya). There is a Liaison Committee which co-ordinates the activities of some 30 other Commonwealth conferences, committees, commissions and organisations, etc., which deal with specific subjects falling under the broad categories of defence, communications, science, agriculture, education and parliamentary affairs.

The last conference of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers was held at London from June 26 to July 5, 1957. In the course of their discussions, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers reviewed all the major international questions of common concern to their countries. These included the events in Hungary, disarmament, international problems of West Asia, the contribution which might be made by the Commonwealth Governments towards the easing of tension and the maintenance of peace, stability and political freedom in East Asia and South-East Asia, the impact of the major programmes of development in their countries, the proposals for the creation of an industrial free trade area in Europe and the progress made towards freeing of trade and payments, the Colombo Plan and the development of nuclear energy for civil purposes.

The last Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference was held in Mont Tremblant (Canada) in September-October 1957. It arrived at agreed findings on three subjects, namely, co-operation in the Sterling area, European economic integration, and the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference. Arrangements were made for continuing Commonwealth consultations on economic matters.

Colombo Plan

India has both been receiving as well as giving assistance under the Plan. The country has received assistance for the rehabilitation of the railways and the expansion of All India Radio from Australia ; for the Mayurakshi and Kundah projects from Canada ; for the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme from New Zealand ; and for the Durgapur Steel Plant from the United Kingdom.

Till the end of June 1957, India obtained the services of 130 experts, of which 10 were from Australia, 18 from Canada, 1 from Ceylon, 7 from Japan, 8 from New Zealand and 86 from the UK. During the same period, India received training facilities in other countries for 983 persons—Australia 238, Canada 210, Japan 23, Malaya 1, New Zealand 59, and UK 452. India's assistance to Nepal amounted to Rs. 5.38 crore up to the end of March 1957. Burma utilised in August 1957, Rs. 10 crore out of the Sterling loan of Rs. 20 crore granted by India in 1955-56. Till October 1957, India provided training facilities for 665 nominees in various subjects. The trainees have come from Nepal 420, Burma 24, Ceylon 103, Indonesia 16, Philippines 39, Thailand 10, Viet Nam 2, Singapore 2 and North Borneo 2. Of these, 115 candidates have received training at the International Statistical Education Centre at Calcutta. Experts have been provided to Ceylon 12, Indonesia 2, and Singapore 3 in the fields of irrigation, banking, iron and steel, engineering, sericulture, milk supply, broadcasting, organisation and methods, aerial survey and forestry. India was represented by the Union Deputy Finance Minister at the ninth meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held at Saigon on October 20, 1957.

Colombo Powers Conference

Another international forum in which India has developed a deep interest has been the periodical meetings of the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan. The first such meeting was held at Colombo in April-May 1954 and the last in New Delhi in November 1956. A formal exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest took place between the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon in December 1957 and between the President of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of India in January 1958. A conference of the national women's organisations in

the Colombo power countries was held in February 1958 at Colombo for exchange of views on increased mutual help and understanding among women of the region.

Asian-African Conference

At the invitation of the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, a Conference of Asian-African countries was held at Bandung (Indonesia) in April 1955. Twenty-nine countries of Asia and Africa, comprising nearly three-fifths of the world's population, participated in the Conference. The object of the Conference was to promote goodwill and co-operation, to consider common social, economic and cultural problems, to consider problems of special interest to Asian and African peoples such as recialism, colonialism, etc., and to review the position of Asia and Africa in the world and the contribution they could make to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

The deliberations of the Conference resulted in the historic joint Communique on economic and cultural co-operation, colonialism, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and on the promotion of world peace and co-operation. The Communique also incorporated the five principles of the India-China Agreement which India regards as the basis of its relations with other countries.*

The Conference was a world event which attracted great attention, marking the coming together, for the first time in history, of self-governing and independent nations of Asia and Africa. It generated goodwill and friendship among the Asian-African countries and helped to establish personal contact among the leaders of these countries.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is an organisation composed of branches formed in the legislatures of various Commonwealth countries. The aim of the Association is to promote understanding and co-operation for common purposes between those engaged in the parliamentary government of the countries of the Commonwealth.

The last conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held in New Delhi from December 2 to 10, 1957. India, Pakistan and Ceylon acted as joint hosts. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was elected Chairman of the Conference. The subjects discussed at the Conference were: economic relations in the Commonwealth ; the problem of under-developed territories in the Commonwealth; social services in the Commonwealth ; the future of the smaller states in the Commonwealth ; the role of the English language in the Commonwealth ; the working of the party system in Parliament; international affairs and defence.

Inter-Parliamentary Union

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is an association of parliamentary groups constituted within the various national Parliaments for the purpose of promoting personal contacts between the members of different Parliaments.

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* The five principles known as *Panchsheel* were first incorporated into the preamble to the India-China Agreement on Tibet, signed on April 29, 1954. They are: (i) mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, (ii) non-aggression; (iii) non-interference in each other's internal affairs; (iv) equality and mutual benefit, and (v) peaceful co-existence.

The Indian Parliamentary Group has been sending delegations to the annual conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union since 1949. At the invitation of the Indian Parliamentary Group, the 101st session of the Executive Committee of the IPU was held in New Delhi in December, 1955. The Indian delegation to the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in Nice in April 1957 and in London in September 1957, was headed by H.N. Kunzru.

International Red Cross Conference

India played host to the 19th International Red Cross Conference which was held in New Delhi in October-November 1957, and was elected to the Finance Commission and the Standing Commission of the Conference. The Conference adopted an Indian resolution unanimously appealing to all nations to intensify their efforts for general disarmament and to take measures to protect humanity from " the terrible consequences of the use of incendiary, chemical, bacteriological, radio-active or such other agents."

CHAPTER XXXI

LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1957

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
1.	The Appropriation Act, 1957 ..	March 22, 1957 (L.S.)*	March 23, 1957	March 26, 1957	March 28, 1957	Money Bill
2.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1957 ..	March 22, 1957 (L.S.)	March 23, 1957	March 26, 1957	March 28, 1957	Money Bill
3.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1957	March 26, 1957 (L.S.)	March 27, 1957	March 28, 1957	March 28, 1957	Money Bill
4.	The Kerala Appropriation Act, 1957	March 22, 1957 (L.S.)	March 23, 1957	March 28, 1957	March 28, 1957	Money Bill
5.	The Finance Act, 1957	March 19, 1957 (L.S.)	March 26, 1957	March 28, 1957	March 29, 1957	Money Bill
6.	The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1957	March 22, 1957 (L.S.)	March 23, 1957	March 28, 1957	March 29, 1957	Money Bill
7.	The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 1957	March 18, 1957 (R.S.)**	March 21, 1957	March 28, 1957	March 29, 1957	
8.	The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1957	March 28, 1957 (L.S.)	March 28, 1957	March 29, 1957	March 30, 1957	Money Bill
9.	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 1957	March 27, 1957 (L.S.)	March 28, 1957	March 29, 1957	March 30, 1957	Money Bill
10.	The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1957	December 3, 1956 (L.S.)	March 19, 1957	March 25, 1957	April 2, 1957	

* Lok Sabha
** Rajya Sabha

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
11.	The Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957	November 23, 1956 (L.S.)	March 19, 1957	March 25, 1957	April 2, 1957	
12.	The Provisional Collection of Taxes (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1957	May 15, 1957 (L.S.)	May 20, 1957	May 23, 1957	May 27, 1957	Money Bill
13.	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1957	May 30, 1957 (L.S.)	May 31, 1957	June 1, 1957	June 4, 1957	
14.	The Copyright Act, 1957	October 1, 1955 (R.S.)	May 15, 1957	May 27, 1957	June 4, 1957	
15.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1957	May 28, 1957 (L.S.)	May 29, 1957	May 31, 1957	June 4, 1957	Money Bill
16.	The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1957	May 22, 1957 (L.S.)	May 28, 1957	May 31, 1957	June 4, 1957	Money Bill
17.	The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1957	May 20, 1957 (L.S.)	May 24, 1957	May 30, 1957	June 6, 1957	
18.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1957	May 17, 1957 (L.S.)	May 20, 1957	May 29, 1957	June 6, 1957	
19.	The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1957	May 20, 1957 (L.S.)	May 27, 1957	May 30, 1957	June 8, 1957	
20.	The Coal-bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957	May 13, 1957 (L.S.)	May 20, 1957	May 30, 1957	June 8, 1957	
21.	The State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1957	May 20, 1957 (L.S.)	May 27, 1957	May 30, 1957	June 8, 1957	
22.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1957	July 29, 1957 (L.S.)	August 9, 1957	August 22, 1957	August 24, 1957	Money Bill

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
23.	The Railway Protection Force Act, 1957	November 27, 1956 (R.S.)	May 29, 1957 *August 20, 1957	July 16, 1957	August 29, 1957	*Amendments made by Lok Sabha on July 16, 1957 were considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on Aug. 20, 1957
24.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1957	August 24, 1957 (L.S.)	August 24, 1957	August 30, 1957	August 30, 1957	Money Bill
25.	The Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957	May 15, 1957 (L.S.)	August 31, 1957	September 6, 1957	September 11, 1957	Money Bill
26.	The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1957	May 15, 1957 (L.S.)	August 28, 1957	September 3, 1957	September 11, 1957	Money Bill
27.	The Wealth Tax Act, 1957	May 15, 1957 (L.S.)	August 29, 1957	September 5, 1957	September 12, 1957	Money Bill
28.	The Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Act, 1957	September 10, 1957 (L.S.)	September 11, 1957	September 14, 1957	September 17, 1957	
29.	The Expenditure Tax Act, 1957	May 15, 1957 (L.S.)	September 4, 1957	September 11, 1957	September 17, 1957	Money Bill
30.	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1957	November 26, 1956 (R.S.)	August 13, 1957	September 9, 1957	September 17, 1957	
31.	The Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Amendment Act, 1957	July 22, 1957 (L.S.)	September 7, 1957	September 12, 1957	September 17, 1957	Money Bill
32.	The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1957	September 6, 1957 (R.S.)	September 10, 1957	September 12, 1957	September 17, 1957	

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
33.	The Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1957	July 18, 1957 (L.S.)	September 7, 1957	September 12, 1957	September 17, 1957	Money Bill
34.	The Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1957	December 21, 1956 (R.S.)	August 12, 1957	September 10, 1957	September 17, 1957	
35.	The Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1957	August 17, 1957 (L.S.)	September 4, 1957 *September 13, 1957	September 11, 1957	September 17, 1957	*Amendment made by Rajya Sabha on Sept. 11, 1957, was considered and agreed to by Lok Sabha on Sept. 13, 1957.
36.	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1957	December 21, 1956 (R.S.)	August 12, 1957	September 10, 1957	September 17, 1957	
37.	The Legislative Councils Act, 1957	July 25, 1957 (L.S.)	September 6, 1957	September 14, 1957	September 18, 1957	
38.	The Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957	July 29, 1957 (L.S.)	September 7, 1957	September 14, 1957	September 20, 1957	
39.	The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1957	July 26, 1957 (L.S.)	August 31, 1957	September 6, 1957	September 20, 1957	
40.	The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Act, 1957	September 12, 1957 (R.S.)	September 14, 1957	November 11, 1957	November 17, 1957	
41.	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1957	August 23, 1957 (L.S.)	November 14, 1957	November 21, 1957	November 29, 1957	Money Bill

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
42.	The Naga Hills—Tuensang Area Act, 1957	November 20, 1957 (L.S.)	November 25, 1957	November 28, 1957	November 29, 1957	
43.	The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1957	July 29, 1957 (L.S.)	November 13, 1957	November 20, 1957	November 30, 1957	
44.	The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957	September 11, 1957 (L.S.)	November 14, 1957	November 25, 1957	December 7, 1957	
45.	The Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Act, 1957	September 14, 1957 (R.S.)	November 19, 1957	November 2, 1957	December 14, 1957	
46.	The Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Act, 1957	September 14, 1957 (R.S.)	November 19, 1957	December 2, 1957	December 18, 1957	
47.	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1957	November 18, 1957 (R.S.)	November 28, 1957	December 5, 1957	December 18, 1957	
48.	The Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Act, 1957	November 13, 1957 (L.S.)	November 26, 1957	December 9, 1957	December 19, 1957	
49.	The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1957	November 28, 1957 (L.S.)	December 4, 1957	December 10, 1957	December 20, 1957	Money Bill
50.	The Capital Issues (Control) Amendment Act, 1957	November 28, 1957 (L.S.)	December 4, 1957	December 10, 1957	December 21, 1957	
51.	The Coal-bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Act, 1957	December 2, 1957 (L.S.)	December 5, 1957	December 11, 1957	December 21, 1957	
52.	The Opium Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957	November 22, 1957 (L.S.)	November 29, 1957	December 9, 1957	December 21, 1957	
53.	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1957	November 28, 1957 (L.S.)	December 6, 1957	December 13, 1957	December 24, 1957	

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
54.	The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Act, 1957	December 5, 1957 (L.S.)	December 10, 1957	December 20, 1957	December 24, 1957	
55.	The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1957	December 6, 1957 (L.S.)	December 13, 1957 *December 21, 1957	December 19, 1957	December 24, 1957	**Money Bill* An Amendment recommended by Rajya Sabha on 29-12-57 was considered and agreed to by Lok Sabha on 21-12-57.
56.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1957	December 16, 1957 (L.S.)	December 16, 1957	December 21, 1957	December 24, 1957	Money Bill
57.	The Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957	December 6, 1957 (L.S.)	December 13, 1957 *December 21, 1957	December 19, 1957	December 24, 1957	*Amendment made by Rajya Sabha on 19.12.57 was considered and agreed to by Lok Sabha on 21.12.57
58.	The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957	December 13, 1957 (L.S.)	December 18, 1957	December 21, 1957	December 24, 1957	Money Bill
59.	The Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1957	December 11, 1957 (R.S.)	December 17, 1957	December 21, 1957	December 24, 1957	

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
60.	The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1957	December 3, 1957 (L.S.)	December 14, 1957	December 23, 1957	December 27, 1957	Money Bill
61.	The Delhi Development Act, 1957	September 7, 1957 (L.S.)	December 12, 1957	December 21, 1957	December 27, 1957	
62.	The Navy Act, 1957	May 31, 1957 (L.S.)	November 21, 1957	December 4, 1957	December 27, 1957	
63.	The Countess of Dufferin's Fund Act, 1957	December 6, 1957 (L.S.)	December 21, 1957	December 24, 1957	December 27, 1957	
64.	The Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Act, 1957	December 16, 1957 (L.S.)	December 17, 1957	December 21, 1957	December 27, 1957	
65.	The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1957	December 12, 1957 (L.S.)	December 21, 1957	December 23, 1957	December 27, 1957	
66.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957	September 7, 1957 (L.S.)	November 28, 1957	December 17, 1957	December 28, 1957	
67.	The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957	July 29, 1957 (L.S.)	December 21, 1957	December 24, 1957	December 28, 1957	
68.	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1957	December 4, 1957 (L.S.)	December 11, 1957	December 23, 1957	December 28, 1957	

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY RAJYA SABHA

Serial No.	Text of Resolution	Date on which adopted
1	"This House approves the Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, as passed at the Hague on the 14th May, 1954, and signed by the representatives of the Government of India and the Governments of certain other countries, and is of the opinion that the said Convention should be ratified by the Government of India."	September 6, 1957
2	"This House approves the Universal Copyright Convention and the Protocols thereto as adopted at Geneva on the 6th September, 1952, and recommends that the said Convention and Protocols be ratified by the Government of India."	September 18, 1957

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY LOK SABHA

Serial No.	Text of Resolution	Date on which adopted
1	"This House views with anxiety and concern the continued development and production of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons of mass destruction which, if employed in any armed conflict, would spell the destruction of mankind and civilisation. (2) This House expresses its more immediate and grave concern about the present menace arising from the harmful and unpredictable effects of radiation consequent on the continuing explosions of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons for test purposes which are carried out by the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. (3) This House regrets and deplores that despite the declared intentions of all nations not to embark upon war and in the face of the mounting opinion and anxiety in the world in regard to the grave and growing menace of these tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, to the present and the future of mankind, the Great Powers concerned have not abandoned their programmes of such test-explosions. These have already proved injurious to populations in lands both far and near to the location of such tests and dangerously pollute the world's air and water and threaten the present and future generations with known and unknown risks and consequences.	May 22, 1957

Serial No.	Text of Resolution	Date on which adopted
	(4) This House further expresses its considered opinion that the proposals at present canvassed for the so-called Limitation and Registration of these tests will not help to rid the world of the dreadful consequences of radiation to present and future generations, nor pave the way to the abandonment of these weapons of mass destruction. On the other hand, such regularisation would tend to make thermo-nuclear war seem more legitimate and to appear to have the sanction of the world community.	
	(5) This House earnestly appeals to each and all of the three Great Powers concerned at least to suspend without further delay their programmes for the explosions for test purposes of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons pending agreement on their discontinuance and the abandonment of the production and stock-piling of such weapons.	
	(6) This House considers that if any or all the Powers concerned take the initiative or agree to the suspension of their test-explosions, a substantial contribution would be made to rid the world of the fear which has led to the present armaments race and open the way for the lowering of tensions, progress towards disarmament and international co-operation and peace."	
2	"This House approves the Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, as passed at the Hague on the 14th May, 1954, and signed by the representatives of the Government of India and of the Governments of certain other countries, and is of the opinion that the said Convention should be ratified by the Government of India."	September 10, 1957
3	"This House approves the Universal Copyright Convention and the Protocols thereto as adopted at Geneva on the 6th September, 1952, and recommends that the said Convention and Protocols be ratified by the Government of India."	September 11, 1957

SUMMARY OF SELECTED LAWS

The Copyright Act, 1957, provides for the establishment of a Copyright Office and a Copyright Board and entitles the owners of copyright whose work has been infringed to civic remedies such as injunction, damages, etc., and to claim possession of all infringing copies.

The Railway Protection Force Act, 1957, provides for the constitution and regulation of a Force called the Railway Protection Force for the better protection and security of railway property.

The Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1957, substitutes a new section for Section 382 of the principal Act so as to enable succession certificates, granted in the State of Jammu and Kashmir after the commencement of the Part B States (Laws) Act, to have validity in the rest of India.

The Legislative Councils Act, 1957, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council for the State of Andhra Pradesh and the increasing of the strength of Legislative Councils of States having such Councils. After the passing of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, raising the upper limit of the strength of a Legislative Council from one-fourth to one-third of the strength of the Legislative Assembly, State Legislatures which felt that the strength of their Legislative Council was meagre in comparison with the strength of their Legislative Assembly passed resolutions recommending an increase in the strength of their Legislative Councils. The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly also passed a resolution in pursuance of Article 169(1) of the Constitution recommending the creation of a Legislative Council for the State. The Legislative Councils Act, 1957, was passed to implement these recommendations.

The Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957, provides for the reorganisation of certain corporations functioning in two or more States by virtue of Section 109 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and for matters connected therewith. The Act enables any State Government concerned with an inter-State Corporation to frame a scheme for its reorganisation as one or more intra-State Corporations providing for the division of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation, transfer and re-employment of its employees and other incidental matters.

The Naga Hills Tuensang Area Act, 1957, seeks to create a new administrative unit consisting of the existing Naga Hills district and the Tuensang frontier division of the North-East Frontier Agency. The new unit, which is to be named "the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area" will be administered by the Governor of Assam as the agent of the President. The Act provides for an additional nominated member in the Lok Sabha to represent the new unit.

The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence), Act, 1957, seeks to repeal all existing laws which prescribe a period of residence within a State or Union territory for any public employment in that area. This is one of the safeguards for linguistic minorities suggested by the States Reorganisation Commission in regard to employment in public services.

The Delhi Development Act, 1957, seeks to set up an authority to replace the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority and the Delhi Improvement Trust with the object of promoting and securing the development of Delhi

in accordance with the Master Plan and Zonal development plans to be prepared by the Authority and approved by the Central Government.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, provides for the setting up of a municipal corporation for Delhi, excluding an area of 15 square miles of New Delhi, where Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Central Secretariat and other Government buildings are situated. The Act empowers the Corporation to have jurisdiction not only over the urban areas of Delhi but also over rural areas around the capital.

The Navy Act, 1957, seeks to consolidate the existing naval laws in conformity with the constitutional changes.

CHAPTER XXXII

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1957

JANUARY

7 The President inaugurates the 14th International Tuberculosis Conference at New Delhi.

8 The number of Supreme Court judges is increased to ten with the appointment of Justice Jiwan Lal Kapur and Justice Prahlad Balacharya Gajendragadkar.

9 The National Council for Rural Higher Education meets at Gandhigram.

— Shri B.R. Mandloi is sworn in as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

11 The President lays the foundation stone of Kurukshetra Sanskrit University.

12 At a special ceremony in Nalanda the Dalai Lama of Tibet presents Shri Nehru the relics of Hiuen-Tsang, the 7th century Chinese traveller, scholar and savant.

— The Minister for Information and Broadcasting inaugurates the first Festival of Soviet Films in India at New Delhi.

13 The Prime Minister opens the Hirakud Dam.

17 President Shukri al-Kuwatly of Syria arrives in New Delhi.

— Mr. Merghani Hamza, Deputy Prime Minister of the Sudan, arrives in New Delhi.

18 The President announces the polling dates for the general elections to the Lok Sabha.

20 The Prime Minister inaugurates the atomic reactor in Bombay.

21 The Prime Minister and President Kuwatly of Syria issue a joint statement.

— The third Commonwealth Standards Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.

22 The Indo-Pakistan trade agreement is signed at New Delhi.

24 Marshal Zhukov, Soviet Defence Minister, arrives in New Delhi.

— The third round of talks between the Prime Ministers of India and China concludes in New Delhi.

— A 10-member Danish trade-cum-goodwill delegation arrives in New Delhi.

25 The President confers *Bharat Ratna* on Shri G.B. Pant, Union Home Minister.

29 Addressing a press conference at Kathmandu, Mr. Chou En-Lai, Chinese Premier, supports India on the Kashmir issue.

FEBRUARY

1 Shri H.V.R. Ienger is appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

— The Plantation Enquiry Commission submits report on the rubber plantation industry to the Government of India.

5 The AIR music seminar is inaugurated at New Delhi.

10 The Railway Minister announces better conditions of service for a large number of non-gazetted staff of the Indian Railways.

12 The Governments of India and USA sign an agreement in New Delhi, providing assistance of 6.5 million dollars for India's Malaria Control Programme.

14 A four-power (Britain, Australia, Cuba and USA) resolution on Kashmir is sponsored in the UN Security Council.

17 A four-member Japanese Steel and Shipping delegation arrives in India.

19 Shri Justice Amal Kumar Sarkar of the Calcutta High Court is appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

21 His Highness Sheikh Ali bin Abdullah bin Quasim, the ruler of Qatar, arrives in India.

22 The Heavy Engineering Mission from the United Kingdom submits its report to the Government of India.

24 India's Second General Elections begin.

26 The Soviet team for development of heavy machinery manufacture in India submits its report to the Government.

MARCH

1 Shri P.C. Bhattacharya takes over as Chairman of the State Bank of India.

7 The Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. H.C. Hansen, arrives in New Delhi.

8 Lt. Gen. K.S. Thimayya assumes charge as officiating Chief of the Army Staff.

11 Shri B.G. Kher dies in Poona.

16 Shri P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja, former Governor of Orissa, dies.

18 The President addresses the final session of the first Parliament.

19 The Finance Minister presents the Central Budget for 1957-58.

22 The Unified National Calendar of India comes into force.

— Mr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the Swedish representative on the UN Security Council, arrives in New Delhi from Karachi.

22 The Aluminium Committee recommends the establishment of two aluminium factories during the second Five-Year Plan.

23 The Prime Minister inaugurates the 30th annual session of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi.

24 Mr. Josef Cyrankiewicz, Polish Premier, arrives in New Delhi on a 10-day visit.

— Mr. Aneurin Bevan, British Labour Party leader, arrives in India.

25 General Elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir begin.

27 Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, Foreign Minister of West Germany, arrives in New Delhi.

— An Indo-Polish Cultural Agreement is signed in New Delhi.

— The Prime Ministers of India and Poland issue a joint statement.

29 Shri Nehru is unanimously re-elected leader of the Indian National Congress Parliamentary Party.

30 The appointment of a Khadi and Village Industries Commission is announced in New Delhi.

31 Shri N. Chandrasekhara Iyer, former Chairman of the Delimitation Commission and former Judge of the Supreme Court, dies in Madras.

— The Prime Minister of India and the Foreign Minister of West Germany issue a joint statement.

APRIL

1 The decimal system of coinage is introduced in India.

2 The Union Government appoint a seven-member Central Wage Board for the cotton-textile industry.

5 The Kerala Ministry headed by Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad is sworn in.

— Mr. Jarring, U.N. Security Council representative, arrives for the second round of talks.

6 The new Orissa Ministry headed by Shri Harekrushna Mahtab is sworn in.

9 The new Punjab Ministry headed by Shri Pratap Singh Kairon is sworn in.

10 About 200 pilgrims are drowned in the Godavari in a boat tragedy near Bhadrachalam.

— The new U.P. Ministry headed by Dr. Sampurnanand is sworn in.

11 A trade delegation from the Sudan arrives in New Delhi.

— The new Rajasthan Ministry headed by Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia is sworn in.

12 Mr. Anthony Nutting, former British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, arrives in New Delhi on a five-day visit.

12 The new Bombay Ministry headed by Shri Y.B. Chavan assumes office.

13 Mr. Osvaldo Sainte Marie, Foreign Minister of Chile, arrives in New Delhi.

— A seven-member Cabinet led by Shri K. Kamaraja Nadar is sworn in at Madras.

15 The new Madhya Pradesh Ministry headed by Dr. K.N. Katju is sworn in.

— Government of India set up a Committee headed by Shri A.C. Mitra, Chief Engineer (Irrigation), U.P., to assess the flood problem in the country and give authoritative advice on measures to tackle it.

16 A trade agreement between West Germany and India is signed in New Delhi.

17 The new Union Council of Ministers headed by Shri Nehru takes office.

— An agreement is reached between the Government of India and the Assam Oil Company regarding the formation of a Rupee Company for the exploration of oil in Assam.

18 The Prime Minister inaugurates the first session of the Asian Legal Consultative Committee at New Delhi.

19 Shri C.P.N. Singh, Governor of Punjab, inaugurates the project for oil exploration in the Siwalik range in the Kangra district of Punjab.

— The new Mysore Ministry headed by Shri S. Nijalingappa is sworn in.

22 The new Assam Cabinet headed by Shri Bishnuram Medhi assumes office.

23 Dr. Radhakrishnan is declared elected unopposed as Vice-President of India.

25 The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission submits its fourth report to the Government of India.

26 The Minister for Information and Broadcasting inaugurates 'Jaldeep' (Lighthouse), the first original film produced by the Children's Film Society.

— The new West Bengal Ministry led by Dr. B.C. Roy is sworn in.

29 The Central Emergency Relief Institute is opened by Shri Y.B. Chavan in Nagpur.

30 A cultural agreement between India and Rumania is signed in New Delhi.

— The Jarring report on Kashmir is released in New York.

MAY

3 An agreement for the purchase of some accessory oil drilling equipment is signed by the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. in New Delhi.

— India and Canada sign an agreement at New Delhi modifying the Indo-Canadian Agreement of 1951 on the immigration of Indian citizens into Canada.

5 The fourth All-India Handloom Week is celebrated all over the country.

6 A joint announcement is made that India and Pakistan will continue negotiations with the World Bank regarding the canal waters dispute.

— The Bihar Ministry headed by Shri Sri Krishna Sinha is sworn in.

6 Shri C.D. Deshmukh is appointed Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Book Trust.

— Government of India appoint a Telegraph Enquiry Committee.

7 A committee to investigate the price of coal is appointed by the Government of India.

9 The 9th All-India Sarvodaya Sammelan meets at Kaladi in Kerala.

— The Finance Minister announces pay rise for Life Insurance Staff.

— Shri J.B. Kripalani is elected Leader of the Praja Socialist Group in the new Lok Sabha.

— An agreement for expert consultancy services in respect of the mining scheme of the integrated Neyveli Lignite Project is executed with a British firm.

— Shri P.V.G. Raju is elected Leader of the Socialist Group in Parliament.

— The Governments of India and Pakistan agree to implement the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of May 1955 regarding University certificates.

10 Dr. Rajendra Prasad is re-elected President of the Republic of India.

— The first session of the newly elected Lok Sabha starts in New Delhi.

— India celebrates the centenary of the First Struggle for Freedom.

11 Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar is elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

— The decisions of the Wage Board for Working Journalists are released in New Delhi.

12 Government of India appoint the Shastri Committee for recommending amendments to the Companies Act.

13 Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan are sworn in as President and Vice-President, respectively.

— Shri S.A. Dange is elected head of the Communist group in the Lok Sabha.

14 The railway budget is presented in the Lok Sabha.

— The Government's decision to appoint a high-power committee to investigate the rise in food grain prices is announced.

15 The Finance Minister presents the Union budget in the Lok Sabha.

— The Reserve Bank of India raises the bank rate from 3½% to 4%.

16 India becomes the 15th country to sign the U.N. Convention on the nationality of married women.

17 The Prime Minister arrives in Colombo to participate in the Buddha Jayanti celebrations.

— Shri K. Raghuramaiah and Shri A.M. Thomas are appointed Deputy Ministers in the Union Government.

— Sardar Hukam Singh is unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

19 The Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon issue a joint statement from Colombo.

20 Shri T. Prakasam, former Chief Minister of the former State of Andhra, dies at Hyderabad.

— The Prime Minister inaugurates the Neyveli Lignite Project.

22 The Lok Sabha unanimously endorses Shri V.K. Krishna Menon's resolution calling on U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and U.K. to suspend nuclear tests forthwith.

— The Union Minister for Labour inaugurates the 24th annual session of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employees in New Delhi.

— Shri V.V. Giri, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Shri H.V. Pataskar are appointed Governors of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, respectively.

23 The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, arrives in New Delhi.

24. The Prime Ministers of India and Japan issue a joint statement calling for the suspension of nuclear tests.

— A ten-year cultural agreement between India and Japan is ratified.

25 The Union Ministry of Finance announces the composition of a tribunal set up to adjudicate on various matters concerning insurance employees.

26 The Janata Insurance Scheme is launched in Bombay.

27 The report of the Canadian aeromagnetic survey of areas of Rajasthan and the Indo-Gangetic basin (under the Colombo Plan) is presented to the Union Government.

28 Sarvashri G. Rajgopalan, Sadath Ali Khan, J.N. Hazarika, P.S. Naskar and L.N. Mishra are appointed Parliamentary Secretaries.

29 Government of India announce the taking over of iron ore export.

—The World Bank sanctions a loan for the installation of a third unit at the thermal electric power plant at Trombay near Bombay.

JUNE

1 Restrictions on the issue of import licences for steel are announced.

2 The Indian delegation presents report on Agrarian Co-operatives in China and Japan to the Planning Commission.

— Twenty-two persons die in a suburban electric train collision at Wadala, Bombay.

3 India co-sponsors a resolution in the 81-member Committee of the U.N. General Assembly proposing 1959 as the deadline for recommendations on review of the U.N. Charter.

— The National Development Council meets.

— Letters extending trade agreements between India and Czechoslovakia are exchanged in New Delhi.

5 The Minister for Commerce and Industry holds talks with the North Korean Trade Delegation in New Delhi.

5 Mr. W.A.B. Illif, Vice-President of the World Bank, arrives in New Delhi for talks on the Indo-Pakistan canal waters dispute.

— The establishment of a Foreign Trade Board and appointment of a Director of Export Promotion are announced by the Commerce and Industries Minister.

6 The Import Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.

8 The Reserve Bank of India issues a directive to banks to restrict advances against foodgrains.

10 The Punjab Hindi Raksha Samiti launches the 'Save Hindi Agitation'.

— Shri V.V. Giri is sworn in as Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

— India reaffirms acceptance of the main World Bank proposals on the canal waters problem.

— India is elected Chairman of the five-member Sub-committee on Freedom of Information set up by the Human Rights Commission at its Geneva session.

13 Government of India announce the formation of three wheat zones in the country.

— The Nepal Government proposes an amendment to its treaty with India for having a separate foreign exchange account of her own from July 1, 1957.

14 The Prime Minister leaves Delhi for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and a tour of the Scandinavian countries.

— Shri H.V. Pataskar is sworn in as Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

— The Prime Minister confers with top Syrian leaders on West Asian problems.

17 The Supreme Court orders stay of operation of the Journalists' Wage Board Award.

18 The Prime Minister arrives in Helsinki on a three-day visit to Finland.

19 The Indo-Yugoslav trade agreement is extended.

20 Mr. W.A.B. Illif, Vice-President of the World Bank, returns to New Delhi for a second round of talks on the canal waters dispute.

— A new austerity drive is launched by the Government of India.

21 The Prime Minister discusses international problems of common concern with leaders of the Norwegian Government.

22 Forty-seven people are injured when the Pathankot Express collides with a goods train at Chata near Mathura.

24 Mr. W.A.B. Illif, Vice-President of the World Bank, presents new proposals on the canal waters dispute.

— The Foodgrains Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Ashoka Mehta is appointed.

25 The Prime Minister arrives in London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

25 Shri Bharatan Kumarappa, Gandhian scholar, dies in New Delhi.

26 The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opens in London.

— Pakistan rejects the World Bank proposals on canal waters dispute.

— The Labour Appellate Tribunal approves higher wages for colliery workers.

27 Government of India announce certain concessions to foreign banks.

29 The new import policy is announced, envisaging a drastic cut in imports and providing for the abolition of the O.G.L.

— The Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme Agreement is extended.

— A 72-mile long highway, Tribhuvan Rajpath, linking Kathmandu with the Indian border, is formally handed over to the Nepalese Government.

— The State Health Ministers meet in New Delhi.

JULY

1 Government announce their rejection of most of the recommendations of the Plantation Inquiry Commission's report.

— Government set up a high-power Committee of the Cabinet and a Directorate of Manpower in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

— India and the U.S.A sign an agreement for the construction of a thermal power plant for Delhi.

— The International Geophysical Year begins.

5 Government release note by Shri S.V. Divatia, Chairman of the Wage Board for Working Journalists.

— Dr. A.N. Sinha, Finance and Agriculture Minister of Bihar, dies in Patna.

— The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference ends.

8 Government set up a five-man Foreign Trade Board to promote India's exports.

9 The World Bank agrees to advance a loan of 90 million dollars to India during the year.

10 A three-man advance party of the British Mission to advise the Government of India on the site and layout of a new shipyard arrives in New Delhi.

11 The Prime Minister and President Nasser discuss West Asian problems at Cairo.

— The 15th session of the Indian Labour Conference meets at New Delhi.

12 The Prime Minister arrives at Khartoum on a one-day visit to the Sudan.

— The World Bank agrees to advance four loans to India in various currencies to assist a programme of modernising and developing the railways.

13 The eighth meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries is held in New Delhi.

14 The Prime Minister returns to New Delhi from his one-month tour of the Scandinavian countries, United Kingdom and West Asia.

15 The Lok Sabha begins its monsoon session.

16 An agreement is signed between the Governments of India and the German Democratic Republic at New Delhi providing for imports to India on a deferred payment basis.

18 Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Labour Party leader, arrives in New Delhi.

20 The four-member U.S. machine tool industry team submits its report to Government.

22 The Minister for Information and Broadcasting places on the table of the Lok Sabha the first annual report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

23 The 30th anniversary of organised broadcasting in India is celebrated.

24 Fifty-nine people are injured in a train accident on the South-Eastern Railway near Calcutta.

26 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed is sworn in as Prime Minister of Kashmir.

— An agreement between the State Trading Corporation of India and the East German Machinery Exporting Organisation is signed in New Delhi.

30 Government announce the formation of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

— A three-day conference on University administration is inaugurated by Shri C.D. Deshmukh in New Delhi.

AUGUST

1 The Vice-President inaugurates the National Book Trust in New Delhi.

— Shri Bhimsen Sachar is sworn in as Governor of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad.

3 The Prime Minister of Nepal, Dr. K.I. Singh, supports India's stand on Kashmir.

— Justice B. Jagannathadas is appointed Chairman of the Pay Commission.

6 The Tripartite Indian Labour Conference approves a list of industries for implementing the scheme of labour participation in management.

7 The President inaugurates the Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akadami at Hyderabad.

8 P & T workers withdraw strike notice.

11 The President arrives in Trivandrum on a visit to the State capital.

12 The report of the Official Language Commission is published.

— The appendices to the decisions of the Wage Board for Working Journalists are released.

13 The Reserve Bank is permitted to reduce for six months the statutory minimum reserve in foreign securities from Rs. 400 crore to Rs. 300 crore.

14 The Cabinet approves the Dandakaranya scheme.

15 Independence Day is celebrated throughout India.

16 The 100th anniversary of the First Struggle for Freedom is celebrated throughout the country.

21 The personnel of the Central Pay Commission is announced.

— Mr. Ahmed Balafrej, Foreign Minister of Morocco, arrives in New Delhi.

— India protests to the U.N. Security Council over the Mangla Dam project of the Pakistan Government.

25 India wins the World Polo title.

— The Naga convention at Kohima decides to give up demand for independent Naga Land.

27 Devastating floods hit Kashmir Valley crippling communications.

SEPTEMBER

2 The Prime Minister explains India's views on the Hungarian and Kashmir issues during a debate on foreign affairs in the Lok Sabha.

4 The Canadian Minister without Portfolio, Mr. J.M. Macdonnel, and Ghana's Minister for Education, Mr. C.T. Nylander, arrive in New Delhi.

7 The formation of a new party named Democratic National Conference is announced by Shri G.M. Sadiq, former Health and Education Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

— The Hungarian Government invites three members of the Indian Parliament to pay a week's visit to Hungary to study the situation there.

8 Shri R.R. Diwakar, former Governor of Bihar, is elected Chairman of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

— The Vice-President leaves New Delhi on a tour of China and South-East Asian countries.

9 Mr. C.J.M. Alport, British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrives in Delhi on a five-day State visit.

14 The fifth meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council is held in New Delhi.

16 An Experts' Committee convened by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi recommends the creation of a National Productivity Council.

19 Shri Sarangadhar Das, P.S.P. leader, dies in Cuttack.

— The U.S.A. and India sign an agreement designed to attract more private U.S. investment capital to India.

— The State Law Ministers' Conference agrees on a number of measures to clear arrears of work pending before law courts.

20 The Jute Enquiry Committee, with Dr. S.R. Sen as Chairman, submits its report to the Government.

— The State Education Ministers' Conference opens in New Delhi.

21 An all-party conference on *Gramdan* Movement begins at Yelwal in Mysore.

23 A nine-man Naga delegation arrives in New Delhi to negotiate a settlement of the Naga problem on the basis of the resolution adopted at the Kohima convention.

— India's Attorney-General, Shri M.C. Setalvad, presents India's case before the International Court of Justice on the Portuguese application for right of passage across Indian territory.

24 The Finance Minister addresses the joint meeting of the I.M.F. and the World Bank in Washington.

25 Government of India accept the Naga demand for the constitution of the Naga Hills District of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Agency into a separate, Centrally-administered unit.

26 The Central Council of Local Self-Government meets in Srinagar.

27 The Prime Minister formally opens Damodar Valley Corporation's third dam at Maithon and dedicates it to the welfare of the people.

— Government of India set up a Central Committee and three Regional Committees to advise on the proper distribution of raw film supplies.

— The Balwantrai Mehta Committee submits its recommendations in regard to the staffing pattern for the NES and the Community Project schemes.

28 Agreement is reached between the Madras and Andhra Pradesh Governments in regard to border issues.

30 The second Finance Commission signs its report in New Delhi and submits it to the President.

— The Governments of India and Czechoslovakia sign a trade agreement enabling payment by India in rupees.

OCTOBER

1 Mr. A.J. John, Governor of Madras, passes away in Madras. Shri P.V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, is appointed Acting Governor.

— The Vice-President returns to New Delhi after his three-week tour of China and South-East Asia.

— Mr. Svetozar Vukmanovic, Vice-President of Yugoslavia, arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.

2 India informs the World Bank of her willingness to extend discussions on the canal waters dispute with Pakistan.

3 The Prime Minister leaves New Delhi for Japan.

— The All-India Scheduled Castes Federation is formally dissolved and a new political party called the Republican Party of India is formed.

4 The Export Risks Insurance Corporation is inaugurated.

4 Indo-Japanese accord on atom tests ban is announced by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Fujiyama, in Tokyo.

— The Minister for Railways announces a sizable increase in the Railway Plan including electrification schemes.

8 The Mayor of Tokyo presents the Prime Minister with the key and citizenship papers at a ceremony in Tokyo.

9 Shri V.K. Krishna Menon asks the U.N. Security Council to face the question of the changed conditions in Kashmir.

— The Prime Minister becomes the first recipient of the key of "Hiroshima Peace City".

— The Prime Ministers of India and Japan agree on close co-operation between the two countries in the U.N.

10 'Jaldeep' wins the first prize for entertainment films for children at the 9th International Exhibition of Films for Children at Venice.

11 The President presents 17 awards to soldiers and civilians for exemplary courage. Nine Ashoka Chakras (Class II) are awarded for operations in the Naga Hills.

— The State Ministers of Agriculture meet in Srinagar.

12 The annual session of the Federation of All-India Local Authorities, meeting in Jaipur, urges State Governments to delegate more functions to village panchayats.

13 The Prime Ministers of India and Japan in a joint statement call for all-round disarmament.

14 The Union Minister for Health opens the W.H.O. Rural Health Conference for South-East Asia region in New Delhi.

— A Development Centre on Farm Planning and Management for Asia and the Far East is opened in New Delhi.

— A conference of presiding officers of legislative bodies in India meets in Jaipur under the presidentship of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

15 The State Labour Ministers' Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.

16 Shri Justice P. Govinda Menon, Judge of the Supreme Court, dies in New Delhi.

— The State Labour Ministers' Conference accepts a proposal to set up two Wage Boards for plantations, one for the northern and the other for the southern region.

17 The Prime Minister returns to New Delhi from his tour of Japan.

19 An agreement is arrived at between the State Trading Corporation of India and the Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association for the import of textile machinery from Japan on a deferred payment basis.

20 The team appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission to investigate the possibilities of decentralisation of district administration, under the chairmanship of Shri Balwantrai G. Mehta, submits its report.

20 The President inaugurates the Radio Sangeet Sammelan at Broadcasting House in New Delhi.

22 The Deputy Finance Minister explains India's Second Plan problems to the ninth Colombo Plan Ministers' Conference in Saigon.

— Government of India in consultation with the State Governments constitute an administrative pool of 120 officers for filling senior posts at the Centre.

25 The Finance Minister returns to New Delhi after his tour abroad.

26 The South-East Asia Regional Conference of the World Health Organisation ends in Delhi.

27 The Assam Government issues a communique granting amnesty to Naga tribesmen who have committed offences against the State during the period of hostilities in the past.

28 The President inaugurates the 19th annual session of the International Red Cross Conference in New Delhi.

— The sixth all-India conference of State transport undertakings is inaugurated in Amritsar.

29 The President presents awards to 28 distinguished men and women for their contribution to India's political, economic and cultural development at an investiture ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

30 Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the 19th International Red Cross Conference, is presented with the Cross of Honour on behalf of the Norwegian Red Cross in New Delhi.

31 By an ordinance issued by the President, the Reserve Bank of India Act is amended to reduce the minimum reserve of foreign securities to Rs. 200 crore.

— The Conference of State Housing Ministers meets in Mysore.

NOVEMBER

1 The Fourth Inter-University Youth Festival is inaugurated by the President in New Delhi.

— The International Red Cross Conference supports India's call for a ban on war.

2 Canada's Minister without Portfolio, Mr. W.J. Browne, announces on arrival in New Delhi that arrangements have been made between the Governments of India and Canada for the immediate supply of Canadian wheat worth $7 million under the Colombo Plan.

3 The report of the Export Promotion Committee is released.

4 President Diem of South Viet Nam arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.

— Yuvaraj Karan Singh is declared elected unopposed for another term of office as *Sadar-i-Riyasat* of Jammu and Kashmir.

— The E.C.A.F.E. Geologists' Conference on the preparation of regional geological and mineral maps for Asia and the Far East meets in Calcutta.

4 The Legislators' Commitees for the Punjab's two linguistic regions come into being.

5 The longest span of a transmission line in the country, U.P.'s Rs.1 crore Ramganga crossing which connects the Sharda and Ganga grids, is inaugurated.

— Shri V.K. Krishna Menon tells the U.N. Security Council that under no circumstances would India "compound the felony" that Pakistan had committed in Kashmir nor would India acquiesce in the commission of aggression.

6 India and Japan reach a broad agreement on the expansion of iron ore export to Japan.

7 The Executive Board of the Sahitya Akadami awards prizes of Rs. 5,000 each to authors of outstanding books in Bengali, Hindi, Malayalam and Telugu.

8 Prime Minister Nehru and President Diem issue a joint statement in New Delhi.

— The Prime Minister inaugurates the 13th annual session of All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in New Delhi.

9 The President inaugurates the 15th World Vegetarian Congress at Bombay.

— India and Russia conclude an agreement on the utilisation of the Soviet credit of 500 million roubles.

11 The winter session of the Lok Sabha begins.

13 The Prime Minister inaugurates the fourth Asian Regional Conference of the I.L.O. in New Delhi

— The Finance Minister reports to the Lok Sabha on his tour abroad.

— Shri V.K. Krishna Menon concludes his statement before the U.N. Security Council with a plea that Pakistan should first vacate her aggression before any progress could be made in the Kashmir question.

14 The second Finance Commission's report is published and the Union Government accepts the Commission's recommendations.

16 Britain, the U.S.A., Australia, Columbia and the Philippines table a resolution in the Security Council to have Dr. Frank Graham, U.N. representative for India and Pakistan, visit the sub-continent to seek a settlement of the Kashmir problem.

17 The President inaugurates the World Conference of Religions in Delhi.

18 Shri V.K. Krishna Menon criticises the five-power resolution tabled in the Security Council to send Dr. Graham to India and Pakistan.

— The Conference of State Finance Ministers begins in New Delhi.

19 The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee publishes its report recommending progressive and planned socialisation of trade in foodgrains.

— A three-member World Bank delegation arrives in New Delhi for talks with the Government of India on the Indo-Pakistan canal waters dispute.

20 The World Bank, jointly with nine U.S. and Canadian commercial banks, makes a loan of $32.5 million to the Tata Iron and Steel Company for its expansion programme.

21 The Soviet delegate in the Security Council anounces that he would veto the five-power resolution to send Dr. Graham to India and Pakistan.

23 The Calcutta Mail derails near Igatpuri resulting in about fifty deaths.

24 Lord Pethick-Lawrence, former Secretary of State for India, arrives in Delhi on a month's private visit.

25 The Law Commission in its fifth report suggests that the vast majority of British statutes still in force in India should be repealed.

26 The International Court of Justice rejects four of the six preliminary objections raised by India, contesting the Court's jurisdiction to hear the 'right of passage' case brought by Portugal.

— A four-man Pakistani delegation led by Mr. Maula Bux Soomro, Minister of State for Rehabilitation, arrives in Delhi for talks with the Government of India on recovery of abducted persons.

27 Government of India decide not to extend the agreement with Pakistan on the recovery of abducted persons.

28 Mr. Jarring introduces amendments to the five-power resolution proposing another Graham Mission to India and Pakistan.

— In a public appeal to the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., the Prime Minister urges the cessation of all nuclear test explosions.

30 The Prime Minister unveils a statue of Shivaji at Pratapgarh.

— Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar is elected Chairman of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Delhi.

— The Ceylon Prime Minister, Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandarnaike, arrives in Bombay on his way to New Delhi for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference.

DECEMBER

1 Saiyid Fazl Ali, Governor of Assam, takes over the administration of the new Naga Hills-Tuensang Unit on behalf of the President.

— Dr. Madan Atal, who led the Congress Medical Mission to China during the Sino-Japanese War, dies in Peking.

— Mr. Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition in the British Parliament, arrives in Delhi to participate in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

2 The President inaugurates the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi.

— The U.N. Security Council approves the five-power resolution on Kashmir, reviving the Graham mission as amended by the Swedish delegate.

3 The Railway Freight Structure Inquiry Committee, appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, releases its recommendations.

4 A cultural delegation from Rumania arrives in New Delhi.

6 Government of India's decision to set up two oil refineries, one at Barauni in Bihar and the other in Assam, is announced.

— The Governments of India and the U.S.A. sign an agreement under which the U.S.A. will provide India assistance amounting to $ 8.7 million in connection with her programme for the eradication of malaria.

— Agreement is reached between the Union Government and the Burmah Oil Company on the formation of a rupee company for the exploitation of oil reserves in Assam.

7 The Prime Minister opens in Madras the first children's theatre in the country.

8 The industrialists' delegation which visited the U.S.A., Canada, the U.K, France and West Germany releases its report.

11 The President inaugurates the annual Conference of Governors in New Delhi.

— The Soviet Government sends its reply to Shri Nehru's appeal on the cessation of atomic weapon tests and the armament race.

— The Union Health Minister announces in the Lok Sabha the Government's decision to constitute a Central Health Service.

14 An Indo-Yugoslav agreement on trade is announced in New Delhi.

— The Prime Minister inaugurates the Calcutta suburban electric train service.

15 A group of 60 Harijans enters the Vishwanath temple at Varanasi.

— President Eisenhower informs Shri Nehru that cessation of nuclear bomb tests should be linked with a ban on production of weapons.

— Prof. J.B.S. Haldane, eminent biologist, delivers first lecture in the third Patel memorial lecture series in New Delhi.

— The UN General Assembly endorses the resolution on peaceful co-existence sponsored by India, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

16 Shri Feroze Gandhi initiates debate in the Lok Sabha on investments of the Life Insurance Corporation, and the Finance Minister accepts the general demand for an inquiry.

17 The Finance Minister announces in the Lok Sabha the Union Government's acceptance of the recommendation of the Pay Commission for an increase of Rs. 5 per month in the dearness allowance of all Central Government employees with a basic pay of Rs. 250 per month or less.

— The Inter-University Board of India, Burma and Ceylon meets at Kandy, Ceylon.

18 The report of the *ad hoc* Committee set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Shri A.V. Visvanatha Sastri, to recommend amendments to the Companies Act, is placed before the Lok Sabha.

— The failure of the World Bank's efforts for an *ad hoc* agreement between India and Pakistan on the distribution of the Indus canal waters is announced.

18 The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, places a copy of his study of the Ramanathapuram incidents on the table of the Lok Sabha.

19 The report of Soviet experts, recommending the setting up of model health resorts at Rajgir and Sohana, is submitted to Government.

20 The Indian film *Pather Panchali* is judged the best picture at the San Francisco International Film Festival.

22 The Union Language Convention of South India, meeting in Madras, adopts a resolution moved by Shri C. Rajagopalachari, urging the Government of India to continue English as the official language of the Union and to amend the Constitution accordingly.

— The University Grants Commission accepts the report of the English Committee headed by Dr. H.N. Kunzru.

24 The composition and the terms of reference of the Wage Board for sugar industry are announced.

— The Krishna Barrage road bridge at Vijayawada is opened for traffic by Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

25 The Prime Minister inaugurates the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling.

27 Shri G.S. Gupta, President of the Sarvadeshik Bhasha Swatantrya Samiti, announces the suspension of the ' Save Hindi ' agitation in the Punjab.

28 Shri R.K. Sidhwa, a former Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, dies in Bombay.

— The Prime Minister, at a reception given to him by the Maharaja of Sikkim in Gangtok, reiterates India's desire for friendship with Sikkim.

— A new Ministry in Assam headed by Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha is sworn in at Shillong.

29 The 8,000-ton cruiser *INS Mysore* becomes the flagship of the Indian Navy at a ceremony on the high seas, 200 miles off Bombay.

— The President inaugurates the Sahitya Akadami of Orissa in Bhubaneswar.

31 The Union Minister for Irrigation expresses India's eagerness to settle ' once and for all ' the canal waters dispute between India and Pakistan.

CHAPTER XXXIII

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(February 15, 1958)

1. President.
2. Vice-President.
3. Prime Minister.
4. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges.
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General.
6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges.
7. Chief Justice.
   Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union.
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations.
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
    High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States.
12. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges.
13. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges.
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States.
15. Chief Ministers of States.
16. Ministers of the Union (other than Cabinet Ministers)
    Members of the Planning Commission.
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns.
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
19. Judges of the Supreme Court.
20. Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India.
    Foreign Ambassadors visiting India.
    Visiting High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India.
21. Charge' d'Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*.
22. Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
23. Chief Justices of High Courts.
    Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States.
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States.
24. Ministers of States.
    Deputy Ministers of the Union.
    Attorney-General.
    Comptroller and Auditor-General.
    Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
    Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
25. Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank.
26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns.
27. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission.
    Chief Election Commissioner.
28. Puisne Judges of High Courts.
29. Deputy Ministers of States.
    Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures.
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories within their respective charges.
30. Members of Parliament.

31. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
    Secretary to the President.
    Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.
    Visiting Class II and Class III Ambassadors of India.
    Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
    Officiating Chiefs of Staff and Commanders in-Chief holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
    Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India.
    Chairman of the Railway Board.
    Financial Commissioner for Railways.
    Solicitor-General.
    Political Officer in Sikkim.

32. Members of the Railway Board.
    Ministers of foreign and Commonwealth missions other than ministers Plenipotentiary.
    Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank.

33. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India.
    Chairman, Tariff Commission.
    Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission.
    Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
    Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence).
    Chairman, Central Board of Revenue.
    *P.S.O.s of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.

34. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State.
    Chief Secretaries to State Governments.
    Financial Commissioners.
    Members of the Union Public Service Commission.
    Rear Admiral Commanding, Indian Naval Squadron.
    Members of a Board of Revenue.

35. Director General, Health Services.
    Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.
    Director, Intelligence Bureau.
    General Managers of Railways.
    Establishment Officer to the Government of India.
    Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
    Visiting Class IV Ambassadors of India.
    Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
    Surveyor-General.
    Members of the Tariff Commission.
    Inspectors-General of Police in States.
    Commissioners of Divisions.
    Director-General of Civil Aviation.
    Director-General of Supplies and Disposals.
    Director-General of Ordnance Factories.
    Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas.
    Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore.
    P.S.O.s* of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore.
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories outside their respective charges.
    Director-General, All India Radio.
    Military Secretary to the President (so long as he also holds the post of Director-General, Government Hospitality Organisation).
    Counsellors of foreign and Commonwealth missions in India.
    Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General.

AWARDS AND DISTINCTIONS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for outstanding work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

The decoration is in the form of a *peepal* leaf, 2 5/16 inches long, 1 7/8 inches wide and 1/8th of an inch thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, 5/8 of an inch in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi.

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* Should a P.S.O. hold the rank of Lieutenant-General, his seniority in the Table of Precedence will continue to remain the same as laid down for officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank in Article 32 of the Table.

On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

Recipient of the Award, 1958 — Dhondo Keshav Karve.

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern superimposed on the circle. *The diameter of the circular portion is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the thickness $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch.* On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold.

Recipients of the Award, 1958 —

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan"; on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. This inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold.

Recipients of the Award, 1958

1. Alauddin Khan, Musician.
2. Jehangir Ghandy, Director-in-Charge, Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamshedpur.
3. Hanut Singh, Sportsman.
4. Narayan Subrao Hardikar, M.P., Social Worker.
5. Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, Musician.
6. Shrimati Kamalendumati Shah of Tehri-Garhwal.
7. Kumar Padma Sivasankara Menon, Ambassador of India in Moscow.
8. Arathil Candeth Narayanan Nambiar, Ambassador of India in Bonn.
9. Kuppali Venkatappa Gowda Puttappa, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University.
10. Poola Tirupati Raju, Jaswant College, Jodhpur.
11. Debi Prosad Roy-Choudhry, Artist.
12. Salim Ali, Ornithologist.
13. Rustom Jal Vakil, Physician, Bombay.
14. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram, Sportsman.
15. Surya Narayan Vyas of Ujjain, Astronomer and Philologist.
16. Darashaw Nosherwan Wadia, Geological Adviser to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel.

Recipients of the Award, 1958

1. Debaki Kumar Bose, Film Producer.
2. Shrimati Devika Rani, Film Artist.
3. Digvijai Singh, Sportsman.

4. Punamalai Ekambaranathan, Inventor of the Ambar Charkha.
5. Shrimati Fatima Ismail, Social Worker.
6. Kumari Nargis (Fatima A. Rasheed), Film Artist.
7. Bal Raj Nijhawan, Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.
8. Benjamin Peary Pal, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
9. Navalpakkam Parthasarathy, lately Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
10. Balwant Singh Puri, Secretary-General, Indian Red Cross Society.
11. Lakshminarayanapuram Ananthakrishnan Ramdas, Agricultural Meteorologist.
12. Ram Singh, Commander, 201 Infantry Brigade.
13. Aragula Nagaraja Rao, Chief Industrial Adviser to the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
14. Shri Satyajit Roy, Film Director.
15. Moturi Satyanarayana, M.P., General Secretary, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras.
16. Shambhoo Maharaj, Kathak dance artist.
17. Shrimati R.S. Subbalakshmi (Sister Subbalakshmi), Social Worker.
18. Ram Chandra Varma, Author and Hindi lexicographer.
19. Maganlal Tribhuvandas Vyas, Educationist.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

(As on January 31, 1958)

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		EMBASSIES		
Afghanistan	S.N. Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Arab, Kabul.	
Argentina	N. Raghavan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lavalle-462 (5th floor), Buenos Aires.	Concurrently Minister to Chile.
Belgium	B.N. Kaul	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 585, Avenue Louise, Square du Bais, Brussels.	Concurrently Minister to Luxembourg
Brazil	L.R.S. Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao do Flamengo 22, Aptos 801 & 802 Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil.	
Burma	Lalji Mehrotra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Buildings, 545-47, Merchant Street, P.O. Box No. 751 Rangoon.	
Cambodia	Kewal Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Cambodia, Phnom-Penh.	
Chile	R.S. Mani	Ambassador	—	
China	R.K. Nehru	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32 Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia
Czechoslovakia	J.N. Khosla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 22, Thunovaska, Prague-III.	Concurrently Ambassador to Rumania
Denmark	I.S. Chopra	Ambassador	—	Ambassador resident in Stockholm
Egypt	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 29 Sharia Hassan Pasha (Flat 7) Zamalak, P. Box No. 718, Cairo.	Concurrently Minister to the Republic of Lebanon and Libya
Ethiopia	Naranjan Singh Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa.	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
France	K.M. Panikkar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodneq, Paris.	
Germany	A.C.N. Nambiar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzorstrasse, Bonn.	
Greece	R. Dayal	Ambassador	—	Ambassador resident in Belgrade
Indonesia	G. Parthasarthy	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P.B. No. 118-44, Kebon Serih, Djakarta.	
Iran	B.F.H.B. Tyabji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Tehran.	
Iraq	Vacant		23/2 Al Tabari Street, Waziriah, Baghdad.	
Ireland	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 60, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.	Ambassador resident in London
Italy	Khub Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Via Francesco Denze, 36, Rome.	Concurrently Minister to Albania
Japan	C.S. Jha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, (Naigai (Building) 5th floor, No. 13-20 Chome Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.	
Laos	Raja Bahadur Sardar Singh of Khetri	Ambassador	Embassy of India in Laos, Vientiane.	
Mongolia (Ulan Bator)	R.K. Nehru	Ambassador	—	Ambassador resident in Peking
Morocco	R.G. Rajwade	Counsellor/Charge d'Affaires e.p.,	Embassy of India, Hotel de la, Tour Hassan Rabat, Morocco.	
Mexico	G.L. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Calle De Atenas No. 40, 5th Piso, Mexico City.	Ambassador resident in Washington
Nepal	Bhagwan Sahay	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kathmandu.	
Netherlands	John A. Thivy	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenrustwag 2, The Hague.	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Norway	Madan Sinhji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 1, Colbjrnsens Gate, Norway, Oslo.	
Philippines	M.S. Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1856 Nabraska Malate, Manila.	
Poland	K.P.S. Menon	Ambassador	The Embassy of India in Poland, Warsaw.	Ambassador resident in Moscow
Rumania	J.N. Khosla	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Prague.
Saudi Arabia	M.K. Kidwai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Jedd	
Switzerland	M.S. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 59, Thunstrasse, Berne.	Concurrently accredited as Minister to the Vatican and Austria
Sweden	I.S. Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Strandvagen 47, IV, Stockholm.	Concurrently Ambassador to Denmark and Minister to Finland
Sudan	C.P. Matthen	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ismail Pasha Avenue, P.O. Box 707, Khartoum.	
Syria	S.K. Banerji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 27, Chare Al Jalaa Abou Roumani, Damascus, Syria.	
Thailand	A.M. Sahay	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 37-Phyathai Road, Bangkok.	
Turkey		Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 44, Kizilirmak Sokak, Kocetepe, Ankara.	
United States of America	G.L. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 2107. Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D.C.	Concurrently accredited to Mexico & also Minister to Cuba
U.S.S.R.	K.P.S. Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6 & 8, Ulitisa Obukha, Moscow.	Concurrently accredited to Hungary as Minister and to Poland as Ambassador
Yugoslavia	R. Dayal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Proleterskeh, Brigade 9, Belgrade.	Concurrently accredited Minister to Rumania and Bulgaria

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		HIGH COMMISSIONS		
Australia	P.A. Menon	High Commissioner	Civic Centre, Canberra.	Concurrently accredited to New Zealand
Canada	M.A. Rauf	High Commissioner	200, MacLaren Street, Ottawa-4, Ontario, Canada.	
Ceylon	Y.D. Gundevia	High Commissioner	67 Tarret Road, Post Box No. 882, Colpetty, Colombo.	
Ghana	B.K. Kapur	High Commissioner	Farrar Avenue, Private Post Bag, Accra.	Concurrently appointed Commissioner in Nigeria
Malaya	V.M. Nair	High Commissioner	High Commission for India, Kuala Lumpur.	
New Zealand	P. A. Menon	High Commissioner	49, Willis Street, Wellington.	High Commissioner resident in Canberra
Pakistan	C.C. Desai	High Commissioner	Valika Mahal, Jahangir Sethna Road, New Town, Karachi-5.	
United Kingdom	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2.	Concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Ireland
		LEGATIONS		
Austria	M.S. Mehta	Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary	Legation of India, Vienna-1.	Minister resident in Berne
Albania	Khub Chand	Minister		Minister resident in Rome
Bulgaria	R. Dayal	Minister		Minister resident in Belgrade
Cuba	G.L. Mehta	Minister		Minister resident in Washington
Finland	I.S. Chopra	Minister		Minister resident in Stockholm
Hungary	K.P.S. Menon	Minister	The Legation of India in Hungary, Budapest.	Minister resident in Moscow
Jordan	—	Minister		Minister resident in Baghdad
Luxembourg	R. N. Kaul	Minister		Minister resident in Brussels.
Lebanon	Ali Yavar Jung	Minister	214, Rue Bliss, Beirut, Lebanon.	Minister resident in Cairo
Libya	Ali Yavar Jung	Minister		Minister resident in Cairo
Vatican	M.S. Mehta	Minister		Minister resident in Berne

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		SPECIAL MISSIONS		
United Nations	A.S. Lall	Permanent Representative for India to the United Nations (with rank of Ambassador)	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New India House, 3-East 64 Street, New York.	
		COMMISSIONS		
Aden	Jagat Singh	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, Aden.	
British West Indies (including British Guiana)	N.V. Rajkumar	Commissioner	78, Marine Square, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.	Accredited to Suinam as Consul-General
Central African Federation (British)	Prem Krishen	Commissioner	India House, 90-A, Victoria Street, P.O. 391, Salisbury, (S. Rhodesia).	Commissioner resident in Nairobi
East Africa (British)	Prem Krishen	Commissioner	India House, Duke Street, P.B. No. 30074 Nairobi, (Kenya).	Accredited to Federation of Rhodesia, and Nyasaland as Commissioner and the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi as Counsul-General
Fiji	K.D. Bhasin	Commissioner	Vishal Bharteeya Buildings, Waimanu Road, G.P.O. Box 405, Suva (Fiji).	
Hong Kong	B.P. Adarkar	Commissioner (Personal rank of Minister)	Tower Court, 11th Floor, (Near Sunning House), Hysan, Hong Kong.	
Mauritius	B. Chatterji	Commissioner (Personal rank of Minister)	Frere Felix de Valois Street, Port Louis, Mauritius.	
Singapore	V.M.M. Nair	Commissioner	India House, 31, Grang Road, P.B. No. 836, Singapore.	Commissioner resident in Kuala Lumpur
Uganda	K.R.P. Singh	Assistant Commissioner (Designate)	Office of the Assistant Commissioner for India, Kampala (Uganda).	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		CONSULATES-GENERAL		
Belgian-Congo	Prem Krishen	Consul General		Consul General resident in Nairobi
Copenhagen	Victor B. Strand	Honorary Consul-General	Consul General for India, C/o Legation of India, Strandavagen 47, IV, Stockholm.	
Geneva	K.V. Padmanabhan	Consul General	Consulate-General of India 2, Place des Eaux-Vives, Geneva.	
Lhasa	S.L. Chibber	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Lhasa, P.O. Gyantse, Tibet.	
Madagascar	J.A. Shah	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 14, Rue Perecambone P.O. Box No. 1108, Tananarive, Madagascar.	
New York	M. Gopala Menon	Consul General (with personal rank of Minister)	Consulate General of India, 3 East, 64, Street, New York.	
Ruanda-Urundi	Prem Krishen	Consul General		Consul General resident in Nairobi
Saigon	S. Gupta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 213 Rue Catinat, Saigon.	
San Francisco	Raghunath Sinha	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 417 Montogomery Street, San Francisco.	
Shanghai	V.S. Chary	Consul General	Consulate General for India, 810, Yenanly, Central Shanghai (9)	
Surinam	N.V. Rajkumar	Consul General		Consul General resident in Trinidad
Helsinki	Jubo Savio	Honorary Consul General	Consul General for India C/o Legation of India, Strandvagen 47 IV, Stockholm.	
Viet Nam (North)	M.P. Mathur	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 34, Ngo Quyen Hanoi.	
Hamburg	S.V. Patel	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 14, Burchardtstrasse Hamburg.	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		CONSULATES		
Basra	Puran Singh	Consul (Honorary)	Indian Consulate at Basra	
Muscat	Mangharam Bhawandas	Consul	The Consulate of India, Muscat.	
Berlin	A.R. Sethi	Consul	Consulate of India, Joachimstaler Strasse, 28 (1st floor), Berlin 15.	
Medan	Mehar Singh	Consul	Consulate of India, D.J. Tjokroaminoto-19, Medan (Indonesia).	
Kobe	A.N. Subramanyan	Consul	45/1, Kitano-cho, 4, Chome, Kobe.	
Khorramshahr	R.S. Hussain	Consul	Consulate of India, Khorramshahr.	
Sourabaya	P.L. Bhalla	Consul	Djalan Rajr Gubeng, 32, Sourabaya.	
		VICE-CONSULATES		
Jalalabad	D. Sareen	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Jalalabad.	
Kandahar	A.K. Bakshi	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar.	
Mandalay	K.L.S. Pandit	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Mandalay.	
Zahidan	S.D. Kapoor	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan, (East Iran), Via Teheran.	
Antwerp	H.S. Gopal Rao	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, 43, Rudes Tannerus, Antwerp.	
		AGENCIES		
Gyantse	Mingyur Tempo	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse (Tibet) via Siliguri (West Bengal).	
Gartok	Lakshman Singh Jangpangi	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Gartok, (West Tibet).	
Yatung	K.C. Johorey	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet).	

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN INDIA
(As on January 31, 1958)

Country	Name	Designation	Address
	EMBASSIES		
Afghanistan	H.E. Sardar Ala General Mohammad Omar	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Argentina	H.E. Mr. Vicente Fatone	Ambassador	201, Claridge's Hotel, 12, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Belgium	H.E. Count Geoffroy d'Aspremont-Lynden	Ambassador	225, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Brazil	H.E. Dr. Jose Cochrane de Alencar	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Burma	H.E.U. Than Aung	Ambassador	2, Kitchner Road, New Delhi.
Cambodia	H.E. Var Kamel	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Chile	H.E. Mr. Miguel Serrano Fernandez	Ambassador	62, Swiss Hotel, Alipore Road, Delhi.
China	H.E. Mr. Pan Tzu-Li	Ambassador	Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Mr. Ing. Jiri Nosek	Ambassador	22/39, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Denmark	H.E. Mr. Viggo Theis-Nielsen	Ambassador	1, Humayun Road, New Delhi.
Egypt	H.E. Dr. Mostafa Kamel	Ambassador	6, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Ethiopia	H.H. Ras Haile Selassie Imru	Ambassador	29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
France	H.E. Count Stanislas Ostrorog	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Germany (Federal Republic of)	H.E. Dr. Wilhelm Melchers	Ambassador	86, Sundar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
Greece	H.E. Mr. Nicolas Hadji Vassiliou	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. R.H. Abdul Kadir	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Iran	H.E. Mr. Moshfegy Kazemi	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi.
Iraq	H.E. Mr. Mohammad Salim Al-Radi	Ambassador	21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Italy	H.E. Dr. Paolo Cortese	Ambassador	17, York Road, New Delhi.

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Japan	H.E. Dr. Shiroshi Nasu	Ambassador	Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50-G, Chankyapuri, New Delhi.
Laos	H.E. Mr. Khamphan Panya	Ambassador	4, South West Extension Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Mexico	Mr. Luis Fernandez MacGregor	Charge d' Affaires (ad interim)	Room Nos. 36, 75, 76, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Mongolia, (People's Republic)	H.E. Mr. Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren	Ambassador	26, Golf Link Area, New Delhi.
Nepal	H.E. Lt. General Daman Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
Netherlands	H.E. Mr. H.A. Helb	Ambassador	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Norway	H.E. Mr. Knut Lykke	Ambassador	21, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.
Philippines	H E. Dr. Melquiades J. Gamboa	Ambassador	Suite No. 2 Thapar Building, 124 Janpath, New Delhi.
Poland	H.E. Dr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy	Ambassador	22, Golf Link Area, New Delhi.
Rumania	H.E. Mr. Nicolae Cioroiu	Ambassador	48, Golf Link Area, New Delhi.
Saudi Arabia	H.E. Shaikh Yusuf Alfozan	Ambassador	6, Harding Avenue New Delhi.
Spain	H.E. Count de Artaza	Ambassador	11, Swiss Hotel, Delhi.
Sudan	H.E. Syed Rahmatalla Abdulla	Ambassador	147, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.
Sweden	H.E. Mrs. Alva Myrdal	Ambassador	27, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Switzerland	H.E. Dr. Clemente Alberto Rezzonico	Ambassador	Theatre Communication Building, No. 1, Radial Road, New Delhi.
Syria	H E. Mr. Omar Abou-Richeh	Ambassador	51/48, Kautilya Marg Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Bun Charoenchai	Ambassador	Chanakayapuri, New Delhi.
Turkey	H.E. Mr. Kadri Rizan	Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
USA	H.E. Mr. Ellsworth Bunker	Ambassador	Bahawalpur House, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

Country	Name	Designation	Address
USSR	H.E. Mr. Panteleymon Kondratyevich Ponomarenko	Ambassador	Travancore House, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
Yugoslavia	H.E. Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja	Ambassador	13, Sundar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
		HIGH COMMISSIONS	
Australia	H.E. Mr. Peter Richard Heydon	High Commissioner	Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Canada	H.E. Mr. Chester A. Ronning	High Commissioner	4, Aurangzeb Road New Delhi.
Ceylon	H.E. Sir Richard Aluwihare	High Commissioner	224, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Ghana	H.E. Mr. John Bogolo Erzuah	High Commissioner	2 Golf Links, New Delhi.
Malaya	H.E. Mr. S. Chelvasingham Macintyre	High Commissioner	50, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Pakistan	H.E. Mian Zia-ud-Din	High Commissioner	Sher Shah Road, New Delhi.
United Kingdom	H.E. The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm John MacDonald	High Commissioner	6, Tees January Marg, New Delhi.
		LEGATIONS	
Albania	H.E. Mr. Ulvi Lulo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	14, Rue Maroun Dokki, Cairo.
Austria	H.E. Dr. Arno Halusa	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Room Nos. 2-5, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Bulgaria	H.E. Dr. Ivan Petrov Daskalov	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	198, Golf Link Area, New Delhi.
Cuba	H.E. Mr. Jorge Govantes Y Aguirre	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Finland	H.E. Mr. Aaro Pakaslahati	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary	1, Humayun Road, New Delhi.
Holy See	H.E. The Most Revd. James R. Knox	Apostolic Internucio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Hungary	H.E. Mr. Aladar Tamas	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	10, Pusa Road, Block No. 11, N.E.A., New Delhi.
Lebanon	H.E. Mr. Halim Abu Izzeddin	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.

APPENDICES

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, TALUKS/TEHSILS*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area : 1,05,700 sq. miles
Population : 3,12,60,133

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Adilabad Dist.	6,501	8,31,600(*a*)
Adilabad	580	1,01,611
Asifabad	834	92,245
Boath	708	72,372(*b*)
Chinoor	689	86,117
Khanapur	313	43,366
Lakhshattipet	734	98,812
Nirmal	566	1,21,029
Sirpur	856	1,04,091
Utnoor	726	34,404
Anantapur Dist.	7,384	14,83,591
Anantapur	926	1,64,703
Dharmavaram	736	1,14,812
Gooty	896	2,14,851
Hindpur	430	1,53,332
Kadiri	1,157	2,19,112
Kalyandurg	821	1,18,394
Madakasira	417	1,20,209
Penukonda	682	1,23,349
Rayadurg	682	1,22,035
Tadpatri	641	1,32,794
Chittoor Dist.	5,931	18,10,377
Chandragiri	548	1,65,198
Chittoor	778	3,40,717
Kalahasti	615	1,36,910
Madanapalle	836	1,97,289
Palmaner	720	1,69,739
Punganur	648	1,47,398
Puttur	564	2,30,088
Tiruttani	379	2,32,941
Vayalpad	802	1,90,097
Cuddapah Dist.	5,923	11,61,731
Badvel	757	1,08,711
Cuddapah	510	1,47,389
Jammalamadugu	613	1,22,277
Kamalapuram	303	75,588
Prodattur	430	1,45,154
Pulivendla	569	1,10,794
Rajampet	1,038	1,85,942
Rayachoti	1,103	1,90,172
Sidhavattam	606	75,704
East Godavari Dist.	5,329	24,14,808
Agency		
Bhadrachalam	911	77,620
Nugur	593	35,366
Rampachodavaram	710	40,273
Yellavaram	850	54,525
Plains		
Amalapuram	353	3,16,767
Kakinada	384	3,55,502
Peddapuram	602	2,87,764
Pithapuram	138	1,47,070
Rajahmundry	378	3,21,984
Ramachandrapuram	289	3,46,056
Razole	291	3,14,910
Tuni	183	1,16,971
Guntur Dist.	5,795	25,49,996
Bapatla	670	4,03,509
Guntur	541	4,42,073
Narasaraopet	716	2,66,400
Ongole	820	3,33,995
Palnad	1,041	1,92,776
Repalle	297	1,91,010
Sattenapalle	718	2,46,029
Tenali	324	3,57,839
Vinukonda	644	1,16,365
Hyderabad Dist.	1,825	15,96,750
Hyderabad East	269	83,775
Hyderabad West	277	11,66,860
Ibrahimpatnam	525	1,04,075
Medchal	307	78,851
Shahabad	342	77,775
Tandur	371	85,414
Karimnagar Dist.	N.A.	15,81,667
Huzurabad	560	2,42,001
Jagtiyal	678	2,03,865
Karimnagar	720	3,02,172
Manthani	835	86,846
Metpalli	368	1,20,635
Parkal	556	1,53,499
Sirsilla	722	2,28,847
Sultanabad	707	2,43,802

*Appendix to Chapter I. Figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Changes in district boundaries between March 1, 1951 and November 1, 1956 other than those covered by the Andhra State Act, 1953, Chandernagore (Merger) Act, 1954, States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, have not been taken into account. The figures of area of States and districts are as supplied by the Surveyor-General, India. The area figures of taluks/tehsils are as supplied by the State authorities. Changes in district boundaries carried out in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh since November 1, 1956, have been incorporated.

(*a*) This is inclusive of three circles which have been included in the district and exclusive of one circle transferred to Bombay.

(*b*) This is inclusive of Islapur circle which has been transferred to Bombay.

N.A.—Not available

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Krishna Dist.	..	3,391	17,79,484
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	..	343	2,18,982
Divi	..	465	2,18,089
Gannavaram	..	295	1,98,579
Gudivada	..	230	1,98,940
Kaikalur	..	286	1,19,596
Nandigama	..	679	2,39,639
Nuzvid	..	335	1,07,227
Tiruvur	..	430	1,21,860
Vijayawada	..	436	3,56,572
Kurnool Dist.	..	9,277	16,18,621
Alur	..	613	1,22,558
Adoni	..	766	2,25,220
Banganapalle	..	256	43,447
Cumbum	..	1,048	1,63,845
Dhone	..	836	1,27,234
Koilkuntla	..	573	93,132
Kurnool	..	641	1,98,288
Markapur	..	1,366	1,38,120
Nandikotkur	..	1,092	1,49,738
Nandyal	..	664	1,25,393
Pattikonda	..	747	1,26,922
Sirvel	..	613	1,04,724
Mahbubnagar Dist.		7,201	15,36,337
Achampet	..	1,126	71,664
Alampur	..	435	81,330
Atmakur	..	447	98,330
Gadwal	..	518	1,17,017
Kalvakurti	..	785	1,52,159
Kodangal	..	461	1,51,494
Kollapur	..	661	1,01,759
Mahbubnagar	..	460	1,52,751
Makhtal	..	532	1,34,769
Nagarkurnool	..	561	1,37,377
Pargi	..	390	98,458
Shadnagar	..	459	1,17,733
Wanparti	..	536	1,21,496
Medak Dist.	..	4,093	12,47,066(*a*)
Andol	..	470	1,53,037
Gajwel	..	386	1,39,253
Medak	..	520	1,52,501
Narayankhed	..	378	84,687
Narsapur	..	426	1,03,961
Sangareddy	..	474	1,46,242
Siddipet	..	619	2,09,473
Vikarabad	..	506	1,22,826
Zahirabad	..	505	1,33,285(*b*)
Nalgonda Dist.	..	N.A.	15,43,975
Bhongir	..	614	1,86,464
Devarkonda	..	1,041	1,63,442
Huzurnagar	..	532	1,25,814

N.A. Not available.

(*a*) This is inclusive of one circle which has been included in the district and exclusive of one circle transferred to Mysore.

(*b*) This is inclusive of Nirna Circle transferred to Mysore.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Jangaon	..	872	2,91,165
Miryalguda	..	751	1,28,224
Nalgonda	..	954	2,56,153
Ramannapet	..	684	1,70,909
Suryapet	..	803	2,21,804
Nellore Dist.	..	7,955	17,95,632
Atmakur	..	639	1,31,845
Darsi	..	591	1,18,826
Gudur	..	463	1,12,337
Kandukur	..	801	2,01,316
Kanigiri	..	1,000	1,63,958
Kavali	..	548	1,36,362
Kovur	..	385	1,88,835
Nellore	..	504	2,61,258
Podili	..	564	96,000
Rapur	..	594	88,512
Sulurpet	..	573	95,718
Udayagiri	..	871	1,18,685
Venkatagiri	..	427	81,980
Nizamabad Dist.		2,954	8,33,611(*c*)
Armoor	..	748	1,82,907
Banswada	..	315	86,801
Bodhan	..	291	1,26,096
Kamareddy	..	483	1,36,298
Nizamabad	..	506	1,69,717
Yellareddy	..	438	71,339
Srikakulam Dist.	..	3,904	21,23,136
Agency			
Parvatipuram	..	294	32,071
Palakonda	..	146	17,714
Salur	..	69	4,349
Plains			
Bobbili	..	391	2,62,748
Cheepurapalli	..	462	2,92,605
Ichapuram	..	87	78,761
Narasannapeta	..	200	1,51,634
Palakonda	..	348	2,81,278
Parvatipuram	..	296	1,60,183
Pathapatnam	..	463	2,03,542
Salur	..	422	1,52,232
Sompeta	..	212	1,30,444
Srikakulam	..	227	1,89,389
Tekkali	..	272	1,66,186
Visakhapatnam Dist.		5,200	20,72,698
Agency			
Golugonda	..	188	24,595
Gudem	..	1,869	1,09,521
Srungavarapukota	..	282	38,649
Veeravalli	..	361	7,340
Plains			
Anakapalle	..	304	2,29,835
Bheemunipatnam	..	337	2,32,619

(*c*) This is inclusive of two circles which have been included in the district.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Golugonda	..	328	1,97,132
Sarvasidhi	..	347	2,41,933
Srungavarapukota	..	375	1,87,108
Veeravalli	..	233	2,80,654
Visakhapatnam	..	196	2,31,907
Vizianagaram	..	359	2,91,405
Warangal Dist.	..	N.A.	15,81,326
Burgampahad	..	569	43,590
Khammam	..	591	2,35,078
Madhira	..	772	1,70,661
Mahbubabad	..	799	2,35,968
Mulug	..	1,347	66,292
Pakhal	..	745	1,06,753
Palvancha	..	1,295	1,31,310
Warangal	..	786	4,72,307
Yellandu	..	755	1,19,367
West Godavari Dist.		2,988	16,97,72
Agency			
Polavaram	..	551	97,245
Plains			
Bhimavaram	..	292	2,36,092
Chintalapudi	..	418	1,00,187
Eluru	..	510	2,60,599
Kovvur	..	391	2,14,522
Narasapur	..	279	2,93,773
Tadepalligudem	..	360	2,17,123
Tanuku	..	214	2,78,186

ASSAM

Area: 85,062 sq. miles
Population: 90,43,707

Unit(c)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Cachar Dist.	(a) ..	2,687	11,15,865
	(b) ..	2,680	
Hailakandi	..	512	1,95,650
Karimganj	..	709	3,78,324
Silchar	..	1,459	5,41,891
Darrang Dist.	(a) ..	3,361	9,13,841
	(b) ..	2,806	
Mangaldai	..	1,272	4,02,501
Tezpur	..	1,534	5,11,340
Garo Hills Dist.	(a)	3,149	2,42,075
	(b)	3,152	
Goalpara Dist.	(a)	3,983	11,08,124
	(b)	3,979	
Dhubri	..	2,881	7,79,835
Goalpara	..	1,098	3,28,289
Kamrup Dist.	(a)	3,837	14,90,392
	(b) ..	3,844	
Barpeta	..	1,254	5,39,423
Gauhati	..	2,590	9,50,969
Lakhimpur Dist.	(a)	4,927	10,78,157
	(b)	4,153	
Dibrugarh	..	2,808	8,31,968
North Lakhimpur	..	1,345	2,46,189
Mizo Hills Dist.	(a)	8,134	1,96,202
	(b)	8,143	
Aijal	..	4,861	1,35,985
Lungleh	..	3,282	60,217
Nowgong Dist.	(a) ..	2,167	8,86,955
	(b) ..	2,200	
Sibsagar Dist.	(a) ..	3,456	12,12,224
	(b) ..	3,476	
Golaghat	..	1,363	3,33,553
Jorhat	..	1,094	4,34,660
Sibsagar	..	1,019	4,44,011
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills Dist.	(a) ..	5,546	3,63,599
	(b) ..	5,554	
Jowai	..	1,513	67,631
Shillong	..	4,041	2,95,968
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills Dist.	(a) ..	5,895	1,65,440
	(b) ..	5,883	
Mikir Hills	..	3,995	1,25,777
North Cachar	..	1,388	39,663

BIHAR

Area: 67,113 sq. miles
Population: 3,87,83,778

Unit(c)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bhagalpur Dist.		2,179	14,29,069
Banka	..	1,194	5,87,760
Sadar	..	929	8,41,309
Champaran Dist.	..	3,553	25,15,343
Bettiah	..	1,997	10,71,382
Sadar	..	1,528	14,43,961
Darbhanga Dist.		3,345	37,69,534
Madhubani	..	1,504	13,61,699

(a) Figures given by Surveyor-General. (b) Figures given by State authorities.
(c) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

Unit(a)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Sadar	..	880	10,78,089
Samastipur	..	1,126	13,29,746
Dhanbad Dist.	..	1,114	9,05,783
Gaya Dist.	..	4,766	30,70,499
Aurangabad	..	1,270	6,96,115
Jahanabad	..	607	5,82,567
Nawada	..	951	6,13,724
Sadar	..	1,911	11,78,093
Hazaribagh Dist.		7,010	19,37,210
Chatra	..	1,544	2,62,514
Giridih	..	2,046	7,00,202
Sadar	..	3,404	9,74,494
Monghyr Dist.	..	3,975	28,49,127
Begusarai	..	715	7,93,942
Jamui	..	1,303	5,33,079
Khagaria	..	757	5,84,902
Sadar	..	1,168	9,37,204
Muzaffarpur Dist.		3,018	35,20,739
Hajpur	..	786	9,42,472
Sadar	..	1,222	13,77,181
Sitamarhi	..	1,007	12,01,086
Palamau Dist.	..	4,930	9,85,767
Latehar	..	1,671	2,01,560
Sadar	..	3,250	7,84,207
Patna Dist.	..	2,164	25,28,272
Barh	..	572	5,32,010
Bihar	..	782	8,34,390
Dinapur	..	437	5,33,552
Patna (City)	..	30	1,61,870
Patna Sadar	..	295	4,66,450
Purnea Dist.	..	4,299	22,52,159(d)
Araria	..	991	5,37,600
Kishanganj	..	1,332	5,60,503(b)
Sadar	..	2,562	14,27,128(b)
Ranchi Dist.	..	7,015	18,61,207
Gumla	..	2,056	4,21,922
Khunti	..	1,545	4,12,950
Sadar	..	2,069	7,44,423
Simdega	..	1,247	2,81,912
Saharsa Dist.	..	2,088	13,08,198
Madhepura	..	1,156	8,76,651
Supaul	..	987	4,31,547
Santhal Parganas Dist.	..	5,461	23,22,092
Deoghar	..	951	4,22,824
Dumka	..	1,474	5,37,200

(a) Units are districts and sub-divisions.
(b) Includes portion transferred to West Bengal.
(d) Excludes portions transferred to West Bengal.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Godda	..	854	4,47,976
Jamtara	..	696	2,90,056
Pakur	..	699	2,77,421
Rajmahal	..	846	3,46,615
Saran Dist.	..	2,669	31,55,144
Gopalganj	..	786	8,22,854
Sadar	..	1,043	12,56,306
Siwan	..	849	10,75,984
Shahabad Dist.	..	4,404	26,88,440
Bhabua	..	1,237	4,40,138
Buxar	..	683	5,36,754
Sadar	..	920	8,85,270
Sasaram	..	1,483	8,26,278
Singhbhum Dist.		5,123	16,85,195(c)
Dhalbhum	..	1,167	6,13,504
Sadar	..	2,718	6,67,390
Seraikela	..	590	1,99,922

BOMBAY

Area: 1,90,668 sq. miles
Population: 4,82,65,221

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Ahmedabad Dist.		3,521	16,85,630
Ahmedabad City	..	108	9,22,060
Daskroj	..	327	1,47,740
Dehgam	..	334	1,30,928
Dhandhuka	..	1,077	1,27,265
Dholka	..	610	1,33,036
Sanand	..	295	65,493
Viramgam	..	650	1,59,108
Ahmednagar Dist.		6,612	14,10,873
Ahmednagar	..	585	2,06,153
Akola	..	575	96,074
Jamkhed	..	337	59,397
Karjat	..	560	74,653
Kopargaon	..	403	1,42,858
Newasa	..	480	92,037
Parner	..	690	1,06,078
Pathardi	..	425	97,575
Rahuri	..	419	88,360
Sangamner	..	625	1,29,331
Sheogaon	..	436	88,096
Shrigonda	..	618	95,007
Shrirampur	..	319	1,35,254
Akola Dist.	..	4,095	9,50,994
Akola	..	739	2,26,856
Akot	..	550	1,47,004

(c) Includes Chandil thana and Patamda police station included in the district.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Balapur ..	530	1,19,079
Mangrulpir ..	616	1,10,036
Murtajapur ..	610	1,44,233
Washim ..	1,046	2,03,786
Amravati Dist. ..	4,723	10,31,160
Achalapur ..	490	1,78,312
Amravati ..	833	3,15,410
Chandur ..	694	1,78,329
Daryapur ..	505	1,45,890
Melghat ..	1,546	52,356
Morsi ..	623	1,60,863
Amreli Dist. ..	1,543	3,17,203
Amreli ..	259	82,549
Damnagar ..	146	28,748
Dhari ..	287	44,433
Ghogho ..	225	41,218
Khambha ..	142	19,216
Kodinar ..	203	58,615
Okhamandal ..	274	42,424
Aurangabad Dist.	6,314	11,79,404
Ambad ..	874	1,54,216
Aurangabad ..	666	1,65,080
Bhokardan ..	490	86,333
Gangapur ..	511	85,784
Jafferabad ..	321	45,685
Jalna ..	771	1,81,316
Kannad ..	712	1,06,803
Khuldàbad ..	175	33,247
Paithan ..	576	96,921
Sillod ..	737	1,19,194
Vaijapur ..	623	1,04,825
Banaskantha Dist.	4,041	6,96,367
Danta ..	342	40,669
Deesa ..	621	1,10,701
Deodar ..	323	65,003
Dhanera ..	433	65,028
Kankrej ..	304	66,422
Palanpur ..	531	1,39,994
Tharad ..	421	66,371
Wadgam ..	215	73,413
Wav ..	493	68,766
Baroda Dist. ..	2,980	11,94,746
Baroda ..	263	3,48,928
Chhota Udepur ..	434	1,09,426
Dabhoi ..	249	99,819
Jabugam ..	319	83,613
Karjan ..	232	72,838
Naswadi ..	212	72,393
Padra ..	209	1,16,472
Sankheda ..	254	90,441
Savli ..	315	1,08,363
Sinor ..	114	41,387
Waghodia ..	186	51,066
Bhandara Dist. ..	3,582	10,71,657
Bhandara ..	967	3,41,318
Gondia ..	1,105	4,31,970
Sakoli ..	1,551	2,98,369
Bhir Dist. ..	4,261	8,26,046
Ashti ..	581	86,222
Bhir ..	582	1,30,380
Georai ..	618	1,13,794
Kaij ..	692	1,29,920
Manjlegaon ..	595	1,17,020
Mominabad ..	639	1,65,174
Patoda ..	510	83,536
Broach Dist. ..	2,889	7,06,035
Amod ..	179	44,984
Ankleshwar ..	160	62,949
Broach ..	252	1,50,678
Dediapada ..	392	30,051
Hansot ..	154	31,950
Jambusar ..	386	92,320
Jhagadia ..	314	81,201
Nandod ..	436	1,00,170
Sagbara ..	128	16,884
Vagra ..	348	44,717
Valia ..	185	50,131
Buldana Dist. ..	3,746	8,70,168
Chikhali ..	924	2,04,572
Jalgaon ..	474	91,547
Khamgaon ..	710	1,73,732
Malkapur ..	651	2,06,153
Mehkar ..	1,007	1,94,164
Chanda Dist. ..	9,200	9,77,618
Brahmapuri ..	897	1,95,486
Chanda ..	1,174	2,47,042
Gadhchiroli ..	2,870	2,31,236
Sironcha ..	3,089	93,726
Warora ..	1,282	2,10,128
Dangs Dist. ..	670	47,282
East Khandesh Dist. ..	4,575	14,71,351
Amalner ..	325	1,44,672
Bhadgaon ..	197	56,230
Bhusawal ..	329	1,49,055
Chalisgaon ..	460	1,46,444
Chopda ..	368	1,08,291
Edlabad ..	250	45,766
Erandol ..	369	1,27,262
Jalgaon ..	320	1,64,532
Jamner ..	521	1,22,999
Pachora ..	309	1,05,158
Parola ..	292	68,077
Raver ..	361	1,17,674
Yawal ..	368	1,15,191
Gohilwad Dist. ..	4,785	10,20,130
Bhavnagar ..	307	1,81,614
Botad ..	259	59,985
Gadhada ..	255	45,163
Jafrabad ..	149	29,842
Kundla ..	481	1,12,088
Lathi ..	215	55,311
Lilia ..	152	34,365
Mahuva ..	328	1,13,677
Palitana ..	368	1,15,745

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Rajula	..	292	59,768
Sihor	..	214	67,347
Talaja	..	324	77,735
Umrala	..	160	38,356
Vallabhipur	..	179	29,214
Greater Bombay Dist.	..	189	29,96,267
Andheri	..	66	5,10,250
Bombay City	..	25	23,29,020
Borivili	..	98	1,56,997
Halar Dist.	..	3,943	5,74,472
Bhanvad	..	259	41,857
Dhrol	..	157	28,351
Jam-Jodhpur	..	333	54,356
Jamnagar	..	446	1,80,742
Jodia	..	328	52,146
Kalawad	..	441	55,424
Kalyanpur	..	546	49,986
Khambhalia	..	457	64,750
Lalpur	..	444	46,860
Kaira Dist.	..	2,533	16,12,426
Anand	..	260	2,51,365
Balasinor	..	201	79,666
Borsad	..	232	2,19,934
Cambay	..	398	1,34,316
Kapadwanj	..	380	1,77,428
Matar	..	223	77,592
Mehmedabad	..	193	1,09,953
Nadiad	..	241	2,46,470
Petlad	..	183	1,93,833
Thasra	..	252	1,21,869
Kolaba Dist.	..	2,715	9,09,083
Alibag	..	196	1,05,455
Karjat	..	242	70,172
Khalapur	..	157	41,001
Mahad	..	271	92,439
Mangaon	..	363	1,07,633
Mhasla	..	134	37,247
Murud	..	133	39,968
Panvel	..	215	91,386
Pen	..	200	69,665
Poladpur	..	188	51,742
Roha	..	272	70,502
Shrivardhan	..	104	50,885
Sudhagad	..	162	33,066
Uran	..	75	47,322
Kolhapur Dist.	..	2,900	13,08,060
Ajra	..	205	59,025
Bavada	..	261	52,922
Bhudargad	..	253	65,929
Gadhinglaj	..	192	1,11,397
Hatkanangale	..	235	1,69,700
Kagal	..	212	1,10,734
Karvir	..	262	2,66,299
Panhala	..	218	96,379
Radhanagari	..	345	87,205
Shahuwadi	..	407	86,765
Shirol	..	204	1,21,192
Chandgad	..	394	80,513

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Kutch Dist.	..	17,022	5,67,606
Abdasa	..	940	54,182
Adhoi	..	51	7,437
Anjar	..	482	73,746
Banni	..	828	2,895
Bhachau	..	641	45,699
Bhuj	..	840	87,130
Khadir	..	118	2,244
Khavda	..	224	6,890
Lakhpat	..	1,485	12,152
Mandvi	..	560	97,024
Mundra	..	396	52,470
Nakhtrana	..	708	55,183
Rapar	..	1,027	70,554
Madhya Saurashtra Dist.	..	4,471	10,45,675
Babra	..	142	47,447
Dhoraji	..	478	1,60,527
Gondal	..	379	92,963
Jam-Kandorna	..	221	31,382
Jasdan	..	450	72,408
Jetpur	..	235	74,026
Kotda-Sangani	..	151	24,037
Kunkavav	..	366	91,406
Lodhika	..	109	16,557
Maliya	..	267	40,197
Morvi	..	609	1,24,597
Paddhari	..	231	27,688
Rajkot	..	344	1,81,619
Wankaner	..	432	60,821
Mehsana Dist.	..	4,334	14,71,662
Chanasma	..	341	1,13,837
Harij	..	158	33,655
Kadi	..	320	1,23,147
Kalol	..	262	1,54,798
Kheralu	..	369	1,43,510
Mehsana	..	291	1,48,578
Patan	..	405	1,68,424
Radhanpur	..	269	45,691
Sami	..	522	48,248
Santalpur	..	393	36,177
Sidhpur	..	257	1,55,731
Vijapur	..	362	2,04,023
Visnagar	..	175	95,843
Nagpur Dist.	..	3,842	12,34,556
Katol	..	614	1,48,315
Nagpur	..	811	6,45,090
Ramtek	..	897	1,46,958
Saoner	..	543	1,34,922
Umrer	..	969	1,58,271
Nanded Dist.	..	4,726	9,58,688
Biloli	..	444	1,16,891
Bhoker	..	399	72,780
Deglur	..	—	72,247
Hadgaon	..	601	1,08,643
Islapur	..	—	15,092
Kandhar	..	629	1,45,078
Kinawat	..	609	73,118
Mukhed	..	338	82,086
Dharmabad	..	—	72,247

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Nanded	..	395	1,63,198
Rajura	..	776	75,357
Nasik Dist.	..	6,021	14,29,916
Baglan	..	629	1,19,979
Chandor	..	370	75,798
Dindori	..	496	87,405
Igatpuri	..	377	96,162
Kalwan	..	431	75,005
Malegaon	..	754	2,10,347
Nandgaon	..	431	95,133
Nasik	..	525	2,54,076
Niphad	..	417	1,24,727
Peint	..	342	51,815
Sinnar	..	517	1,07,267
Surgana	..	316	43,823
Yeola	..	409	88,379
Osmanabad Dist.		5,559	12,10,041
Ahmedpur	..	609	1,33,846
Bhoom	..	339	59,619
Kalam	..	474	1,05,869
Latur	..	420	1,19,021
Nilanga	..	536	1,32,835
Omerga	..	576	1,34,283
Osmanabad	..	445	1,15,654
Owsa	..	468	98,087
Parenda	..	406	71,529
Tuljapur	..	605	1,03,390
Udgir	..	632	1,35,908
Panch Mahals Dist.		3,497	11,48,432
Baria	..	420	1,28,072
Dohad	..	335	1,43,383
Godhra	..	381	1,68,991
Halol	..	246	96,305
Jambughoda	..	37	12,650
Jhalod	..	382	93,445
Kalol	..	178	89,052
Limkheda	..	409	93,278
Lunawada	..	360	1,14,083
Santrampur	..	525	1,40,204
Shehera	..	226	68,969
Parbhani Dist.	..	4,850	10,10,864
Basmath	..	482	1,20,883
Gangakhed	..	630	1,45,684
Hingoli	..	730	1,27,279
Jintur	..	669	1,08,497
Kalamnuri	..	583	1,08,839
Parbhani	..	547	1,50,023
Partur	..	588	1,07,387
Pathri	..	618	1,42,272
Poona Dist.	..	6,029	19,50,976
Ambegaon	..	402	98,880
Baramati	..	540	1,34,271
Bhor	..	325	73,711
Dhond	..	516	89,162
Haveli	..	515	1,80,053
Indapur	..	586	1,12,304
Junnar	..	533	1,40,287
Khed	..	599	1,26,457
Maval	..	414	98,386

Unit		Area in sq.miles	Population
Mulshi	..	353	68,884
Poona City	..	68	5,09,083
Purandhar	..	426	1,03,399
Sirur	..	611	1,03,108
Vele	..	196	27,391
Ratnagiri Dist.	..	5,021	17,11,964
Chiplun	..	434	1,53,102
Dapoli	..	327	1,29,105
Deogad	..	284	97,918
Guhagar	..	242	87,886
Kankavli	..	299	1,03,101
Khed	..	386	1,24,861
Kudal	..	317	1,01,545
Lanja	..	283	77,921
Malvan	..	256	1,29,814
Mandangad	..	160	48,956
Rajapur	..	496	1,46,541
Ratnagiri	..	358	1,59,377
Sangameshwar	..	499	1,48,331
Sawantwadi	..	516	1,24,291
Vengurla	..	127	79,215
Sabarkantha Dist.		2,831	6,84,017
Bayad	..	264	83,383
Bhiloda	..	187	64,696
Himatnagar	..	298	80,142
Idar	..	422	1,19,138
Khedbrahma	..	143	52,166
Malpur	..	132	28,129
Meghraj	..	138	35,718
Modasa	..	410	89,924
Prantij	..	301	1,12,345
Vijayanagar	..	153	21,376
Satara North Dist.		4,034	11,75,309
Jaoli	..	345	71,086
Karad	..	406	2,07,913
Khandala	..	203	48,095
Khatav	..	509	1,31,360
Koregaon	..	365	1,15,689
Mahabaleshwar	..	87	20,448
Man	..	556	83,478
Patan	..	514	1,46,691
Phaltan	..	456	99,781
Satara	..	353	1,62,529
Wai	..	229	88,239
Satara South Dist		3,434	10,00,141
Jath	..	874	1,08,270
Khanapur	..	846	1,83,441
Miraj	..	611	2,85,616
Shirala	..	246	79,416
Tasgaon	..	446	1,69,325
Walwa	..	300	1,74,073
Sholapur Dist.	..	5,692	15,05,316
Akalkot	..	537	1,49,647
Barsi	..	628	1,86,777
Karmala	..	622	1,00,089
Madha	..	597	1,22,174
Malsiras	..	588	1,22,830
Mangalwedha	..	441	70,008
Mohol	..	550	1,02,114

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
North Sholapur	..	284	3,25,632
Pandharpur	..	498	1,28,552
Sangola	..	610	1,03,990
South Sholapur	..	462	93,503
Sorath Dist.	..	3,966	10,01,154
Bhesan	..	176	31,423
Junagadh	..	182	1,21,079
Keshod	..	223	63,724
Kutivana	..	239	50,466
Malia	..	216	52,480
Manavadar	..	201	70,888
Mangrol	..	227	66,029
Mendarda	..	65	17,329
Patan	..	261	1,12,978
Porbandar	..	395	1,27,001
Ranavav	..	206	38,246
Talala	..	185	37,782
Una	..	383	96,026
Vanthali	..	170	58,156
Visavadar	..	300	57,547
Surat Dist.	..	4,509	18,27,842
Bansda	..	234	63,965
Bardoli	..	157	78,283
Bulsar	..	202	1,37,958
Chikhli	..	238	1,23,872
Chorasi	..	221	3,49,032
Dharampur	..	575	1,12,109
Gandevi	..	125	1,09,371
Kamrej	..	147	51,918
Mahuwa	..	138	54,151
Mandvi	..	277	75,205
Mangrol	..	294	74,202
Navsari	..	283	1,99,165
Olpad	..	265	64,568
Palsana	..	58	35,374
Pardi	..	162	1,10,636
Songadh	..	299	61,905
Valod	..	78	36,189
Vyara	..	317	89,949
Thana Dist.	..	3,653	13,61,053
Bassein	..	203	1,33,523
Bhivandi	..	264	1,13,632
Dahanu	..	372	1,31,287
Jawhar	..	310	67,400
Kalyan	..	279	2,73,261
Mokhada	..	242	39,140
Murbad	..	347	69,563
Palghar	..	422	1,48,504
Shahapur	..	635	99,019
Thana	..	70	1,17,078
Umbargaon	..	229	1,13,462
Wada	..	284	55,184
Wardha Dist.	..	2,429	5,38,903
Arvi	..	890	1,44,390
Hinganghat	..	729	1,43,658
Wardha	..	815	2,50,855
West Khandesh Dist.	..	5,331	11,46,024
Akkalkuwa	..	672	58,561
Akrani	..	232	22,517
Dhulia	..	751	2,30,609
Nandurbar	..	507	1,46,413
Nawapur	..	422	99,360
Sakri	..	926	1,31,510
Shahada	..	447	1,34,552
Shirpur	..	756	1,00,347
Sindkheda	..	494	1,42,469
Taloda	..	198	79,686
Yeotmal Dist.	..	5,246	9,31,982
Darwha	..	1,078	2,11,259
Kelapur	..	1,086	1,66,720
Pusad	..	1,285	2,21,577
Wani	..	862	1,54,969
Yeotmal	..	908	1,77,457
Zalawad Dist.	..	4,230	4,95,928
Chotila	..	157	40,497
Dasada	..	543	57,888
Dhrangadhra	..	399	67,310
Halvad	..	585	40,649
Lakhtar	..	274	33,053
Limbdi	..	663	1,00,485
Muli	..	317	30,502
Sayla	..	291	30,979
Wadhwan	..	281	94,565

JAMMU AND KASHMIR(*a*)

Area: 85,861 sq. miles

Population: 44,10,000

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Anantnag Dist.	..	2,814	8,51,606
Anantnag	..	1,034	2,03,827
Khas (including Srinagar City)	..	743	3,33,881
Kulgam	..	588	1,57,372
Pulwama (Awantipura)	..	449	1,56,526
Astore Dist.	..	1,632	17,026
Astore	..	1,632	17,026
Chilas	..	2,800	15,364
Ghizar	..	1,500	—
Gilgit	..	1,480	22,495
Gilgit Agency	..	14,680	76,526
Hunza	..	3,900	15,341
Ishkuman	..	1,600	4,282
Kuh	..	480	8,512
Nagar	..	1,600	14,874
Punial	..	1,600	8,164
Yasin	..	1,200	9,989

(*a*) Population of districts and tehsils relate to the 1941 Census.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Baramulla Dist.	3,317	6,12,428
Baramulla	590	1,62,903
Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam)	488	1,74,583
Uttarmachipura (Handwara)	2,239	2,74,942
Chenani Dist.	95	11,796
Chenani	95	11,796
Cities		
Jammu	2	50,379
Srinagar	11	2,00,787
Jammu Dist.	1,147	4,31,362
Akhnur	317	88,821
Jammu (including Jammu City)	346	1,56,556
Samba	327	89,464
Sri Ranbirsingpura	157	96,521
Kathua Dist.	1,023	1,77,672
Basohli	614	70,624
Jasmergarh	185	59,670
Kathua	224	47,378
Ladakh Dist.	45,762	1,95,431
Kargil	7,392	52,853
Ladakh	29,848	36,307
Skardu	8,522	1,06,271
Mirpur Dist.	1,627	3,86,655
Bhimbar	698	1,62,503
Kotli	574	1,11,037
Mirpur	355	1,13,115
Muzaffarabad Dist.	2,408	2,64,671
Karnah	1,342	58,863
Muzaffarabad	546	1,25,584
Uri	520	80,223
Poonch Dist.	1,627	4,21,828
Bagh	321	1,01,091
Haveli	479	1,10,733
Mendhar	479	1,01,704
Sadhunti	348	1,08,300
Reasi Dist.	1,789	2,57,903
Rampur Rajouri	806	1,40,844
Reasi	983	1,17,059
Udhampur Dist.	5,070	2,94,217
Bhadrawah	553	44,518
Kishtwar	3,021	60,893
Ramban	588	75,793
Ramnagar	525	60,076
Udhampur	383	52,937

KERALA

Area: 14,937 sq. miles
Population: 1,35,49,118

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Alleppey Dist.	705	14,75,772
Ambalapuzha	68	2,20,954
Chengannur	78	1,77,579
Karthigappally	74	1,82,910
Kuttanad	117	1,33,038
Mavelikara	111	2,31,632
Shertalai	123	2,54,774
Thiruvalla	133	2,74,885
Cannanore Dist.	2,096	15,60,119
Cannanore	181	3,18,411
Hosdrug	374	1,71,561
Kasargode	183	4,11,031
Kottayam	594	3,69,580
North Wynad	276	59,580
Taliparamba	509	2,29,956
Kottayam Dist.	2,595	17,56,623
Changanacherry	102	2,02,441
Devicolam	380	95,152
Kanjirapally	134	1,13,463
Kottayam	211	3,43,584
Meenachil	279	2,79,087
Muvattupuzha	255	2,53,007
Peermade	328	96,000
Thodupuzha	362	1,59,892
Udumbanchola	413	31,160
Vaikom	131	1,82,837
Kozhikode Dist.	2,349	20,36,779
Badagara	214	2,62,208
Ernad	863	4,06,215
Kozhikode	373	5,16,372
Quilandy	292	2,91,883
South Wynad	387	79,551
Tirur	220	4,80,550
Palghat Dist.	1,840	15,94,393
Alathur	219	2,12,704
Chittur	389	2,42,658
Ottapalam	257	2,93,536
Palghat	205	3,01,556
Perinthalmanna	609	2,81,968
Ponnani	162	2,61,971
Quilon Dist.	1,995	15,22,592
Karunagapally	88	2,56,578
Kottarakkara	212	2,50,202
Kunnathur	150	1,85,072
Pathanamthitta	926	2,51,779
Pathanapuram	473	1,81,201
Quilon	147	3,97,760
Trichur Dist.	1,683	22,12,389
Alwaye	151	1,28,866
Chowghat	98	2,61,109
Cochin	53	26,000

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Craaganore	..	29	73,847
Kanayannur	..	125	3,19,567
Kunnathunad	..	162	1,87,196
Mukundapuram	..	487	3,84,936
Parur	..	74	1,78,866
Talapally	..	258	2,76,262
Trichur	..	246	3,75,741
Trivandrum Dist.	..	716	13,56,249
Chirayinkil	..	147	1,95,182
Nedumangad	..	228	2,52,312
Neyyattinkara	..	219	3,69,116
Trivandrum	..	121	4,39,639

MADHYA PRADESH

Area : 1,71,300 sq. miles

Population : 2,60,71,637

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Balaghat Dist.	..	3,573	6,93,379
Baihar	..	1,556	1,24,772
Balaghat	..	1,085	2,45,756
Waraseoni	..	916	3,22,851
Bastar Dist.	..	15,132	9,13,746
Antagarh Narayanpur	..	2,885	73,258
Bhanupratappur	..	489	46,706
Bijapur	..	3,299	72,912
Dantewara	..	1,036	1,04,329
Jagdalpur	..	1,935	2,79,965
Kanker	..	941	1,15,283
Kondagaon	..	1,921	1,44,563
Konta	..	1,986	76,730
Betul Dist.	..	3,889	4,51,655
Betul	..	1,598	1,57,670
Bhainsdehi	..	1,340	1,07,316
Multai	..	972	1,86,669
Bhilsa Dist.	..	2,894	3,89,161
Basoda	..	912	1,28,497
Bhilsa	..	721	1,11,149
Kurwai	..	341	53,377
Sironj—Lateri	..	850	96,138
Bhind Dist.	..	1,723	5,27,978
Bhind	..	537	1,91,240
Gohad	..	386	1,06,407
Lahar	..	418	1,34,947
Mehgaon	..	367	95,384
Bilaspur Dist.	..	7,644	17,57,660
Bilaspur	..	2,208	5,57,875
Janjgir	..	1,325	5,78,522
Katghora	..	2,553	2,75,899
Mungeli	..	1,452	2,67,341
Sakti	..	106	58,023
Chhatarpur Dist.		3,380	4,81,140
Bijawar	..	1,378	1,36,697
Chhatarpur	..	1,316	2,41,694
Laundi	..	695	1,02,479
Chhindwara Dist.		4,578	6,46,430
Amarwara	..	1,483	1,40,592
Chhindwara	..	1,981	3,31,354
Sausar	..	1,114	1,74,484
Damoh Dist.	..	2,022	3,57,463
Damoh	..	1,248	2,34,427
Hatta	..	774	1,23,036
Datia Dist.	..	782	1,64,314
Datia	..	414	97,103
Seondha	..	319	67,211
Dewas Dist.	..	2,765	3,45,306
Bagli	..	551	56,194
Dewas	..	393	97,558
Kannod	..	522	55,425
Khategaon	..	413	42.874
Sonakatch	..	497	93,255
Dhar Dist.	..	3,154	5,05,268
Badnawar	..	425	66,008
Dhar	..	748	1,12,139
Kukshi	..	664	1,13,682
Manawar	..	844	1,53,478
Sardarpur	..	489	59,961
Durg Dist.	..	7,576	14,81,756
Bemetara	..	1,567	2,99,235
Chhikhadan	..	137	33,757
Dongargarh	..	302	78.055
Durg	..	1,134	3,38.033
Kawardha	..	339	89,830
Khairagarh	..	310	65,214
Khamariya	..	16	37,127
Rajnandgaon	..	742	2,18,844
Sanjari	..	2,015	3,21,661
Gird Dist.	..	2,014	5,30,299
Bhander	..	252	51,964
Ghatigaon	..	600	59,659
Gird	..	518	3,05,657
Pichhore	..	620	1,13,019
Goona Dist.	..	4,271	4,78,810
Chachaura	..	447	71,550
Goona	..	1,126	1,05,654
Mungaoli	..	879	97,489
Pachhar	..	929	1,20,793
Raghogarh	..	751	83,324
Hoshangabad Dist.		3,713	5,08,788
Harda	..	1,127	1,46,513
Hoshangabad	..	776	1,56,226
Pachmarhi	..	23	5.242

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Seoni Malwa	..	521	62,850
Sohagpur	..	1,266	1,37,957
Indore Dist.	..	1,479	5,96,622
Depalpur	..	996	69,315
Indore	..	360	3,78,334
Mhow	..	298	96,705
Sawer	..	271	52,268
Jabalpur Dist.	..	3,918	10,45,596
Jabalpur	..	999	4,30,381
Murwara	..	1,057	2,67,915
Patan	..	542	1,08,548
Sihora	..	1,181	2,38,752
Jhabua Dist.	..	2,616	3,82,673
Alirajpur	..	..	92,766
Jhabua	..	495	88,588
Jobat	..	284	90,672
Petlawad	..	383	47,129
Thandla	..	403	63,518
Mandla Dist.	..	5,127	5,47,620
Dindori	..	1,561	1,42,472
Mandla	..	2,108	2,55,367
Niwas	..	1,388	1,49,781
Mandsaur Dist.	..	3,961	6,06,601
Bhanpura	..	453	72,866(a)
Garoth	..	437	70,139
Jawad	..	578	72,409
Malhargarh	..	311	61,035
Manasa	..	552	81,746
Mandsaur	..	511	1,19,340
Neemuch	..	315	78,691
Sitamau	..	499	80,635
Morena Dist.	..	4,476	6,33,581
Ambah	..	417	1,44,034
Bijeypur	..	1,080	55,646
Joura	..	596	1,17,151
Morena	..	397	1,21,136
Sabalgarh	..	497	1,00,153
Sheopur	..	1,461	95,461
Narsimhapur Dist.		1,978	3,39,110
Gadarwara	..	909	1,74,292
Narsimhapur	..	1,069	1,64,818
Nimar (Khandwa) Dist.		4,132	5,23,496
Burhanpur	..	1,138	1,76,410
Harsud	..	1,218	1,02,775
Khandwa	..	1,871	2,44,311
Nimar (Khargone) Dist.	..	5,200	7,58,694
Barwaha	..	450	86,534
Barwani	..	253	82,833

(a) Includes Sunel Tappa transferred to Rajasthan.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bhikangaon	..	617	68,770
Kasrawad	..	388	64,281
Khargone	..	679	1,52,760
Maheshwar	..	281	60,007
Rajpur	..	512	1,16,365
Sendhwa	..	518	1,27,144
Panna Dist.	..	2,716	2,58,703
Ajaigarh	..	264	45,410
Panna	..	1,219	1,12,920
Pawai	..	1,306	1,00,373
Raigarh Dist.		5,044	8,61,497
Gharghoda	..	519	1,08,007
Jashpur	..	1,764	2,55,328
Kharsia	..	219	86,815
Raigarh	..	324	1,34,473
Sarangarh	..	341	1,42,856
Udaipur	..	677	1,34,018
Raipur Dist.	..	8,214	16,40,006
Baloda Bazar	..	1,780	4,26,289
Bindranawagarh	..	1,877	1,84,324
Dhamtari	..	1,628	2,84,932
Mahasamund	..	1,922	3,68,834
Raipur	..	1,115	3,84,269
Raisen Dist.	..	3,272	3,15,358
Baraily	..	520	70,401
Begumgunj	..	351	41,390
Ghairatgunj	..	361	28,260
Goharganj	..	672	45,824
Raisen	..	526	43,721
Silwani	..	499	35,584
Udaipur	..	322	50,178
Rajgarh Dist.	..	2,383	4,27,523
Biaora	..	440	75,962
Khilchipur	..	625	1,19,106
Narsingarh	..	517	93,588
Rajgarh	..	423	67,149
Sarangpur	..	319	71,718
Ratlam Dist.	..	1,736	3,83,894
Alot	..	369	72,077
Jaora	..	793	1,19,004
Ratlam	..	501	1,38,313
Sailana	..	475	54,500
Rewa Dist.	..	2,509	6,33,706
Hazur	..	707	1,86,056
Mauganj	..	694	1,70,465
Sirmour	..	526	1,57,977
Teonthar	..	586	1,19,208
Sagar Dist.	..	3,770	6,36,191
Banda	..	512	92,391
Khurai	..	940	1,52,163
Rehli	..	1,254	1,51,644
Sagar	..	1,064	2,39,993

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Satna Dist. ..	2,823	5,55,603
Amar Patan ..	390	1,18,321
Maihar ..	413	89.523
Nagod ..	665	1,09 615
Raghuraj Nagar ..	1,272	2,38,144
Sehore Dist. ..	3,599	5,21,116
Ashta ..	555	83,108
Berasia ..	548	65,678
Budni ..	415	37,325
Huzur ..	517	1,69,987
Ichhawar ..	429	34,829
Nasrullahgunj ..	510	32,746
Sehore ..	607	97,443
Seoni Dist. ..	3,216	4,34,061
Lakhnadon ..	1,460	1,53,768
Seoni ..	1,756	2,80,293
Shahdol Dist.	5,412	6,50,757
Bandhogarh ..	1,403	1,30,486
Beohari ..	1,051	1,06,457
Pushprajgarh ..	684	66,283
Sohagpur ..	2,281	3,47,531
Shajapur Dist. ..	2,328	4,33,216
Agar ..	565	90,327
Shajapur ..	698	1,41,317
Shujalpur ..	637	1,20,821
Susner ..	495	80,751
Shivpuri Dist. ..	3,981	4,76,092
Karera ..	784	1,15,841
Kolaras ..	857	92,146
Pichhore ..	890	1,28,613
Pohri ..	612	64,587
Shivpuri ..	760	74,905
Sidhi Dist. ..	4,060	4,64,302
Deosar ..	1,479	1,13,656
Gopadbanas ..	1,839	2,66,111
Singrauli ..	754	84,535
Surguja Dist. ..	8,623	8,22,041
Ambikapur ..	1,855	2,77,703
Baikunthpur ..	493	66,513
Bharatpur ..	1,224	24,100
Manendragarh ..	742	77,694
Pal ..	1,352	90,503
Samri ..	632	59,789
Surajpur ..	2,085	2,25,739
Tikamgarh Dist. ..	1,943	3,66,165
Jatara ..	776	1,28,796
Newari ..	403	99,119
Tikamgarh ..	769	1,38,250
Ujjain Dist. ..	2,352	5,44,260
Barnagar ..	453	84,923
Khachraud ..	483	91,394
Mahidpur ..	436	73,277
Tarana ..	409	77,464
Ujjain ..	568	2.17 202

MADRAS

Area : 50,171 sq. miles
Population : 2,99,74,936

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Chingleput Dist.	3,042	18,53,619
Chingleput ..	436	2,24,887
Kancheepuram ..	412	2,96,759
Maduranthakam ..	531	2.44,626
Ponneri ..	626	2,62,910
Saidapet ..	227	3,10,384
Sriperumbudur ..	306	2,05,739
Tiruvallur ..	523	3,08,314
Coimbatore Dist. ..	6,014	31,54,296
Avanashi ..	493	2,72,536
Bhavani ..	572	2,35,170
Coimbatore ..	528	5,62,522
Dharapuram ..	854	3,23,307
Erode ..	599	4,39,641
Gobichettipalayam	1,129	3,94,267
Palladam ..	585	3,51,734
Pollachi ..	709	3,84,677
Kanyakumari Dist.	7,787	8,26,380
Agasthiswaram ..	107	2,25,405
Kalkulam ..	229	2,87,519
Thovala ..	142	52,980
Vilavancode ..	167	2,60,476
Madras Dist. ..	49	14,16,056
Madurai Dist. ..	4,910	28,91,817
Dindigul ..	894	5,54,767
Kodaikanal ..	361	40,250
Madurai ..	268	5,64,505
Melur ..	484	2,24,211
Nilakkottai ..	410	2,77,187
Palni ..	625	2,72,002
Periyakulam ..	1,106	5,84,530
Tirumangalam ..	721	3,74,465
Nilgiris Dist. ..	984	3,11,729
Coonoor ..	241	1,40,017
Gudalur ..	279	45,598
Ootacamund ..	462	1,26,114
North Arcot Dist.	4,674	28,59,157
Arkonam ..	319	2,28,083
Arni ..	176	1,67,510
Chengam ..	652	1,79,128
Cheyyar ..	327	1,98,931
Gudiyatham ..	481	3,48,914
Polur ..	568	2,57,042
Tiruppattur ..	589	3,57,111
Tiruvannamalai ..	375	2,29,420
Vellore ..	432	3,82,988
Walajapet ..	395	3,18,907
Wandiwash ..	340	2,11,123
Ramanathapuram Dist. ..	4,849	20,80,519
Aruppukottai ..	615	2,42,777
Mudukalathur ..	647	1,58,125

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Paramakudi	..	440	1,81,593
Ramanathapuram	..	334	1,63,979
Sattur	..	580	3,14,944
Sivaganga	..	657	2,32,952
Srivilliputtur	..	437	3,03,662
Tirupattur	..	567	2,96,863
Tiruvadanai	..	548	1,85,624
Salem Dist.	..	7,063	33,71,769
Attur	..	651	2,65,471
Dharmapuri	..	946	3,13,113
Harur	..	915	2,21,227
Hosur	..	1,168	2,70,687
Krishnagiri	..	688	2,87,359
Namakkal	..	682	4,23,834
Omalur	..	557	3,87,926
Rasipuram	..	316	1,85,906
Salem	..	377	5,21,220
Tiruchengode	..	603	4,75,287
Yercaud	..	148	19,739
South Arcot Dist.		4,204	27,76,767
Chidambaram	..	404	3,89,002
Cuddalore	..	448	4,39,082
Gingee	..	410	2,44,851
Kallakurichi	..	873	3,69,049
Tindivanam	..	561	3,18,106
Triukoilur	..	584	3,82,221
Villupuram	..	352	3,16,989
Vriddachalam	..	576	3,17,467
Tanjore Dist.	..	3,740	29,82,670
Arantangi	..	398	1,41,387
Kumbakonam	..	212	3,48,104
Mannargudi	..	301	2,48,830
Mayuram	..	282	3,21,493
Nagapattinam	..	240	2,61,236
Nannilam	..	291	2,48,487
Papanasam	..	228	2,16,498
Pattukkottai	..	698	4,01,818
Sirkali	..	171	1,63,891
Tanjore	..	421	3,81,984
Tiruthuraipundi	..	496	2,48,942
Tiruchirapalli Dist.		5,514	29,43,882
Alangudi	..	347	1,76,070
Karur	..	610	3,24,801
Kulathur	..	465	1,47,155
Kulittalai	..	913	4,05,847
Lalgudi	..	373	2,38,931
Musiri	..	675	3,63,680
Perambalur	..	678	2,66,569
Tiruchirapalli	..	328	4,69,145
Tirumayam	..	367	1,53,453
Udayarpalayam	..	749	3,98,231
Tirunelveli Dist.		4,344	25,06,275(*a*)
Ambasamudram	..	498	2,65,046
Kovilpatti	..	1,086	3,66,261
Nanguneri	..	705	3,02,819
Sankaranayinarkoil		635	3,19,145
Shencottah	..	128	65,457(*b*)
Srivaikuntam	..	362	3,01,859
Tenkasi	..	403	3,22,351
Tiruchendur	..	323	2,74,084
Tirunelveli	..	325	2,94,402

(*a*) Excludes portions of Shencottah taluk retained in Kerala.
(*b*) Includes portions retained in Kerala.

MYSORE

Area: 74,861 sq. miles
Population: 1,94,01,193

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bangalore Dist.		3,084	21,27,061
Anekal	..	203	98,271
Bangalore Corporation		26	7,78,977
Bangalore North	..	163	1,60,488
Bangalore South	..	229	1,41,222
Channapatna	..	206	1,31,403
Devanhalli	..	226	90,302
Dodballapur	..	312	1,09,754
Hoskote	..	260	1,12,130
Kankanahalli	..	589	1,68,789
Magadi	..	358	1,36,442
Nelamangala	..	256	1,06,514
Ramanagaram	..	244	92,769
Belgaum Dist.	..	5,380	16,46,395
Athani	..	744	1,85,609
Belgaum	..	394	2,81,087
Chikodi	..	479	2,69,834
Gokak	..	596	1,74,650
Hukeri	..	382	1,74,414
Khanapur	..	675	99,872
Parasgad	..	611	1,24,935
Raibag	..	372	91,449
Ramdurg	..	470	90,051
Sampgaon	..	435	1,54,494
Bellary Dist.	..	3,825	7,73,712
Bellary	..	652	1,84,929
Hadagalli	..	587	1,01,961
Harpanahalli	..	611	1,17,633
Hospet	..	384	1,33,238
Kudligi	..	703	1,08,462
Sandur	..	481	52,523
Siruguppa	..	403	74,966
Bidar Dist.	..	2,209	5,51,857(*a*)
Bhalki	..	589	1,40,454
Bidar	..	445	1,52,045(*b*)
Humnabad	..	592	1,68,285
Santpur	..	456	91,357

(*a*) Excludes Nyalkal circle of Bidar taluk transferred to Andhra Pradesh and includes Nirna circle of Zahirabad taluk included in the district.
(*b*) Includes Nyalkal circle transferred to Andhra Pradesh.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bijapur Dist.	..	6,601	13,96,185
Badami	..	527	1,36,396
Bagalkot	..	352	1,03,501
Bagewadi	..	764	1,37,029
Bijapur	..	1,028	2,09,283
Bilgi	..	327	59,187
Hungund	..	512	1,35,526
Indi	..	854	1,41,279
Jamkhandi	..	450	1,43,274
Muddebihal	..	570	1,12,419
Mudhol	..	349	83,268
Sindgi	..	830	1,35,023
Chikmagalur Dist.		2,787	4,17,538
Chikmagalur	..	644	96,344
Kadur	..	554	1,18,715
Koppa	..	335	41,406
Mudgere	..	365	49,026
Narasimharajapura		314	19,750
Sringeri	..	45	10,282
Tarikere	..	466	82,015
Chitaldrug Dist.	..	4,185	8,68,370
Challakere	..	854	1,24,990
Chitaldrug	..	477	1,38,354
Davangere	..	366	1,46,151
Harihar	..	184	63,485
Hiriyur	..	647	96,845
Holalkere	..	419	91,964
Hosadurga	..	517	87,328
Jagalur	..	377	70,237
Molakalmuru	..	295	49,016
Coorg Dist.	..	1,591	2,29,405
North Coorg	..	609	97,732
South Coorg	..	986	1,31,673
Dharwar Dist.	..	5,296	15,75,386
Byadgi	..	168	58,853
Dharwar	..	430	1,61,020
Gadag	..	413	1,44,260
Hangal	..	299	89,627
Haveri	..	402	1,24,198
Hirekerur	..	310	96,568
Hubli	..	290	1,95,532
Kalghatgi	..	259	50,860
Kundgol	..	235	68,817
Mundargi	..	336	48,963
Nargund	..	176	33,313
Navalgund	..	418	75,237
Ranebennur	..	362	1,20,813
Ron	..	476	1,27,874
Shiggaon	..	344	98,004
Shirhatti	..	367	81,447
Gulbarga Dist.	..	6,574	12,12,036
Afzalpur	..	514	72,152
Aland	..	678	1,34,524
Chincholi	..	609	92,440
Chitapur	..	691	1,45,058
Gulbarga	..	664	1,86,446
Jevargi (Andola)	..	746	91,214
Seram	..	365	82,988
Shahpur	..	627	1,23,830
Shorapur	..	711	1,23,554
Yadgir	..	666	1,59,830
Hassan Dist.	..	2,638	7,15,135
Alur	..	164	33,380
Arkalgud	..	265	85,739
Arsikere	..	479	1,40,687
Belur	..	310	70,487
Chennarayapatna	..	404	1,19,675
Hassan	..	357	1,32,447
Hole Narsipur	..	232	79,322
Manjarabad	..	407	53,398
Kanara Dist.	..	3,964	5,17,780
Ankola	..	348	48,181
Bhatkal	..	129	50,053
Haliyal	..	315	36,516
Honavar	..	278	74,490
Karwar	..	284	78,725
Kumta	..	235	77,457
Mundgod	..	257	15,615
Siddapur	..	333	41,777
Sirsi	..	556	57,694
Supa	..	732	18,159
Yellapur	..	508	19,112
Kolar Dist.	..	3,188	11,29,875
Bagepalli	..	361	70,042
Bangarpet	..	237	91,354
Chikballapur	..	249	78,885
Chintamani	..	313	1,05,208
Goribidnur	..	339	1,27,021
Gudibanda	..	87	22,907
Kolar	..	305	1,32,162
Kolar Gold Fields city		30	1,59,084
Malur	..	248	89,774
Mulbagal	..	316	93,891
Sidlaghatta	..	265	75,005
Srinivasapur	..	321	85,542
Mandya Dist.	..	1,917	7,17,545
Krishnarajpet	..	352	1,08,151
Malvalli	..	307	1,31,616
Maddur	..	238	1,16,948
Mandya	..	277	1,24,572
Nagamangala	..	402	1,01,166
Pandavapura	..	214	70,395
Srirangapatna	..	143	64,697
Mysore Dist.	..	4,622	14,23,679
Chamarajnagar	..	479	1,72,082
Gundlupet	..	355	98,320
Heggadevanakote	..	706	75,399
Hunsur	..	342	73,689
Kollegal	..	1,076	1,38,908
Krishnarajnagar	..	231	1,07,895
Mysore city	..	14	2,44,323
Mysore	..	303	95,039
Nanjangud	..	372	1,70,145
Periapatna	..	333	72,725
T. Narsipur	..	223	1,35,016
Yelandur	..	104	40,138
Raichur Dist.	..	5,591	9,53,640
Deodrug	..	595	89,815
Gangavati	..	514	86,921
Koppal	..	542	1,30,855

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Kushtagi	..	536	1,00,601
Lingsugur	..	739	1,11.658
Manvi	..	749	1,04,724
Raichur	..	598	1,49,593
Sindhnoor	..	628	75,750
Yelburga	..	545	1,03,723
Shimoga Dist.	..	4,066	6,63,315
Bhadravati	..	257	80,494
Chennagiri	..	458	1,01,922
Honnali	..	338	85,394
Hosanagar	..	539	37,514
Sagar	..	749	71,580
Shikaripur	..	342	64,320
Shimoga	..	409	96,620
Sorab	..	412	65,388
Thirthahalli	..	483	60,083
South Kanara Dist.		3,250	13,30,917
Coondapur	..	600	1,74,415
Karkal	..	629	1,71,919
Mangalore	..	406	4,51,005
Puttur	..	1,246	2,42,969
Udipi	..	357	2,90,559
Tumkur Dist.	..	4,093	11,51,362
Chiknaikanhalli	..	413	91,889
Gubbi	..	466	1,25,699
Koratagere	..	256	78,710
Kunigal	..	383	1,35,433
Madhugiri	..	422	1,31,042
Pavagada	..	523	95,579
Sira	..	584	1,25,932
Tiptur	..	303	94,142
Tumkur	..	403	1,86,469
Turuvekere	..	305	86,467

ORISSA

Area : 60,250 sq. miles

Population : 1,46,45,946

Unit(a)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Balasore Dist.	..	2,495	11,06,012
Bhadrak	..	1,076	4,47,270
Nilgiri	..	263	78,730
Sadar	..	1,168	5,80,012
Bolangir Dist.	..	3,443	9,17,875
Bolangir	..	868	2,61,724
Patangarh	..	727	1,57,415
Sonepur	..	882	2,41,413
Titlagarh	..	935	2,57,323
Cuttack Dist.	..	4,237	25,29,244
Athgarh	..	556	2,04,483
Jajpur	..	1,115	6,22,530
Kendrapara	..	977	5,26,472
Sadar	..	1,562	11,75,759
Dhenkanal Dist.	..	4,181	8,39,241
Angul	..	902	1,90,432
Athmalik	..	711	84,049
Hindol	..	312	67,926
Khamakhyanagar	..	865	1,76,563
Pal-Lahara	..	450	40,799
Sadar	..	598	1,86,711
Talcher	..	388	92,770
Ganjam Dist.	..	4,828	16,24,829
Agency	..	1,410	1,59,296
Berhampur	..	1,308	1,55,990
Ghumsur	..	102	3,306
Plains	..	3,315	14,65,523
Berhampur	..	899	4,76,440
Chatrapur	..	827	4,71,528
Ghumsur	..	1,589	5,17,565
Kalahandi Dist.		5,093	8,58,781
Dharamgarh	..	2,177	4,14,904
Nawapara	..	1,312	2,19,850
Sadar	..	1,568	2,24,027
Keonjhar Dist.	..	3,208	5,88,441
Anandapur	..	539	1,63,719
Champua	..	612	1,36,355
Sadar	..	2,065	2,88,367
Koraput Dist.	..	9,864	12,69,534
Koraput Sadar	..	2,100	2,95,009
Nowrangpur	..	5,572	6,86,390
Rayaghada	..	2,203	2,88,135
Mayurbhanj Dist.		4,022	10,28,825
Bamanghaty	..	737	2,60,220
Kaptipada	..	418	1,45,142
Panchpir	..	761	1,83,444
Sadar	..	2,105	4,40,019
Phulbani Dist.	..	4,279	4,56,895
Balliguda	..	2,173	2,03,639
Baudh	..	1,330	1,67,713
Khondmals	..	779	85,543
Puri Dist.	..	4,001	15,72,262
Khurda	..	971	4,44,671
Nayagarh	..	1,551	4,01,109
Sadar	..	1,521	7,26.482
Sambalpur Dist.		6,769	13,01,804
Bargarh	..	2,252	6,12,037
Deogarh	..	1,044	96,875
Kuchinda	..	944	1,01,447
Rairakhol	..	833	42,624
Sadar	..	1,692	4,48,821
Sundargarh Dist.		3,830	5,52,203
Bonai	..	1,296	1,05,491
Panposh	..	711	1,61,451
Sundargarh	..	1,781	2,85,261

(a) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

PUNJAB

Area : 47,062 sq. miles
Population : 1,61,34,890

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Ambala Dist.	..	1,967	9,43,734
Ambala	..	388	2,97,847
Jagadhri	..	489	2,10,372
Kharar	..	355	1,73,407
Naraingarh	..	442	1,22,906
Rupar	..	286	1,39,202
Amritsar Dist.	..	1,940	13,67,040(*a*)
Ajnala	..	418	1,56,197
Amritsar	..	545	6,76,308
Patti	..	525	2,42,305
Tarn Taran	..	474	2,69,617
Barnala Dist.	..	N.A.	5,36,728
Barnala	..	449	1,59,276
Dhuri	..	276	1,11,539
Malerkotla	..	240	1,39,383
Phul	..	359	1,26,530
Bhatinda Dist.	..	2,257	6,66,809
Bhatinda	..	846	2,44,245
Faridkot	..	562	1,80,625
Mansa	..	864	2,41,939
Fatehgarh Sahib Dist.	..	N.A.	2,37,397
Amloh	..	93	38,953
Payal	..	134	75,270
Sirhind	..	295	1,23,174
Ferozepur Dist.	..	4,107	13,26,520
Fazilka	..	1,339	3,65,058
Ferozepur	..	680	2,55,342
Moga	..	646	3,05,502
Mukthsar	..	926	2,49,434
Zira	..	494	1,51,184
Gurdaspur Dist.		1,363	8,51,294
Batala	..	477	3,40,018
Gurdaspur	..	497	3,14,133
Pathankot	..	366	1,97,143
Gurgaon Dist.	..	2,368	9,67,664
Ballab Garh	..	287	1,28,703
Ferozepur Jhirka	..	312	1,11,496
Gurgaon	..	411	1,69,506
Nuh	..	401	1,37,626
Palwal	..	382	1,64,760
Rewari	..	555	2,55,573
Hissar Dist.	..	5,391	10,45,645
Bhiwani	..	977	2,09,369
Fatehabad	..	919	1,45,634
Hansi	..	803	2,36,792
Hissar	..	1,019	2,32,568
Sirsa	..	1,639	2,21,282
Hoshiarpur Dist.		2,235	10,91,986(*a*)
Dasuya	..	500	1,44,538
Garhshankar	..	509	2,73,560
Hoshiarpur	..	572	2,74,126
Una	..	684	2,96,258
Jullundur Dist.	..	1,334	10,55,600
Jullundur	..	389	4,59,069
Nakodar	..	364	1,62,335
Nawanshahar	..	300	2,24,401
Phillaur	..	280	2,09,795
Kangra Dist.	..	9,569	9,36,042(*a*)
Dera Gopipur	..	495	1,42,008
Hamirpur	..	590	2,11,119
Kangra	..	422	1,56,317
Kulu	..	6,225	1,45,685
Nurpur	..	519	97,480
Palampur	..	724	1,74,451
Kapurthala Dist.		630	2,95,071
Kapurthala	..	525	2,08,475
Phagwara	..	118	86,596
Karnal Dist.	..	3,073	10,79,379
Kaithal	..	1,221	3,41,296
Karnal	..	861	3,25,915
Panipat	..	461	2,26,638
Thanesar	..	554	1,85,530
Kohistan Dist.	..	N.A.	1,47,403
Dera Bassi	..	46	15,854
Kandaghat	..	274	79,507
Nalagarh	..	272	52,042
Ludhiana Dist.	..	1,323	8,08,105
Jagraon	..	420	2,08,646
Ludhiana	..	566	4,22,734
Samrala	..	344	1,76,725
Mohindergarh Dist.		1,343	4,43,074
Dadri	..	571	1,60,718
Mohindergarh	..	401	1,24,887
Narnaul	..	368	1,57,469
Patiala Dist.	..	2,605(*b*)	5,24,269
Nabha	..	240	92,587
Patiala	..	700	2,76,294
Rajpura	..	381	1,55,388
Rohtak Dist.	..	2,329	11,22,046
Gohana	..	553	2,31,749
Jhajjar	..	814	3,24,431
Rohtak	..	517	3,12,058
Sonipat	..	447	2,53,808

(*a*) The district population includes figures for burnt slips whereas the taluk-wise population does not.
(*b*) Includes area figures of Kohistan and Fatehgarh Sahib districts for which separate figures are not available.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Sangrur Dist.	..	3,220(*b*)	6,42,934
Jind	..	471	1,69,644
Narwana	..	576	1,69,985
Sanam	..	543	1,76,094
Sangrur	..	346	1,27,211
Simla Dist.	..	8	46,150

RAJASTHAN

Area : 1,32,098 sq. miles

Population : 1,59,70,774

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Ajmer Dist.	..	2,384	6,93,372
Ajmer	..	889	3,82,227
Beawar	..	611	1,77,411
Kekri	..	938	1,33,734
Alwar Dist.	..	3,241	8,61,993
Alwar	..	705	1,82,128
Bansur	..	256	62,539
Behror	..	282	1,08,602
Kot Kasim	..	69	19,661
Lachhmangarh	..	449	1,37,964
Mandwar	..	225	68,890
Rajgarh	..	474	1,08,723
Thana Ghazi	..	347	57,066
Tijara	..	319	1,16,420
Banswara Dist.	..	1,948	3,56,559
Bagidora	..	332	70,073
Banswara	..	443	82,160
Gadhi	..	280	67,369
Ghatol	..	805	70,870
Kushalgarh	..	406	66,087
Barmer Dist.	..	10,178	4,41,368
Barmer	..	5,670	2,86,018
Pachpadra	..	856	49,197
Sheo	..	2,448	45,045
Siwana	..	760	61,108
Bharatpur Dist.		3,127	9,07,399
Bari	..	397	1,10,737
Baseri	..	380	63,324
Bayan	..	310	72,232
Bharatpur	..	371	1,40,012
Deeg	..	193	62,883
Dholpur	..	232	82,614
Kaman	..	283	83,958
Nadbai	..	173	54,895
Nagar	..	181	54,833
Raja Khera	..	151	45,448
Rupbas	..	213	62,454
Weir	..	380	63,324
Bhilwara Dist.	..	4,034	7,27,356
Arwar	..	142	21,155
Asind	..	243	48,069
Badnor	..	195	33,802
Banera	..	268	50,390
Bhilwara	..	302	1,06,142
Hurda	..	237	39,994
Jahazpur	..	405	74,226
Kareda	..	221	34,730
Kotri	..	340	60,442
Mandal	..	211	46,014
Mandalgarh	..	556	74,598
Phulia	..	110	17,215
Raipur	..	180	39,682
Sahadan	..	222	51,611
Shahapura	..	154	29,286
Bikaner Dist.	..	10,319	3,30,329
Bikaner	..	3,912	1,94,864
Kolayat (Magra)	..	1,281	23,541
Lunkaransar	..	3,135	39,813
Nokha	..	1,822	72,111
Bundi Dist.	..	2,158	2,80,518
Bundi	..	316	61,448
Hindoli	..	452	51,484
Nainwa	..	438	55,712
Patan	..	457	71,770
Talera	..	510	40,104
Chittorgarh Dist.	..	4,040	5,87,724
Achnara	..	225	31,270
Bari Sadri	..	162	42,702
Begun	..	360	45,507
Bhadesar	..	253	47,006
Bhensrorgarh	..	347	28,020
Chittorgarh	..	204	60,464
Chhoti Sadri	..	264	38,772
Dungla	..	153	42,194
Gangrar	..	224	46,928
Kanera	..	80	7,152
Kapasin	..	153	46,128
Nimbahera	..	219	44,339
Partabgarh	..	394	69,445
Rashmi	..	161	37,797
Churu Dist.	..	6,445	5,23,276
Churu	..	600	83,007
Dungargarh	..	1,156	51,743
Rajgarh	..	845	87,198
Ratangarh	..	655	76,241
Sardarshahr	..	1,551	76,728
Sujangarh	..	1,092	1,03,525
Taranagar	..	682	44,834
Dungarpur Dist.		1,466	3,08,243
Aspur	..	318	63,871
Dungarpur	..	706	1,44,569
Sagwara	..	436	99,803

(*b*) Includes area figures of Barnala district for which separate figures are not available.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Ganganagar Dist.	8,134	6,30,130
Anupgarh	832	27,673
Bhadra	469	66,287
Ganganagar	539	1,32,567
Hanumangarh	1,147	1,04,406
Karanpur	317	68,635
Nohar	232	83,562
Padampur	324	58,629
Raisinghnagar	510	43,574
Suratgarh	788	44,797
Jaipur Dist.	6,293	16,56,097
Amber	456	1,29,546
Arain	337	24,392
Bairath	504	1,28,974
Baswa	243	92,061
Chaksu	371	76,589
Dausa	400	1,05,236
Jaipur	553	4,25,216
Jamwarmgarh	514	1,07,716
Kishengarh	382	52,428
Kotputli	176	65,410
Lalsot	336	86,754
Phagi	586	76,253
Phulera	763	1,42,264
Rupnagar	315	27,065
Sambhar	110	22,371
Sarwar	314	28,694
Sikrai	194	65,128
Jaisalmer Dist.	15,041	1,02,743
Bap	3,920	32,886
Jaisalmer	3,620	27,897
Ramgarh	2,800	10,760
Samkhaba	4,100	13,482
Vinjorai	1,622	17,718
Jalore Dist.	4,911	4,59,467
Jalore	1,552	1,87,362
Jaswantpura	1,360	1,51,024
Sanchore	1,818	1,21,081
Jhalawar Dist.	2,404	4,04,124
Aklera	239	41,106
Bakani	220	36,941
Dag	251	35,747
Gangadhar	188	32,544
Jhalra Patan	259	54,048
Khanpur	317	56,094
Manohar Thana	237	42,356
Pachpahar	181	33,907
Pirawa	251	41,067
Jhunjhunu Dist.	2,282	5,88,621
Chirawa	109	31,175
Churi Ajitgarh	93	21,870
Jhunjhunu	1,373	3,62,896
Khetri	352	81,244
Udaipur (Wati)	395	91,496
Jodhpur Dist.	8,637	6,91,786
Bilara	792	1,06,069
Jodhpur	2,870	3,81,937
Phalodi	3,573	1,10,858
Shergarh	1,789	92,922
Kotah Dist.	4,746	6,70,060
Antah	201	31,581
Atru	330	47,198
Baran	204	60,698
Barod	158	24,311
Chechat	145	20,928
Chhabra	310	40,727
Chhipa Barod	327	45,621
Digod	159	25,381
Itawa	148	21,271
Kanwas	289	25,311
Kishanganj	600	35,601
Ladpur	563	1,20,068
Mangrol	179	32,531
Pipalda	300	42,739
Ramganj Mandi	157	28,130
Sangod	197	34,464
Shahabad	590	33,360
Nagaur Dist.	6,883	7,63,829
Didwana	1,159	1,56,570
Merta	1,600	1,69,756
Nagaur	2,608	2,06,572
Nawa	560	97,397
Parbatsar	840	1,33,534
Pali Dist.	4,797	6,60,856
Bali	834	1,54,294
Desuri	710	1,09,660
Jaitaran	860	1,22,476
Pali	1,024	92,873
Sendra	73	10,843
Sojat	1,172	1,70,710
Sawaimadhopur Dist.	4,070	7,65,172
Bamanwas	267	48,809
Gangapur	258	73,713
Hindaun	236	90,918
Karauli	482	84,824
Khandar	416	37,213
Mahuwa	186	63,546
Malarna	418	67,942
Mandrail	208	20,105
Nadoti	240	44,533
Sapotra	501	55,742
Sawaimadhopur	637	1,01,871
Toda Bhim	208	75,956
Sikar Dist.	3,027	6,77,782
Danta Ramgarh	500	1,03,392
Fatehpur	260	58,411
Lachmangarh	465	92,130
Neem-ka Thana	1,031	2,37,950
Ramgarh	156	28,583
Sikar	609	1,57,316
Sirohi Dist.	1,973	2,89,791
Abu Road	304	52,429
Bhawari	225	28,768
Pindwara	209	33,535
Reodhar	473	57,534
Sheoganj	345	50,178
Sirohi	453	67,347

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Tonk Dist.	..	2,754	4,00,947
Aligarh	..	158	20,875
Malpura	..	638	75,490
Niwai	..	413	59,380
Todarai Singh	..	542	71,036
Tonk	..	576	1,25,586
Uniara	..	358	48,380
Udaipur Dist.	..	6,806	11,91,232
Amet	..	176	40,418
Bhim	..	223	54,561
Bhopalsagar	..	263	32,703
Deogarh	..	175	37,362
Khamnor	..	316	95,091
Kherwara	..	448	67,758
Kotra	..	764	44,133
Kumbhalgarh	..	320	59,756
Lasadia	..	333	55,632
Mavli	..	301	75,584
Phalasia	..	300	44,260
Rajasmand	..	212	62,586
Relimagra	..	212	48,913
Saira	..	257	52,432
Salumbar	..	350	69,767
Sarada	..	308	68,256
Udaipur	..	464	1,88,661
Vallabhnagar	..	792	93,359

UTTAR PRADESH

Area: 1,13,423, sq. miles

Population: 6,32,15,742

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Agra Dist.	..	1,861	15,01,391
Agra	..	219	5,11,609
Bah	..	338	1,51,863
Etmadpur	..	278	2,05,156
Fatehabad	..	241	1,39,566
Pirozabad	..	203	1,99,211
Kheragarh	..	308	1,44,677
Kiraoli	..	273	1,49,309
Aligarh Dist.	..	1,941	15,43,506
Atrauli	..	351	2,69,697
Hathras	..	291	2,76,813
Iglas	..	214	1,43,086
Khair	..	402	2,37,331
Koil (Aligarh)	..	355	3,88,621
Sikandara Rao	..	337	2,27,958
Allahabad Dist.	..	2,800	20,48,250
Chail	..	303	5,48,408
Handia	..	297	2,43,177
Karchhana	..	521	2,54,983
Manjhanpur	..	274	1,64,022
Meja	..	658	2,06,446
Phulpur	..	289	2,27,128
Siratha	..	233	1,59,780
Soraon	..	264	2,44,306
Almora Dist.	..	5,301	7,72,896
Almora	..	4,136	2,80,928
Champawat	..	600	64,737
Pithoragarh	..	653	2,04,973
Ranikhet Included in Almora Teh.	..		2,22,258
Azamgarh Dist.		2,213	21,02,423
Azamgarh	..	313	3,47,726
Ghosi	..	364	3,58,923
Lalganj	..	384	3,14,815
Mohammadabad	..	358	3,69,240
Phulpur	..	441	4,00,170
Sagri	..	350	3,11,549
Bahraich Dist.	..	2,641	13,46,335
Bahraich	..	931	5,23,101
Kaisarganj	..	683	4,20,910
Nanpara	..	1,022	4,02,324
Ballia Dist.	..	1,182	11,94,657
Ballia	..	446	4,70,419
Bansdih	..	374	3,53,187
Rasra	..	421	3,71,051
Banda Dist.	..	2,950	7,90,247
Baberu	..	610	1,85,668
Banda	..	614	1,89,285
Karwi	..	822	1,82,093
Mau	..	317	77,439
Naraini (Girwan)	..	523	1,55,762
Bara Banki Dist.	..	1,724	12,64,204
Fatehpur	..	500	3,32,955
Haidarganj	..	290	2,27,567
Nawabganj	..	360	3,05,778
Ramsanehighat	..	584	3,97,904
Bareilly Dist.	..	1,591	12,69,233
Aonla	..	317	2,39,591
Baheri	..	369	2,03,990
Bareilly	..	441	5,36,190
Faridpur	..	244	1,49,538
Nawabganj	..	221	1,39,924
Basti Dist.	..	2,821	23,87,603
Bansi	..	614	5,20,490
Basti	..	553	5,06,309
Domariaganj	..	586	4,37,483
Harraiya	..	500	3,94,376
Khalilabad	..	565	5,28,945
Bijnor Dist.	..	1,866	9,84,196
Bijnor	..	482	2,73,492
Dhampur	..	458	3,41,434
Nagina	..	457	1,67,468
Najibabad	..	438	2,01,802

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Budaun Dist.	..	1,998	12,51,152
Bisauli	..	360	2,60,675
Budaun	..	454	3,20,302
Dataganj	..	419	2,41,350
Gunnaur	..	359	1,90,122
Sahaswan	..	422	2,38,703
Bulandshahr Dist.		1,887	14,99,884
Anupshahr	..	456	3,86,746
Bulandshahr	..	476	4,55 701
Khurja	..	459	3,40,199
Sikandrabad	..	521	3,17,238
Dehra Dun Dist.		1,201	3,62,005
Chakrata	..	447	59,752
Dehra Dun	..	742	3,02,253
Deoria Dist.	..	2,087	21,02,627
Deoria	..	493	5,30,605
Hata	..	546	4,84,686
Padrauna	..	559	5,48,667
Salempur	..	495	5,38,669
Etah Dist.	..	1,715	11,24,351
Aliganj	..	517	2,99,015
Etah	..	482	3,09,881
Jalesar	..	227	1,45,068
Kasganj	..	487	3,70,387
Etawah Dist.	..	1,669	9,70,695
Auraiya	..	415	2,41,093
Bharthana	..	417	2,33,881
Bidhuna	..	429	2,16,993
Etawah	..	427	2,78,728
Faizabad Dist.	..	1,710	14,81,796
Akbarpur	..	539	4,41,190
Bikapur	..	460	3,49,437
Faizabad	..	355	3,66,577
Tanda	..	350	3,24,592
Farrukhabad Dist.		1,645	10,92,641
Chhibramau	..	418	2,54,251
Farrukhabad	..	485	3,79,806
Kaimganj	..	364	2,14,160
Kannauj	..	393	2,44,424
Fatehpur Dist.	..	1,625	9,08,985
Fatehpur	..	642	3,58,151
Khaga	..	485	2,74,627
Khajuha	..	514	2,76,207
Garhwal Dist.	..	5,631	6,39,625
Chamoli	..	3,595	2,16,972
Lansdowne	..	1,056	2,64,066
Pauri	..	961	1,58,587
Ghazipur Dist.	..	1,308	11,41,278
Ghazipur	..	558	4,88,237
Mohammadabad	..	313	2,85,846
Saidpur	..	428	3,67,195
Gonda Dist.	..	2,830	18,77,484
Gonda	..	619	4,94,032
Tarabganj	..	663	4,43,032
Utraula	..	1,560	9,40,420
Gorakhpur Dist.		2,439	22,38,588
Bansgaon	..	531	5,52,188
Gorakhpur	..	655	8,23,664
Maharajganj	..	682	4,81,652
Pharenda	..	569	3,81,084
Hamirpur Dist.	..	2,776	6,65,429
Charkhari	..	159	33,461
Hamirpur	..	416	1,09,316
Kulpahar	..	591	1,32,982
Mahoba	..	354	90,034
Maudaha	..	604	1,44,816
Rath	..	655	1,54,820
Hardoi Dist.	..	2,320	13,61,562
Bilgram	..	588	3,24,319
Hardoi	..	632	3,87,734
Sandila	..	555	3,34,654
Shahabad	..	539	3,14,855
Jalaun Dist.	..	1,762	5,55,239
Jalaun	..	514	2,13,388
Kalpi	..	480	1,19,202
Konch	..	409	1,30,604
Orai	..	358	92,045
Jaunpur Dist.	..	1,554	15,17,173
Jaunpur	..	288	3,43,378
Kerakat	..	246	2,58,285
Machhlishahr	..	344	2,79,986
Mariahu	..	320	3,07,058
Shahganj	..	361	3,28,466
Jhansi Dist.	..	3,888	8,77,607
Garautha	..	594	1,08,688
Jhansi	..	482	2,32,642
Lalitpur	..	1,059	1,87,061
Mahroni	..	887	1,27,293
Mau Ranipur	..	424	1,19,260
Moth	..	438	1,02,663
Kanpur Dist.	..	2,357	19,39,857
Akbarpur	..	368	1,88,897
Bhognipur	..	380	1,87,396
Bilhaur	..	387	2,10,603
Derapur	..	403	2,08,480
Ghatampur	..	423	2,12,326
Kanpur	..	418	9,32,163
Kheri Dist.	..	2,972	10,58,343
Lakhimpur	..	1,053	4,37,556
Muhamdi	..	663	3,04,325
Nighasan	..	1,251	3,16,462
Lucknow Dist.	..	977	11,28,101
Lucknow	..	387	7,45,758
Malihabad	..	327	2,14,687
Mohanlalganj	..	275	1,67,656

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Mainpuri Dist.	..	1,680	9,93,890
Bhongaon	..	459	2,83,778
Jasrana (Mustafabad)		317	1,71,813
Karhal	..	218	1,16,767
Mainpuri	..	386	2,12,611
Shikohabad	..	294	2,08,921
Mathura Dist.	..	1,467	9,12,264
Chhata	..	407	1,78,240
Mat	..	331	2,00,876
Mathura	..	410	3,15,047
Sudabad	..	308	2,18,101
Meerut Dist.	..	2,322	22,81,217
Baghpat	..	400	4,17,317
Ghaziabad	..	445	4,25,187
Hapur	..	407	3,70,854
Mawana	..	421	2,78,163
Meerut	..	*286*	*4,85,235*
Sardhana	..	341	3,04,461
Mirzapur Dist.	..	4,372	10,17,289
Chunar	..	562	2,54,021
Dudhi	..	988	1,18,856
Mirzapur	..	*1,186*	4,32,098
Robertsganj	..	1,633	2,12,314
Moradabad Dist.		2,289	16,60,955
Amroha	..	383	2,93,198
Bilari	..	333	2,94,951
Hasanpur	..	569	2,38,678
Moradabad	..	316	3,68,476
Sambhal	..	475	3,41,521
Thakurdwara	..	240	1,24,131
Muzaffarnagar Dist.		1,683	12,21,768
Budhana	..	288	2,64,962
Jansath	..	440	2,80,264
Kairana	..	438	3,13,748
Muzaffarnagar	..	468	3,62,794
Naini Tal Dist.	..	2,635	3,35,414
Haldwani	..	1,279	97,572
Kashipur	..	*189*	*51,205*
Kichha	..	820	91,978
Naini Tal	..	433	94,659
Pilibhit Dist.	..	1,352	5,04,428
Bisalpur	..	365	2,10,384
Pilibhit	..	466	2,06,817
Puranpur	..	512	87,227
Pratapgarh Dist.		1,459	11,10,734
Kunda	..	543	3,85,522
Patti	..	467	3,38,907
Pratapgarh	..	437	3,86,305

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Rae Bareli Dist.	..	1,758	11,56,704
Dalmau	..	472	3,28,804
Maharajganj	..	464	2,92,608
Rae Bareli	..	375	2,50,065
Salon	..	444	2,85,227
Rampur Dist.	..	895	5,43,324
Bilaspur	..	205	38,230
Huzur	..	180	2,39,711
Milak	..	156	93,251
Shahabad	..	167	91,803
Suar	..	130	50,176
Tanda	..	61	30,153
Saharanpur Dist.		2,132	13,53,636
Deoband	..	385	2,66,960
Nakur	..	430	2,27,913
Roorkee	..	706	4,10,787
Saharanpur	..	*626*	*4,47,976*
Shahjahanpur Dist.		1,762	10,04,378
Jalalabad	..	361	2,04,222
Pawayan	..	591	2,27,729
Shahjahanpur	..	395	3,07,735
Tilhar	..	413	2,64,692
Sitapur Dist.	..	2,206	13,80,472
Biswan	..	558	3,23,359
Misrikh	..	596	3,26,149
Sidhauli	..	542	3,41,556
Sitapur	..	511	3,89,408
Sultanpur Dist.	..	1,707	12,82,160
Amethi	..	366	2,41,547
Kadipur	..	439	3,15,658
Musafirkhana	..	397	3,05,189
Sultanpur	..	508	4,19,772
Tehri-Garhwal Dist.		4,526	4,12,047
Deo Prayag	..	—	1,29,148
Pratap Nagar	..	—	90,568
Rawain	..	—	1,06,058
Tehri	..	—	86,273
Unnao Dist.	..	1,774	10,67,055
Hasanganj	..	440	2,67,104
Purwa	..	551	3,25,162
Safipur	..	409	2,39,945
Unnao	..	402	2,34,844
Varanasi Dist.	..	1,962	19,78,634
Bhadohi	..	418	3,88,471
Chakia	..	474	1,14,467
Chandauli	..	510	4,32,230
Varanasi	..	596	10,43,466

WEST BENGAL

Area : 33,885 sq. miles
Population : 2,63,02,386

Unit (c)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bankura Dist.	(a)	2,653	13,19,259
	(b)	2,646.9	
Sadar	..	1,933.4	9,65,363
Vishnupur	..	713.5	3,53,896
Birbhum Dist.	(a)	1,754	10,66,889
	(b)	1,742.9	
Rampurhat	..	606 0	4,28,730
Sadar	..	1,136.9	6,38,159
Burdwan Dist.	(a)	2,717	21,91,667
	(b)	2,705.4	
Asansol	..	624.1	7,69,265
Kalna	..	385.1	3,05,751
Katwa	..	409.3	3,14,594
Sadar	..	1,286.9	8,02,057
Calcutta Dist.	(a)	10	25,48,677
	(b)	32.32	
Calcutta Municipal Area	..	28.34 (Acres)	25,20,921
Cooch Behar Dist.	(a)	1,291	6,71,158
	(b)	1,322.6	
Dinhata	..	271 9	1,61,054
Mathabhanga	..	343.0	1,48,691
Mekliganj	..	198.9	91,835
Sadar	..	284.8	1,71,865
Tufanganj	..	224.0	97,713
Darjeeling Dist.	(a)	1,854	7,18,332
	(b)	1,199.7	
Kalimpong	..	407.9	93,441
Kurseong	..	164 2	65,713
Sadar	..	361 2	1,69,631
Siliguri	..	266.4	1,16,475
Hooghly Dist.	(a)	1,217	16,04,229
	(b)	1,208.4	
Arambag	..	412.5	3,70,416
Chandernagore	..	4 0	49,909
Sadar	..	446.1	4,54,573
Serampur	..	349.8	7,29,331
Howrah Dist.	(a)	575	16,11,373
	(b)	560.1	
Sadar	..	174.1	9,28,456
Uluberia	..	386.0	6,82,917
Jalpaiguri Dist.	(a)	2,407	9,14,538
	(b)	2,374.4	
Alipur Duars	..	1,078.5	3,68,396
Sadar	..	1,295.9	5,46,142
Malda Dist.	(a)	1,429	9,37,580
	(b)	1,392.0	
Sadar	..	1,392.0	9,37,580
Midnapur Dist.	(a)	5,264	33,59,022
	(b)	5,253.1	
Contai	..	911.6	7,39,841
Ghatal	..	368 5	3,11,382
Jhargram	..	1,185.9	4,61,703
Sadar	..	2,038.0	10,57,658
Tamluk	..	749.1	7,88,438
Murshidabad Dist.	(a)	2,095	17,15,759
	(b)	2,072.1	
Jangipur	..	437.1	4,31,979
Kandi	..	454.3	3,45,681
Lalbagh	..	521.9	3,93,871
Sadar	..	658.8	5,44,228
Nadia Dist.	(a)	1,527	11,44,924
	(b)	1,509.0	
Ranaghat	..	540.2	4,42,053
Sadar	..	968.8	7,02,871
Purulia Dist.	..	2,408	11,69,097
24 Parganas Dist.	(a)	5,306	46,09,309
	(b)	5,639.9	
Bangaon	..	319 8	2,08,742
Barasat	..	384 0	3,93,980
Barrackpur	..	119 1	8,77,900
Basirhat	..	817.9	7,13,619
Diamond Harbour	..	1,262.4	9,01,120
Sadar	..	1,106.7	15,13,948
West Dinajpur Dist.	(a)	1,378	7,20,573
	(b)	1,385.5	
Balurghat	..	585.6	3,28,114
Raiganj	..	799.9	3,92,459

DELHI

Area : 573 sq. miles
Population : 17,44,072

(a) Figures given by Surveyor-General. (b) Figures given by State authorities.
(c) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area: **10,922 sq. miles**
Population: **11,09,466**

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bilaspur Dist.	..	448	1,26,099
Bilaspur Sadar	..	215	48,247
Ghumarwin	..	236	77,852
Chamba Dist.	..	3,135	1,76,050
Bhattyat	..	250	42,003
Chamba	..	1,429	75,970
Churaha	..	1,456	58,077
Mahasu Dist.	..	4,721	3,30,614
Arki	..	156	32,371
Chini	..	2,390	28,972
Chopal	..	375	30,756
Jubbal	..	105	11,286
Kasumpti	..	151	26,563
Kotkhai Sani / Kunar Sain	..	296	52,825
Rampur	..	853	41,665
Rohru	..	580	46,362
Solan	..	108	28,569
Theog	..	163	31,245
Mandi Dist.	..	1,523	3,10,626
Chachiot	..	351	49,362
Joginder Nagar	..	445	54,819
Karsog	..	252	31,224
Mandi Sadar	..	202	71,875
Sirkaghat	..	202	69,707
Sunder Nagar	..	168	33,639
Sirmoor Dist.	..	1,095	1,66,077
Nahan	..	214	25,041
Pachhad	..	316	34,823
Paonta	..	231	42,311
Rainka	..	380	63,902

MANIPUR

Area: **8,629 sq. miles**
Population: **5,77,635**

Unit(*a*)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Hills Dist.	..		1,75,368
Churachandpur	..		42,695
Mao	..		28,445
Tamenlong	..		37,688
Tengnoupal	..		24,049
Ukrul	..		42,491
Manipur Plains Dist.	..		4,02,267
Jiribum	..		7,541
Sadar	..		2,70,962
Thonbal	..		1,23,754

(*a*) Units are sub-divisions

TRIPURA

Area: 4,022 sq. miles

Population: 6,39,029

Unit(*b*)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Agartala	..	602	2,23,416
Amarpur	..	527	21,602
Belonia	..	394	40,209
Dharmanagar	..	247	65,903
Kailasahar	..	852	75,266
Kamalpur	..	240	30,372
Khowai	..	538	55,560
Sabroom	..	238	23,680
Sonamura	..	205	44.544
Udaipur	..	246	58,477

(*b*) Units are divisions.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area: 3,215 sq. miles

Population: 30,971

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 42 sq. miles

Population: 21,035

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

Area: 32,969 sq. miles

NAGA HILLS TUENSANG AREA

Area: 6,236 sq. miles

PONDICHERRY

Area: 196 sq. miles

Population: 3,17,163

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

FOR STUDIES ABROAD

Government of India Schemes

1. Agatha Harrison Fellowship for research work in Modern or Contemporary Indian History at the St. Anthony's College, Oxford.
2. Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme for teachers of universities, colleges and comparable institutions of higher education.
3. Central State Scholarships Scheme for candidates who by birth or domicile are natives of the Union Territories.
4. Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme for specialisation in Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish.
5. Overseas Scholarships Scheme for young and brilliant persons.
6. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme of scholarships for post-graduate study at West German universities/institutions and practical training in industries.
7. Overseas Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
8. Programme for exchange of scholars between India and China.
9. Programme for exchange of scholars between India and Czechoslovakia.
10. Programme for exchange of scholars between India and Iraq.

Colombo Plan and Point Four Programme Scholarships and Fellowships

11. Colombo Plan scholarships and fellowships for employees of the Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research including its attached and subordinate offices and also those who are employed in all-India integrated schemes which are co-ordinated in the Ministry, for training/study in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Japan.
12. Awards for correspondence courses under the Colombo Plan for technical teachers and instructors in polytechnics and training and vocational centres.
13. Point Four Programme Scholarships and Fellowships for the employees of the Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research including its attached and subordinate offices and also those who are employed in all-India integrated schemes for specialised training in the U.S.A.

U.N. and UNESCO Scholarships and Fellowships

14. Fellowships/Scholarships under the UNESCO's Participation Programme for Member-States for study/training in specific fields.
15. UN Social Welfare Fellowships/Scholarships for suitably qualified social welfare personnel to gain additional knowledge and experience in their particular subjects of specialisation.
16. United Nations Technical Assistance Administration programme of Scholarships and Fellowships for the employees of the Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research and its attached and subordinate offices for training/study in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Japan.

Foreign Governments' Scholarships/Apprenticeships

17. Belgian Government Scholarships for post-graduate research in mining, metallurgy, chemical engineering or naval architecture.
18. East German Government Scholarships for post graduate study for engineering/technical teachers.
19. French Government Scholarships for post-graduate study in engineering/technology.
20. French Government Scholarships for specialised training in agriculture, veterinary science, medicine, public health administration, architecture, etc.
21. Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) Scholarships for post-graduate study/training of engineering/technical teachers and teachers of humanities and basic sciences.
22. Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the German Academic Exchange Service Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in science, engineering and technology.

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*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

23. Italian Government Scholarships for post-graduate study in fine arts, painting and sculpture.

24. Japanese Government Scholarships for post-graduate research in any branch of science or engineering or technology.

25. Netherlands Government Scholarship for post-graduate research work in science, agriculture, medicine, civil engineering etc.

25. Norwegian Government Scholarship for post-graduate study in science and humanities.

27. North Rhine Westphalia (West Germany) Government Scholarships for technica training in industries.

28. Swiss Government Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in any branch of science, technology or engineering.

29. Swedish Government Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in any branch of science, technology or engineering.

30. U.S.S.R. Government Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in any basic science, agriculture, medicine or technology.

31. Yugoslav Government Scholarships for higher study/research in agriculture, medicine, painting or technology.

Foreign Institutions'/Organisations' Scholarships/Fellowships for study/training.

32. British Council Scholarships for research in Commonwealth studies, social studies, public administration and English phonetics.

33. Brush-Aboe Group Commonwealth Scholarships for training in mechanical and electrical engineering in UK.

34. Federation of British Industries Scholarships for practical training in different branches of engineering in British Industries in U.K.

35. Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg (West Germany) Scholarships for post-graduate study and research at the University of Hamburg.

36. Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Scholarships for technical training in industries.

37. Hamburg University Students Union Scholarships for post-graduate study for engineering/technical teachers.

38. International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience for practical training in the member-countries.

39. London University Institute of Education Fellowships for investigation in some line of educational problem at the London Institute of Education.

40. London Transport Executive Scholarships for practical training in traffic operation and engineering.

41. Philippines University Scholarships for post-graduate study in history and political science.

42. Royal Commission for the London Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships of the Royal Society, London, for research in pure or applied sciences.

FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

For Foreign Nationals

1. Colombo Plan Fellowships and Scholarships for scholars from South and South-East Asian Countries.

2. French Fellowships Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study and research.

3. General Cultural Scholarships Scheme for Indian and indigenous students from certain Asian, African and other Commonwealth countries.

4. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme for Fellowships for German nationals for post-graduate study and research.

5. Programme for Exchange of Scholars between China and India.

6. Programme for Exchange of Scholars between Czechoslovakia and India.

7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for students from Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Austria.

8. UNESCO Fellowships for nationals of other member-countries for study/training in educational institutions.

For Indian Nationals

9. Merit Scholarships in Public Schools to meritorious students.
10. Merit Scholarships for post-matriculation studies.
11. Research Scholarships in Humanities for students who have already taken a master's degree or its equivalent and wish to pursue advanced research in any branch of humanities.
12. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme for post-matriculation studies.
13. Scholarships for higher studies for candidates from non-Hindi speaking areas where facilities for higher studies in Hindi do not exist.
14. Scholarships to Young Workers in different cultural fields for training at recognised institutions or under approved instructors in any fields of cultural activity, e.g., music (Hindustani and Karnatak, both vocal and instrumental, etc.), dancing (Bharata Natyam, Kathakali, etc.), drama and the fine arts (drawing, painting and sculpture).

ORGANISATIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SAHITYA AKADEMI*

Assamese

1. Assam Sahitya Parishad, Jorhat.

Bengali

1. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 243-1, Upper Circular Rd., Calcutta-6.
2. Rabindra Bharati, 5-Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta-7.
3. Sahitya Sabha, Grand Trunk Road, Burdwan.
4. Ravi Vasar, C/o Shri Narendra Deb, 72, Hindustan Park, Calcutta.
5. Nikhil Bharat Bang Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi.

Gujarati

1. Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, Bombay.
2. Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
3. Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
4. Lekhak-Milan, Bombay.
5. Premanand Sahitya Sabha, Baroda.
6. Rajkot Sahitya Sabha, Rajkot.
7. Narmad Sahitya Sabha, Surat.

Hindi

1. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.
2. Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, Allahabad.
3. Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Patna.
4. Brij Sahitya Mandal, Mathura.
5. Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi.
6. Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore.
7. Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad.

Kannada

1. Kannada Sahitya Praishad, Bangalore.
2. Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Dharwar.
3. Karnatak Sahitya Prakashan, Lingampalli, Hyderabad-Dn.

Kashmiri

1. Bazme Kong Posh, C/o Jammu and Kashmir Cultural Conference, Srinagar.

Malayalam

1. Kerala Sahitya Akademi, Trivandrum.
2. Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad, Ernakulam.

*Appendix to Chapter IX.

Marathi

1. Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona.
2. Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh, Nagpur.
3. Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Aurangabad.
4. Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha, Indore.

Oriya

1. Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack.
2. Visuva-Milan, Cuttack.

Punjabi

1. Punjabi Sahit Akademi, Ludhiana.
2. All-India Punjabi Likhari Sabha, Jullundur City.
3. Punjabi Sahitya Sabha, Amritsar.

Sanskrit

1. The Madras Samskrita Academy, C/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras-4.
2. The Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, C/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras-4.
3. The Samskrit Sahitya Parishat, Thiruchirapalli.
4. Chitrodaya Pandita Parishad, Trivandrum.
5. Akhila Kerala Samskrita Parishad, Ernakulam.
6. The Desiya Pandita Mandala, C/o Shri M.P.L. Sastri, Malleswaram, Bangalore-3.
7. The Council of Sanskrit Education, Venkatesa Balaji Bhavan, Hyderabad.
8. Gautami Vidya Pitham, Rajahmundry.
9. Samskrita Sahitya Parishad, 168/1, Raja Dinendra Street, Shyam Bazaar, Calcutta.
10. Girvana Vagvardhani, Poona.
11. Samskrita Visva Parishad, C/o Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
12. Kamarup Samskrita Sanjivini Sabha, Nalbari.
13. Samskrita Vidvat Sabha, Dvarakadhisa Bhavan, Narasimha Road, Baroda.
14. All-India Pandita Mahaparishat, Dharma Sangha Siksha Mandala, Durga Kund, Varanasi.
15. Samskrita Sahitya Sammelan, Bhadravani, Varanasi.
16. Svadhyaya Mandal, Pardi.
17. Samskrita Bhasha Prachari Sabha, Mora Hindi Bhavan, Nagpur.
18. All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi.
19. Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona.
20. Ganganath Jha Institute, Allahabad.
21. Sanskrit Parishad, Bikaner.

Tamil

1. Madurai Tamil Sangam, Madurai.
2. Karantai Tamil Sangam, Tanjore.
3. Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam, University Buildings, Madras.
4. Tamil Writers Association, Crescent Society, Triplicane, Madras-5.
5. Academy of Tamil Culture, Sterling Road, Nangambakam, Madras-31.
6. Tamil Isai Sangam, Annamalai Manram, G.T., Madras.
7. Chennai Tamil Sangam, Chintadripet, Madras.
8. Chennai Mahana Tamil Sangam, Tirunelveli.

Telugu

1. Andhra Saraswata Parishat, Tilak Road, Hyderabad.
2. Telugu Bhasha Samiti, University Buildings, Madras.
3. Andhra Sahitya Parishat, Kakinada.

Urdu

1. Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Hind, Aligarh.
2. Dar-ul-masannafin (Shibli Academy), Azamgarh.
3. Idara-e-Adabiyat-e-Urdu, Hyderabad.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI*.

Andhra Pradesh

1. Kalakshetra, Eluru.
2. Saraswati Gana Sabha, Kakinada.
3. Andhra Nataka Kala Parishad, Gudivada.
4. Hyderabad Music and Dance Academy, Hyderabad.
5. Kakatiya Kala Samiti, Ramalingeswar Temple, Warangal.
6. Kala Mandal, 854, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
7. Natak Kala Niketan, 3/4/374 , Bagh Lingampally, Hyderabad.
8. Sanmithra Natya Kala Samithi, B-2-825, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
9. Sri Tyagaraja Gana Sabha, Rashtrapati Road, Secunderabad.
10. Vijaya Fine Arts Association, 414, Gandhi Bhavan Road, Hyderabad.
11. Andhra Pradesh Sangeet Natak Academy, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
12. Nava Kala Kendra, Alwal, Bolarum.
13. Lalit Kala Sangam, Kurnool.
14. Shri Sarada Nrityaniketanam, Kakinada.
15. Shri Ramkrishna Gandharva Vidyalayam, Vijayawada.

Assam

16. Assam Sangeet Natak Academy, Shillong.
17. Binapani Natya Samity, Hoiborgaon, Nowgong
18. Dibrugarh Jnanadayinee Sangitayan, P.O. Rehabari, Dibrugarh.
19. Gauripur Music School, Gauripur.
20. Nowgong Dramatic Club, Nowgong.
21. Silchar Sangeet Vidyalaya, Silchar.

Bihar

22. Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Sahaji Kothi, Kadamkuan, Patna.
23. Bihar Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Sinha Library Road, Patna.
24. Bihar Secretariat Dramatic Club, Patna.
25. Friends Union Dramatic Club, P.O. Sultanganj (Dist. Bhagalpur).
26. Mahila Kala Mandir, Yarpur, Patna.
27. Rabindra Parishad, Station Road, Patna.
28. Sangeet Mandal, Patna.
29. Shri Marutnandan Shahabad Sangeet Sangh, Arrah.
30. Vindhya Kala Mandir, Kazipur, Patna.
31. Patna Music Club, Patna.
32. Department of Music, Patna University, Patna.

Bombay

33. Bharatiya Sangeet Shikshapith, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
34. Darpana, Chidambaram, Osmanpur, Ahmedabad.
35. Friends' Circle, Kalyan.
36. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Dalmia Building, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
37. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Poona.
38. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal (School of Indian Music), Near Royal Opera House, Bombay.
39. Gayan Samaj and Deval Club, Khasbagh, Kolhapur.
40. Indian National Theatre, 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
41. Kala Nilayam, Brahmanwada Road, Bombay.
42. Kalyan Gayan Samaj, Kalyan.
43. Lalit Kala Mandal, Rajpipla.
44. Little Ballet Troupe, Periera Hill Road, Andheri, Bombay.

*Appendix to Chapter IX

45. Maharashtriya Kalopasak Mandal, Madiwale Pandit Wada, 632-A, Shaniwar Peth, Poona.
46. Natya Niketan Ltd., Proctor Road, Bombay.
47. Nadiad Kala Mandir, Station Road, Nadiad.
48. Poona Bharat Gayan Samaj, 861, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 12.
49. Saraswati Gayan Samaj, Pandharpur.
50. Sur Singar Samsad, 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay-1.
51. Kala Kendra, Ambajogai, Mominabad.
52. Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Rajkot.
53. Saurashtra Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Rajkot.
54. Union High School Music Circle, Malji Road, Broach.
55. Shri Vishnu Sangeet Vidyalaya, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik.
56. Vyas Academy of Music, Ranade Road Extension, Dadar, Bombay.
57. College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, M.S. University of Baroda. Baroda.
58. Amateur Dramatic Party, Terrace Hall, Shantinath Bhawan, 2, Sion Road, Matunga, Bombay.
59. Sangeet Nivedak Mandal, 377/12, Chinubhai Road, Khadia, Ahmedabad-1.
60. Akhil Maharashtra Natya Vidya Mandir Samiti, Sangli.
61. Bharat Natya Sanshodhan Mandir, 312, Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2.
62. Gujarati Natya Mandal, Devkaran Nanji Building, 24, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.
63. Theatre Unit, 89, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay.
64. School of Indian Music, Modi Chambers, Opp. Opera House, Bombay-4.
65. Theatre Group, 7, Walton Road, Bombay.
66. Natya Sangh, Theatre Centre, 113-115, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
67. Chatur Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Mahal, Nagpur.

Kerala

68. Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthi.
69 Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali Vidyalaya, P.O. Gandhi Seva Sadan, via Mankara.
70. Ananda Nritya Kalayalam, Thevally, Quilon.

Madhya Pradesh

71. Artists Combine, Dr. Khriwadkar Wada, Lohia Bazar, Lashkar, Gwalior.
72. Bhatkhande Lalit Kala Samiti, Raipur.
73. Madhya Bharati Kala Parishad, Gwalior.
74. Malav Lok Sahitya Parishad, Ujjain.
75. Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya, Lashkar, Gwalior.

Madras

76. Arts Academy, 42, Vellala St., Pursawalkam, Madras.
77. Egmore Dramatic Society, 43, Gengu Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras.
78. Indian Fine Arts Society, 9, Armenian Street, Madras.
79. Kalai Kazhagam, Devakottai.
80. Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras.
81. Madras Sectt. Party, Fort St. George, Madras.
82. Nataka Kazhagam, Thandavarayan Street, Royapettah, Madras.
83. Music Academy, 115 E, Mowbray's Road, Madras.
84. Perambur Sangeet Sabha, Perambur, Madras.
85. Shri Parthasarthy Swami Sabha, Triplicane, Madras.
86. Shri Thyagaraja Sangeetha Vidwat Samajam, 5, Thyagarajapuram, Madras-4.
87. Thyaga Brahma Gana Sabha, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.
88. Department of Music, Madras University, Madras.
89. Department of Music, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.

90. Madras State Sangeetha Nataka Sangam, C/o Central College of Karnatak Music, Brodie Castle, Madras.
91. Classical Bharatanatyam School, 4, Varadarajulu Naidu Road, Egmore, Madras.
92. Mangala Gana Sabha Bommalattam, 11, Vagasalai Street, Kumbakonam.

Mysore

93. Ayyanar College of Music, Bangalore.
94. Ayyanar College of Music, Narayana Shastri Road, Mysore.
95. Sri Bharath Seva Mandali, Cubbonpet, Bangalore-2.
96. Chaya Artists, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
97. Ganamandiram, 78, Basavanagudi, Bangalore-4.
98. Karnataka Sangeet Vidyalaya, Shankarpur, Bangalore.
99. Malleswaram Sangeetha Sabha, Bangalore-3.
100. Mitra Vrunda, Hassan.
101. Mysore State Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, New Public Office Buildings, Bangalore.
102. Oriental Dummy Horse Dance Institute, Tasker Town, Bangalore.
103. Shree Ramseva Mandali, Chamrajpet, Bangalore.
104. Sri Purandhara Thyagaraja Sangeeta Pathashala, Mandi Mohalla, Mysore.
105. Sangeetha Kalabhivardhini Sabha, 1670, Mosakeri, KR Mohalla, Mysore.
106. Sri Saraswathi Ganakala Mandiram, 2638, Chamundipuram, Mysore.
107. Sri Sadguru Sangeeta Pathashala, P.O. Mandya, Mysore.
108. Shri Varalakshmi Academy of Fine Arts, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.
109. Vani Institute of Music, 5th Main Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore-2.
110. Vijaya College of Music, Basavangudi, Bangalore.
111. Anand Prasaraka Karnatic Natya Sangh, P.O. Hulyal, Taluka Jamkhandi, Bijapur Dist.
112. Dharmarth Sangeet Pathshala, Mangalwar Peth, Dharwar.
113. Shri Krishna Sangeet Vidyalaya, Bijapur.
114. Shri Mallikarjun Natya Amateurs, Jamkhandi.
115. School of Culture, Theosophical Society, Belgaum.
116. Vijaya Dramatic Association, Gadag.
117. K.K. A.S.N. Mandali, Kaginelli, Dharwar Dist.
118. North Kanara District Kala Mandal, Sirsi.

Orissa

119. Kala Vikash Kendra, Banka Bazar, Cuttack.
120. Mahavir Natya Sangh, Baramba, Cuttack.
121. Mayurbhanj Chaw Dance Organisation, Baripada.
122. National Music Association, Baxi Bazar, Cuttack.
123. Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri.
124. Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy, P. B. No. 56, Bhubaneswar.
125. Shree Gajendranath Pal Nrutya Niketan, Basuli Sahi, Cuttack.
126. Utkal Sangeet Samaj, Cuttack.

Punjab

127. Bharatiya Sangeet Sabha, Yadavindra Stadium, Patiala.
128. Shri Harivallabh Sangeet Maha Sabha, Devi Talao.

Rajasthan

129. Ajmer Music College, Ajmer.
130. Ajmer Sangeet Natak Academy, Ajmer.
131. Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.
132. Rajasthan Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Museum Buildings, Jaipur.

Uttar Pradesh

133. Bharatiya Kala Niketan, Chandausi.
134. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, Lakhimpur-Kheri.
135. Bharatiya Sangeet and Lalit Kala Vidyapeeth, Mall Road, Kanpur.
136. Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow.
137. Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapith, Lucknow.
138. Braj Mandal Sahkari Samaj, Mathura.
139. College of Music and Fine Arts, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
140. Department of Music, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
141. Hari Samkirtan Sabha, Nainital.
142. Kambhoj Saptakala Niketan, Meerut.
143. Lok Kalakar Sangh, Almora.
144. Nagari Natak Mandali, Kabir Chaura, Varanasi.
145. Sangeet Parishad, Kashi.
146. Sangeet Samaj College, Tilak Road, Meerut.
147. Sangeet Samaj (Jattiwara), Meerut.
148. Vishwa Sewa Sadan, Meerut.

West Bengal

149. Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, 5, Dwarakanath Tagore Road, Calcutta-7.
150. Banga Vani, Nabadwip.
151. Bohurupee, 11 A, Nasiruddin Road, Calcutta 17.
152. Children's Little Theatre, 4, Bipinpal Road, Calcutta 26.
153. Dakshinee, Deshapriya Park Road, Calcutta-29.
154. Gitabitan, 155, Russa Road, Calcutta.
155. Hrishikesh Sangeet Vidyalaya, Nabadwip.
156 Sangita Bhawan, Viswa-Bharati, Santiniketan.
157. Shankar Mitter Kirtan Shikshalaya, P, 512, Lake Road Extention, Calcutta-26.
158. Sri Sri Ramkrishna Sura Bharati, Suri-Birbhum.

Delhi

159. Bharatiya Kala Kendra, 5B, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
160. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, 165-D, Kamala Nagar, Delhi.
161. Bharatiya Natya Sangh, 2, Canning Lane, New Delhi.
162. Bharatiya Sangeet Sadan, Babar Road, New Delhi.
163. Children's Little Theatre, 1, Sonehri Bag Road, New Delhi.
164. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
165. Delhi Natya Sangh, 7A, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
166. Indian People's Theatre Association (All-India Committee) H-61, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
167. Indian National Theatre, 51-Circular Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
168. Little Theatre Group, Post Box 204, New Delhi.
169. Sangeet Bharati, Near Mandi House, New Delhi.
170. Sangeet Niketan, Billimaran, Delhi.
171. Sri Shanmukhananda Sangeetha Sabha, Reading Road, New Delhi.
172. Saraswati Samaj, M. Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
173. Triveni Kala Sangam, M. Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
174. Three Arts Club, I-D School Lane, New Delhi.

INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS RECOGNISED BY THE LALIT KALA AKADEMI*

1. Indian Institute of Architects, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

* Appendix to Chapter IX.

2. Bombay Art Society, Jehangir Art Gallery, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
3. The Art Society of India, Sandhurst House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
4. Sarada Ukil School of Art, 66, Queensway, New Delhi.
5. Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Cooper Road, Amritsar.
6. All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.
7. Academy of Fine Arts, Indian Museum House, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
8. Indian Sculptors' Association, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay-26.
9. South Indian Society of Painters, Museum House, Egmore, Madras-8.
10. Progressive Painters' Association, 2 Casa Major Road, Madras.
11. National Art Gallery, Government Museum, Madras.
12. U.P. Artists' Association, 37 Hazratgunj, Lucknow.
13. Kala Kendra, 1 Patel Road, Dehra Dun.
14. Hyderabad Art Society, c/o Govt. School of Art, Hyderguda. Hyderabad.
15. Shilpa Kala Parishad, c/o Govt. School of Arts, Patna.
16. Madhya Bharat Kala Parishad, Gwalior.
17. Panchal Lalit Kala Akadami, c/o Govt. School of Art, Morvyn, Simla.
18. Saurashtra Kala Mandal, Rajkot.
19. Delhi Silpi Chakra, Shankar Mansion, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
20. Modern Art Institute, Noor Building, Opp. W. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay-28.
21. Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akadami, Mahabir Road, Jaipur.

OUTSTANDING BOOKS SELECTED FOR A CASH AWARD OF RS. 5,000 EACH *

Language	*Book*	*Author*
Bengali	*Sagar Theke Phere* (Poems)	Premendra Mitra
Hindi	*Bauddha-Dharma-Darshan* (Philosophy of Buddhism)	(Late) Acharya Narendra Deva
Malayalam	*Chemmeen* (Novel)	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
Telugu	*Sri Ramakrishnuni Jivita Charitra* (life of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa)	Chirantanananda Swami
Urdu	*Mir Taqi Mir* (Literary Criticism)	Dr. K.A. Farouqi

AWARDS FOR MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA 1957*

MUSIC

1. Hindustani Vocal	Ganesh Ramchandra Behrebua.
2. Hindustani Instrumental	Yusuf Ali Khan.
3. Karnatak Vocal	Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar.
4. Karnatak Instrumental	Budalur Krishnamurthi Sastri

DANCE

1. Manipuri	Guru Atomba Singh
2. Kathakali	Thotton Karakkadan Chandu Panikkar.

DRAMA

1. Playwriting	B.V. (Mama) Warerkar
2. Acting	Ahindra Chowdhury

FILM

1. Music	Sachin Dev Burman
2. Acting	Smt. Durgabai Khote

* Appendix to Chapter IX.

MEDICAL COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh: Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam; Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad; Medical College, Guntur; Medical College, Kurnool; Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.

Assam: Medical College, Dibrugarh.

Bihar: Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna; Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai; Medical College, Ranchi.

Bombay: Grant Medical College, Bombay; Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay; T.N. Medical College, Bombay; B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad; B.J. Medical College, Poona; Medical College, Baroda; Medical College, Aurangabad; M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar; Medical College, Nagpur.

Kerala: Medical College, Trivandrum; Medical College, Kozhikode.

Madhya Pradesh: Medical College, Jabalpur; Medical College, Indore; Medical College, Gwalior; Medical College, Bhopal.

Madras: Madras Medical College, Madras; Stanley Medical College, Madras; Christian Medical College, Vellore; Madurai Medical College, Madurai.

Mysore: Medical College, Manipal (Mangalore); Medical College, Mysore; Medical College, Bangalore; Medical College, Hubli.

Orissa: Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack.

Punjab: Medical College, Amritsar; Christian Medical College, Ludhiana; Medical College, Patiala.

Rajasthan: Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur.

Uttar Pradesh: King George Medical College, Lucknow; Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra; G.S.V. Medical College, Kanpur.

West Bengal: Medical College, Calcutta; R.G. Kar Medical College, Belgachia, Calcutta; Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta; National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.

Delhi: Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi; All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

Pondicherry: Medical College, Pondicherry.

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.

Assam: Government Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.

Bihar: Government Ayurvedic College, Patna; Ayurvedic College, Monghyr; Government Ayurvedic College, Muzaffarpur.

Bombay: Potdar Ayurvedic College, Bombay; Ayurvedic College, Satara; Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Ayurvedic College, Surat; Gulbakuvanrba Ayurvedic College, Jamnagar; Ayurvedic College, Patan; Shudha Ayurvedic College, Baroda; Government Ayurvedic College, Nagpur; Shudha Ayurvedic College, Sion, Bombay; Punarvasu Ayurvedic College, Bombay.

Kerala: Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum; Arya Vidya Pathasala, Kottukkal; Madhav Smarak Ayurvedic College, Cannanore; Keraliya Ayurveda Mahapathasala, Shoranur.

Madras: Integrated College of Indian Medicine, Madras; Mylapore Ayurvedic College, Madras.

Madhya Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur; Rajkumarsingh Ayurvedic College, Indore; Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior.

Mysore: Mysore Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

Orissa: Gopbandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapith, Puri.

Punjab: Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur; Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala.

Rajasthan: Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur; Sanatan Dharma Ayurvedic College, Bikaner; Gramjyoti Ayurvedic Kendra, Sardar Shahar; Ayurvedic College, Sikar.

Uttar Pradesh: Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi; Banaras Hindu University Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Dehra Dun; Darshananda Ayurved Vidyalaya, Varanasi; Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Gurukul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Government Ayurvedic College, Lucknow; Arjun Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi; Ayurved Vidyalaya, Badagaon, Varanasi.

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* Appendix to Chapter XI.

West Bengal: Jamnibhushan Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Calcutta; Shyamadas Ayurvedic Vidyapith, Calcutta; Vishwanath Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta; Ayurved Pratisthan, Contai, Midnapur.

Delhi: Dayanand Ayurvedic Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Delhi; Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbiya College, Delhi.

TIBBIYA COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh: Government Unani and Tibbiya College, Hyderabad.

Bihar: Government Tibbiya College, Patna.

Uttar Pradesh: Aligarh Tibbiya College, Aligarh; Ikmil-ul-Tibbiva College, Lucknow; Tibbiya College, Saharanpur; Tibbiya Medical College, Allahabad.

Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbiya College, Delhi; Jamia Tibbiya College, Delhi.

FILM AWARDS (1957)**

Award	Film	Language	Producer
President's Gold Medal for the all-India best feature film and President's Silver Medal for the best film in Bengali	'Kabuliwala'	Bengali	Charuchitra, Calcutta.
All-India Certificate of Merit	'Bandhan'	Hindi	Sircar Productions, Calcutta.
All-India Certificate of Merit and President's Silver Medal for the best film in Telugu	'Tenali-Ramakrishna'	Telugu	Vikram Productions, Madras.
Certificate of Merit	'Basant Bahar'	Hindi	Shri Vishwa Bharati Films, Bombay.
-do-	'Ek-Din-Ratre'	Bengali	R.K. Films and Studios, Bombay.
-do-	'Edi Nijam'	Telugu	Pratibha Productions, Madras.
-do-	'Kula Daivam'	Tamil	S.K. Pictures Madras.
-do-	'Bhakta Vijaya'	Kannada	Jagannath Productions, Madras.
-do-	'Mahakavi Girishchandra'	Bengali	Emkeji Productions, Private Ltd., Calcutta.
President's Gold Medal for the best documentary	'Gotama the Buddha'	English	Bimal Roy Productions, Bombay, (for Films Division).
Certificate of Merit (Documentary)	'A Village in Travancore'	English	Art Films of Asia, Bombay.
-do-	'Khajuraho'	English	Films Division.
Certificate of Merit (Children's film)	'Jaldeep'	Hindi	Children's Films Society, New Delhi.

* Appendix to Chapter XI.

** Appendix to Chapter XV, for films produced in 1956.

FILM AWARDS (1958)*

Award	Film	Language	Producer
President's Gold Medal and a cash Prize of Rs. 25,000/- for the best feature film.	'Do Ankhen Barah Hath'	Hindi	Rajkamal Kalamandir, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 12,500/- for the second best feature film.	'Andhare-Alo'	Bengali	Sreemati Pictures, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film.	'Mother India'	Hindi	Mehboob Productions, Bombay.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Hindi.	'Do Ankhen Barah Hath'	Hindi	Rajkamal Kalamandir, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Hindi.	'Mother India'	Hindi	Mehboob Productions, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Hindi.	'Musafir'	Hindi	Hrishikes Mukherjee, Mohan Studios, Bombay.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Marathi.	'Grihdevata'	Marathi	Surel Chitra, Kolhapur.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Bengali.	'Andhare-Alo'	Bengali	Sreemati Pictures, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Bengali.	'Louha-Kapat'	Bengali	L.B. Films International, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Bengali.	'Harano Sur'	Bengali	Alochaya Productions, Calcutta.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Kannada.	'Premada Puthri'	Kannada	Sri R.N.R. Pictures, Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Malayalam	'Padatha Painkili'	Malayalam	Neela Productions, Trivandrum.
Certificate of Merit	'Maak-Aru-Moram'	Assamese	Sri Brajen Barua, Gauhati.
-do-	'Mudhalali'	Tamil	M.A.V. Pictures, Salem.
-do	'Bhagya Rekha'	Telugu	Ponnaluri Brothers, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Telugu	'Todi Kodalu'	Telugu	Annapurna Pictures, Madras.
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 5,000/- for the best documentary.	'A Himalayan Tapestry'		Burma Shell, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 2,500/- for the second best documentary film.	'Mandu'		Films Division, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the third best documentary film.	'Dharti Ki Jhankar'		Films Division, Bombay.
Prime Minister's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000/- for the best Children's film.	'Hum Panchhi Ek Dal Ke'	Hindi	A.V.M. Production, Madras.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 12,500/- for the second best children's film.	'Janmatithi'	Bengali	R.B. Films, Calcutta.

* Appendix to Chapter XV, for films produced in 1957.

AWARDS FOR PRINTING AND DESIGNING*

Prize	Title	Printer	Publisher
CATEGORY I: BOOKS FOR CHILDREN BELOW TEN YEARS			
First prize	Chabi Anka-Kha	Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd., Calcutta	Shishu Sahitya Samsad Ltd., Calcutta
Second prize	The Escape from Agra—Scenes from Indian History	Western Printers & Publishers, Bombay	Oxford University Press, Bombay
CATEGORY II: BOOKS FOR CHILDREN ABOVE TEN YEARS			
First prize	Din Dupuray	Modern India Press, Calcutta	The Signet Press, Calcutta
Second prize	Raja Sivaji	Karnatak Press, Bombay	Karnatak House, Bombay
Certificate of Merit	Buddh Charith	-do-	-do-
CATEGORY III—ILLUSTRATED BOOKS			
First prize	The Way of the Buddha	Times of India Press	Publications Division
Second prize	Hundred Years of the University of Calcutta	Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta	University of Calcutta
CATEGORY IV: ART BOOKS			
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CATEGORY V (*a*)—BOOK PRODUCTION (ENGLISH)			
First prize	Bolt & Nut Catalogue and Price List	Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd.	Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.
Second prize	Visva-Bharat and its institutions	Gouranga Press (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Visva-Bharat, Santiniketan
Certificate of Merit	Bituminous Road Construction	Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd.	Burmah-Shell Ltd.
CATEGORY V (*b*)—BOOK PRODUCTION (INDIAN LANGUAGES)			
First prize	Kankavati	Navana Printing Works, Calcutta	Navana Printing Works, Calcutta
Second prize	Bichitra Bibaha	Modern India Press, Calcutta	The Signet Press, Calcutta
Certificates of Merit	1. Ramayana	Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta	Shishu Sahitya Samsad, Calcutta
	2. Everest Veera	The Wseley Press, Mysore	Kavyalaya Publishers, Mysore
	3. Sadain Jawan Sadain Nirogo	Hindustan Sahitya Malla, Bombay	The Hindustan Sahitya Malla, Bombay
CATEGORY VI: BOOKS ON INDIAN-MADE PAPER			
First prize	Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants	Catholic Press, Ranchi	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi
Second prize	Babir Bandhu (Children's Story Book)	Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta	The Signet Press, Calcutta
Certificate of Merit	The Wealth of India	Government of India Press, New Delhi	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research

* Appendix to Chapter XV.

Prize	Title	Printer	Publisher

CATEGORY VII (a) DAILY NEWSPAPERS (ENGLISH)

Prize	Title	Printer	Publisher
First prize	1. "The Statesman", Calcutta	The Statesman Printing Press, Calcutta	The Statesman (Private) Limited
	2. "The Tribune", Ambala	The Tribune Press, Ambala	The Tribune, Ambala
Second prize	"Evening News of India", Bombay	The Times of India Press, Bombay	Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd.

CATEGORY VII (b) DAILY NEWSPAPERS (INDIAN LANGUAGES)

Prize	Title	Printer	Publisher
First prize	"Hindustan" (Hindi), New Delhi	Hindustan Times Press, New Delhi	Hindustan Times Press, New Delhi
Second prize	"Nav Bharat Times", Bombay	The Times of India Press, Bombay	Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd.
Certificate of Merit	"Prajavani" Bangalore	Deccan Herald Press, Bangalore	Deccan Herald Press, Bangalore

CATEGORY VIII: DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENT LAYOUT

Prize	Title	Printer	Publisher
First prize	Display Advt. Layouts (Group)	D.J. Keymer & Co. Ltd., Bombay (Advt. Agency)	Burmah Shell
Second prize	Display Advt. Layouts (Sales Bulletin)	J. Walter Thompson & Co. (Private) Ltd., (Advtg. Agency)	Air-India International
Certificates of Merit	1. Display Advt. Layouts (Sanforised)	J. Walter Thompson & Co. (Advt. Agency)	Cluett Peabody & Co. Inc.
	2. -do- (Calicloth)	Shilpi Private Ltd.	Calico Mills Ahmedabad

CATEGORY IX: ART MAGAZINES

Prize	Title	Printer	Publisher
First prize	Marg	Commercial Printing Press, Bombay	Marg Publications, Bombay
Second prize	Art in Industry	Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta	M/s. Indian Institute of Art Industry
Certificate of Merit	Indian Photography	Gossain & Co. (Printers) Private Ltd., Calcutta	Progressive Publications, Calcutta

CATEGORY X: HOUSE JOURNALS

Prize	Title	Printer	Publisher
First prize	Stanvac Magazine	The Times of India Press, Bombay	Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. Bombay
Second prize	Dunlop Gazette	Gossain & Co. (Printers) Private Ltd., Calcutta	The Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.
Certificate of Merit	Burmah-Shell News	The Times of India Press, Bombay	Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd.

Prize	Title	Printer	Publisher
	CATEGORY XI—PERIODICALS		
Certificate of Merit	1. The Times of India Annual, 1957	The Times of India Press, Bombay	Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd.
	2. Navaneet (Hindi Digest)	The Associated Advertisers & Printers, Bombay	Navaneet Prakashan, Ltd., Bombay
	CATEGORY XII—POSTERS		
First prize	Air-India International—India	Bombay Fine Art Offset & Litho Works, Bombay	Air-India International
Second prize	Banaras—India	M/s. Bolton Fine Art Litho Works, Bombay	Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity
Certificates of Merit	1. Indian Coffee	Associated Printers (Madras) Private Ltd., Madras	Coffee Board, Bangalore
	2. Handloom	G. Claridge & Co. Ltd., Bombay	The All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd.
	3. Arvind Quality Fabrics	G. Claridge & Co. Ltd., Bombay	Arvind Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad
	CATEGORY XIII (a) FOLDERS (OFFSET/PHOTOGRAVURE)		
First prize	Banaras—India	The Eagle Lithographing Co. (Private) Ltd., Calcutta	Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity
Second prize	Codel Cortone-Tablets	Ganges Printing Co. Ltd., Sibpore (Howrah)	Martin & Harris (Private) Ltd.
Certificate of Merit	Dumex	M/s. New Era Printing Press, Bombay	Dumex Private Ltd., Bombay
	CATEGORY XIII (b) FOLDERS (LETTERPRESS)		
First prize	Crystal Room Air Conditioner	The Times of India Press, Bombay	Voltas Ltd., Bombay
Second prize	Wise Shopping (Hindi)	M/s. New Era Printing Press, Bombay	D.J. Keymer & Co. Ltd., Bombay
Certificate of Merit	What Do You Mean By Value ?	Rational Art & Press Private Ltd., Bombay	Glaxo Laboratories (India) Private Ltd., Bombay
	CATEGORY XIV (a) :—CALENDARS (OFFSET/PHOTOGRAVURE)		
First prize	Burmah-Shell	The Eagle Lithographing Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta	Burmah-Shell
Second prize	Air-India International	The Times of India Press, Bombay	Air-India International
Certificates of Merit	1. National Savings	M/s. Bolton Fine Art Litho Works, Bombay	Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity
	2. Birds	The Times of India Press, Bombay	Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Calcutta

Prize	Title	Printer	Publisher
	CATEGORY XIV (b): CALENDARS (LETTERPRESS)		
First prize	Handloom	Glasgow Printing Co. Private Ltd., Howrah	Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity
Second prize	Birds of India	M/s. Caxton & Co., Calcutta	M/s. William Jacks & Co., Ltd., Calcutta
Certificates of Merit	1. Musical Instruments of India	Sree Saraswaty Press, Ltd., Calcutta	J. Walter Thompson Co., Calcutta
	2. Indian Steamships	Gossain & Co. (Printers) Private Ltd., Calcutta	Alpha Advt. Service, Calcutta
	CATEGORY XV: DIARIES		
First prize	1. India—1957 Pictorial Diary	Glasgow Printing Co., (Private), Ltd., Howrah	Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity
	2. 1957	Tata Press (Commercial Printing Private Ltd.)	Tata Industries (P) Ltd.
Second prize	1957—Pocket Diary	Thackers Press, Bombay	Burmah-Shell
	CATEGORY XVII: PUBLICITY BOOKLETS		
First prize	Vanamahotsava —July 1957	The Commercial Printing Press, Private Ltd., Bombay	Directorate of Advertising ing & Visual Publicity
Second prize	Tata-Mercedes-Benz	The Times of India Press, Bombay	Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co. Ltd. Bombay
Certificate of Merit	"Safety First" (Hindi)	The Times of India Press, Bombay	A.C.C., Bombay
	CATEGORY XVIII: LABELS		
First prize	Kores Carbon Paper	G. Claridge & Co., Ltd., Bombay	Kores (India) Private Ltd., Bombay
Second prize	Bata	Rae & Co., Private Ltd., Calcutta	Bata Shoe Co., Calcutta
Certificate of Merit	Brooke Bond Tea	The Calcutta Phototype Co., Private, Ltd., Calcutta	M/s. Brooke Bond India (Private) Ltd.
	CATEGORY XIX: BEST BOUND BOOK		
First prize	Choice Handicrafts from India	The Caxton Press Private Ltd., Bombay	All-India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi
Second prize	All-India Rural Credit Survey, Volume I	The Times of India Press, Bombay	The Reserve Bank of India, Bombay
Certificate of Merit	Diary—1957	Bengal Book Binding Co., Calcutta	The Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd., Calcutta

TAX PAYABLE ON INCOME OR INCOMES*

(Tax at 1958-59 rates on Total Income)

Income	MARRIED PERSONS		MARRIED WITH ONE CHILD		MARRIED WITH MORE THAN ONE CHILD		UNMARRIED	
	Wholly earned	Wholly un-earned	Wholly earned	Wholly un-earned	Wholly earned	Wholly un-earned	Wholly earned	Wholly un-earned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3,000								
3,200	6	6	..	..	..	..	66	66
3,600	18	18	9	9	..	..	78	78
4,200	36	36	27	27	18	18	96	96
4,800	54	54	45	45	36	36	114	114
5,000	60	60	51	51	42	42	120	120
6,000	120	120	111	111	102	102	180	180
7,200	192	192	183	183	174	174	252	252
8,400	305	349	296	338	287	328	369	421
9,600	419	479	409	468	400	457	482	551
10,000	457	522	447	510	438	500	520	594
12,000	688	786	678	775	669	764	751	858
13,200	848	970	839	959	829	948	911	1,042
14,400	1,025	1,171	1,015	1,160	1,006	1,150	1,088	1,243
15,000	1,113	1,272	1,103	1,261	1,094	1,250	1,176	1,344
16,800	1,453	1,661	1,444	1,650	1,434	1,639	1,516	1,733
18,000	1,680	1,920	1,670	1,909	1,661	1,898	1,743	1,992
20,000	2,058	2,352	2,048	2,341	2,039	2,330	2,121	2,424
24,000	3,381	3,864	3,381	3,864	3,381	3,864	3,381	3,864
25,000	3,696	4,224	3,696	4,224	3,696	4,224	3,696	4,224
30,000	5,796	6,624	5,796	6,624	5,796	6,624	5,796	6,624

* Appendix to Chapter XIX.

TAX PAYABLE ON INCOME OR INCOMES*—(*Continued*)

Income	MARRIED PERSONS		MARRIED WITH ONE CHILD		MARRIED WITH MORE THAN ONE CHILD		UNMARRIED	
	Wholly earned	Wholly un-earned	Wholly earned	Wholly un-earned	Wholly earned	Wholly un-earned	Wholly earned	Wholly un-earned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36,000	8,631	9,864	8,631	9,864	8,631	9,864	8,631	9,864
40,000	10,521	12,024	10,521	12,024	10,521	12,024	10,521	12,024
42,000	11,676	13,344	11,676	13,344	11,676	13,344	11,676	13,344
45,000	13,408	15,324	13,408	15,324	13,408	15.324	13,408	15,324
48,000	15,141	17,304	15,141	17,304	15,141	17,304	15,141	17,304
55,000	19,446	22,224	19,446	22,224	19,446	22,224	19,446	22,224
60,000	22,596	25,824	22,596	25,824	22,596	25,824	22,596	25,824
66,000	26,691	30,504	26,691	30,504	26,691	30,504	26,691	30,504
70,000	29,421	33,624	29,421	33,624	29,421	33,624	29,421	33,624
72,000	30,891	35,304	30,891	35,304	30,891	35,304	30,891	35,304
84,000	39,711	45,384	39,711	45,384	39,711	45,384	39,711	45,384
85,000	40,446	46,224	40,446	46,224	40,446	46,224	40,446	46,224
90,000	44,121	50,424	44,121	50,424	44,121	50,424	44,121	50,424
96,000	48,531	55,464	48,531	55,464	48,531	55,464	48,531	55,464
1,00,000	51,471	58,824	51,471	58,824	51,471	58,824	51,471	58,824
1,50,000	89,971	1,00,824	89,971	1,00,824	89,971	1,00,824	89,971	1,00,824
2,00,000	1,28,471	1,42,824	1,28,471	1,42,824	1,28,471	1,42,824	1,28,471	1,42,824
2,50,000	1,66,971	1,84,824	1,66,971	1,84,824	1,66,971	1,84,824	1.66.971	1,82,824
3,00,000	2 05,471	2,26,824	2,05,471	2,26,824	2,05,471	2,26,824	2,05,471	2,26,824
3,50,000	2,43,971	2,68,824	2,43,971	2,68,824	2,43,971	2,26,824	2,43,971	2,68,824
4,00,000	2,82,471	3,10,824	2,82,471	3,10,824	2,82,471	3,10,824	2,82,471	3,10,824
5,00,000	3,59,471	3,94,824	3,59,471	3,94,824	3,59,471	3,94,824	3,59,471	3,94,824
10,00,000	7,44,471	8,14,824	7,44,471	8,14,824	7,44,471	8,14,824	7,44,471	8,14,824
20,00,000	15,14,471	16,54,824	15,14,471	16,54,824	15,14,471	16,54,824	15,14,471	16,54,824
30,00,000	22,84,471	24,94,824	22,84,471	24,94,824	22,84,471	24,94,824	22,84,471	24,94,824

* Appendix to Chapter XIX.

RATES OF ESTATE DUTY*

PART I

In the case of any property which passes or is deemed to pass on the death of the deceased:—

				Rate of Duty
(1)	On the first Rs.	50,000	of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2)	On the next Rs.	50,000	"	6 per cent
(3)	On the next Rs.	50,000	"	8 " "
(4)	On the next Rs.	50,000	"	10 " "
(5)	On the next Rs.	1,00,000	"	12 " "
(6)	On the next Rs.	2,00,000	"	15 " "
(7)	On the next Rs.	5,00,000	"	20 " "
(8)	On the next Rs.	10,00,000	"	25 " "
(9)	On the next Rs.	10,00,000	"	30 " "
(10)	On the next Rs.	20,00,000	"	35 " "
(11)	On the balance		"	40 " "

PART II

In the case of shares or debentures held by the deceased in any such company as referred to in section 20A:—

		Rate of Duty
(1)	If the principal value of the shares or debentures does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil
(2)	If the principal value of the shares or debentures exceeds Rs. 5,000	7½ per cent

RATES OF WEALTH TAX*

PART I

	Rate of Tax
(a) In the case of every individual:—	
(i) on the first rupees two lakhs of net wealth	Nil
(ii) on the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	½%
(iii) on the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	1%
(iv) on the balance of net wealth	1½%
(b) In the case of every Hindu undivided family:—	
(i) on the first rupees four lakhs of net wealth	Nil
(ii) on the next rupees nine lakhs of net wealth	½%
(iii) on the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	1%
(iv) on the balance of net wealth	1½%

PART II

In the case of every company:

(i) on the first rupees five lakhs of net wealth	Nil
(ii) on the balance of net wealth	½%

Provided that in the case of a company which has incurred a net loss in any year computed in the manner hereinafter provided and which has not declared any dividend on its equity capital in respect of that year, the rate of tax for the relevant year shall be nil.

The loss referred to in the above proviso shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 9, 10 and 12 of the Income-tax Act but without deducting the allowances referred to in paragraph (b) of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (2) of section 10, sub-clause (via) and sub-clause (vib) of sub-section (2) of section 10 of that Act or the allowance in respect of any losses brought forward from earlier years.

Rule 1.—Where the net wealth of an assessee includes the value of any asset on which wealth-tax is not payable under sub-section (2) of section 5, the amount of tax payable by the assessee shall be an amount bearing to the total amount of wealth-tax which would have been payable on the net wealth had no property been exempt the same proportion as the unexempted portion of net wealth bears to the net wealth.

Rule 2.—Where the net wealth of an assessee not being a company, in respect of any assessment year, includes the value of any shares in a company as defined in section 3 of the

*Appendix to Chapter XIX.

Companies Act, 1956, the wealth-tax payable by the assessee on his net wealth for that assessment year, computed in accordance with the rates specified above, shall be reduced by the amount, if any, by which the sum of the following, namely:—

(a) that portion of the wealth-tax payable by the assessee computed as aforesaid as bears to the whole amount of the tax, the same proportion as the value of the shares aforesaid included in his net wealth bears to his net wealth,

(b) that portion of the wealth-tax, if any, paid by the company in respect of the same assessment year, as bears to the whole amount of the said tax, the same porportion as the paid-up value of the shares included in the assessment of the assessee aforesaid bears to the aggregate paid-up value of the share capital of the company as on the relevant valuation date, exceeds the amount calculated at the rate of 1.5 per cent on the value of the shares included in his net wealth.

Rule 3.—Where an assessee is an individual who is not a citizen of India and who is not resident in India, the wealth-tax payable by him in respect of any assessement year computed in accordance with the rates specified in this schedule shall be reduced by an amount equal to 50 per cent thereof.

Rule 4.—Where the net wealth of an assessee, being an individual who is a citizen of India, *or* a Hindu undivided family, includes any assets located outside India, the wealth-tax payable by the assessee in respect of any assessment year shall be reduced by an amount which bears to the amount of tax that would have been payable by the assessee if the rates of tax had been reduced to one-half of the rates specified in this Schedule the same proportion as the value of the assets located outside India as reduced by the debts located outside India bears to the net wealth of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the profits of a company in respect of any year, before deducting any of the allowances referred to in the second paragraph of the proviso to Part II, are less than the amount of wealth-tax payable by it in respect of the relevant assessment year, the wealth-tax payable by the company for such assessment year shall be limited to the amount of such profits:

Provided that the company has not declared any dividend on its equity capital in respect of that year.

RATES OF EXPENDITURE TAX*

In the case of every individual and Hindu undivided family, on that portion of the taxable expenditure—

(*i*) which does not exceed Rs. 10,000; .. 10%

(ii) which exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000; .. 20%

(iii) which exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000; .. 40%

(iv) which exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000; 60%

(v) which exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000; .. 80%

(vi) which exceeds Rs. 50,000 .. 100%

AERODROMES**

I. *International Aerodromes*: Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum); Delhi (Palam).

II. *Major Aerodromes*: Agartala; Ahmedabad; Begumpet; Delhi (Safdarjung); Gauhati; Madras (St. Thomas Mount); Nagpur; Tiruchirappalli.

III. *Intermediate Aerodromes*: Allahabad; Amritsar; Aurangabad; Baghdogra; Balurghat; Banaras; Baroda; Belgaum; Bhavnagar; Bhopal; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack); Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Chandigarh; Coimbatore; Cooch-Behar; Gaya; Gorakhpur (Kusmi); Indore; Jaipur; Junagadh (Keshod); Kailashahar; Kamalpur; Khowai; Kumbhirgram; Lucknow (Amausi); Mangalore (Bajpe); Mohanbari; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari); Pasighat; Patna; Porbandar; Rajkot; Rupsi; Tezpur; Trivandrum; Vijayawada; Visakhapatnam.

IV. *Minor Aerodromes*: Akola; Asansol; Bareilly; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddappah; Donakonda; Jhansi; Jharsuguda; Jabalpur; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kotah; Lalitpur; Madura; Manipur Road; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat); Mysore; Palanpur (Deesa); Panagarh; Panna; Raipur; Rajahmundry; Ramnad; Ranchi; Satna; Saharanpur; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Udaipur; Vellore; Warangal; Udaipur (Dabok).

* Appendix to Chapter XIX.

** Appendix to Chapter XXVI.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES*

12-Year Certificates

Denominations:	.. Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000
Maturity value	.. Rs. 7.50, 15, 75, 150, 750, 1,500 and 7,500

7-Year Certificates

Denominations:	.. Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000
Maturity value	.. Rs. 6.25 ; 12.50 ; 62.50 ; 125 ; 1,250 and 6,250

5-Year Certificates

Denominations:	.. Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000
Maturity value	.. Rs. 5.75 ; 11.50 ; 57.50 ; 115 ; 1,150 and 5,750

A single individual can hold certificates up to the value of Rs. 25,000, but jointly with another, he can hold certificates worth Rs. 50,000. The five and seven-year certificates are encashable at any time. The twelve-year certificates can, however, be cashed only on the expiry of a specified period.

CURRENT POSTAL RATES*

Inland Letters

Not exceeding one and a half tolas	15 Naye Paise
For every additional one and a half tolas or fraction thereof ..	10 " "

Post Cards

(i) Local	(a) Single	3 Naye Paise
	(b) Reply	6 " "
(ii) General	(a) Single	5 " "
	(b) Reply	10 " "
(iii) Letter card	.. ..	10 " "

Book Packets (not containing printed book), Patterns and Sample Packets

Up to 5 tolas	8 Naye Paise
For every additional unit of 2½ tolas or fraction thereof ..	3 " "

For Book Packets containing "Printed Books" only

Up to 5 tolas	5 Naye Paise
For every additional 2½ tolas or part thereof	3 " "

Newspapers: Inland Rates

Newspapers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight	2 Naye Paise
Newspapers exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	3 " "
For additional 20 tolas or fraction	3 " "

Parcels

Not exceeding 40 tolas	50 Naye Paise
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight ..	50 " "
Maximum weight	1,000 tolas or 12½ seers

Parcels exceeding 40 tolas in weight should be registered.

Registration

Registration fee	50 Naye Paise per article

Insurance

For articles with insured value not exceeding Rs. 100 ..	37 Naye Paise
For every additional insured value of Rs. 100	20 " "
Maximum value of insurance permissible	Rs. 5,000 "

Air Mails

No extra charge for letters, postcards and letter cards.

For packets a surcharge of 4 naye paise per tola is payable in addition to ordinary postage.

For inland air parcels there is an inclusive charge of 63 naye paise for every 20 tolas or fraction thereof.

* Appendix to Chapter XXVII.

FOREIGN POST

(*i*) *Letters*

Not exceeding 1 oz.	.. .. ..	25 Naye Paise
Additional 1 oz. or fraction thereof	.. ..	15 " "

(*ii*) *Post Cards*

Single	.. ..	15 Naye Paise
Reply	.. ..	30 " "
Printed papers for the first 2 oz.	.. ..	8 " "
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction of that weight	.. ..	6 " "

(*iii*) *Registered Newspapers*

For every 2 oz. or part thereof	.. ..	4 Naye Paise

(*iv*) *Business Papers*

Up to 8 oz.	.. ..	25 Naye Paise
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction there of	..	6 " "

(*v*) *Sample Packets*

Up to 2 oz.	.. ..	8 Naye Paise
Additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	.. ..	6 " "
Minimum charge	.. .. ..	10 " "

MISCELLANEOUS

Money Orders

For every sum of Rs. 10/- or part thereof	.. ..	15 Naye Paise

Telegraphic Money Orders

The fee for a telegraphic money order includes the commission charged for that amount for an ordinary money order, in addition to the cost of the telegram together with a surcharge of 15 naye paise.

Postal Orders

For each postal order up to Rs. 5	.. .. ..	5 Naye Paise
For each postal order over Rs. 5 and up to Rs. 10/-	..	10 " "
Express delivery	.. ..	13 " "
Business reply post cards and envelopes (yearly permit)	..	Rs. 10/-

Post Box Bags

Yearly	.. ..	Rs. 15/-
Quarterly	.. ..	Rs. 5/-
Combined post box and bags (yearly)	.. ..	Rs. 20/-

Inland Telegrams

Telegrams sent to or received from places in India, Burma, Ceylon or Pakistan are classed as inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:

Delivery in India		*Express*	*Ordinary*
Minimum charge (8 words)	.. .. ..	1.60	0.80
For each additional word over 8	.. .. ..	0.16	0.8
Delivery in Burma and Pakistan			
Minimum charge (8 words)	.. .. ..	2.75	1.37
For each additional word over 8	.. .. ..	0.25	0.13
Press Telegrams: Delivery in India			
Minimum charge (50 words)	.. .. ..	1.50	0.75
For every additional 5 words over 50	.. .. ..	0.13	0.7

Greeting Telegrams

Greeting telegrams at specially reduced rates may be sent on festive occasions from or to any telegraph office in India.

Number of words

(*a*) Name and address of the addressee	.. ..	4 words
(*b*) Greetings indicated by a number	.. ..	1 word
(*c*) Name of sender	.. ..	1 word

		Express	*Ordinary*
For these 6 words	.. ..	1.00	0.50
For each additional word over 6	.. .. ..	0.14	0.7

AIR FEE: FOREIGN

Name of country	Letters	Postcards	Printed papers, Business papers etc.	Aerogrammes	Remarks
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Aden ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Afghanistan ..	0 — 35	0 — 25	*0 — 15	0 — 30	*Minimum 25 nP.
Albania ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Algeria ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 60	
Australia ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 60	
Austria ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Belgium ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Bulgaria ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Burma ..	0 — 35	0 — 25	*0 — 15	0 — 30	*Minimum 25 nP.
Cambodia ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Canada ..	1 — 50	0 — 65	0 — 50	0 — 75	
Ceylon ..	*	0 — 10	*	0 — 20	*10 nP. in addition ordinary postage
China ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Cyprus ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Czechoslovakia ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Denmark ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Egypt ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Ethiopia ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Fiji ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 60	
Finland ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
France ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Germany ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Ghana ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 60	
Gibraltar ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Great Britain ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Holland ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Hong Kong ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Hungary ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Iceland ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Indonesia } ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Iran } ..					
Iraq } ..					
Ireland ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Israel ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Italy ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Japan } ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Jordan } ..					
Kenya ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Korea ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Laos ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Liberia ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Libya ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Luxembourg ..					
Malaya ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Malta ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Mauritius ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 60	
Mexico ..	1 — 50	0 — 65	0 — 50	0 — 75	
Morocco ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 60	
New Zealand ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 60	
Nigeria ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 60	
Norway ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Pakistan ..	*	0 — 10	*	0 — 20	*10 naye paise in addition to usual postage
Philippines ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Portugal ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Rumania ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Saudi Arabia ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Singapore ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Somaliland ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 60	
South Africa ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 60	
South American countries ..	1 — 50	0 — 65	0 — 50	0 — 75	

Name of country	Letters	Postcards	Printed papers, Business papers, etc.	Aero-grammes	Remarks
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	
Spain ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Sudan ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Sweden ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Switzerland ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Syria ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Thailand ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Tunisia ..	1 — 10	0 — 50	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Turkey ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Ukraine ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
U.S.A. ..	1 — 50	0 — 65	0 — 50	0 — 75	
U.S.S.R. ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
Vatican ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
West Indies ..	1 — 50	0 — 60	0 — 50	0 — 75	
Yenam ..	0 — 60	0 — 35	0 — 25	0 — 50	
Yugoslavia ..	0 — 90	0 — 40	0 — 35	0 — 50	
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Egypt	7 — 75	1 — 13
Ethiopia	8 — 00	1 — 25
Fiji	15 — 00	3 — 25
France	12 — 25	1 — 94
Germany	10 — 00	2 — 00
Great Britain	11 — 00	2 — 00
Holland	9 — 75	2 — 00
Hongkong	5 — 00	0 — 80
Indonesia	7 — 75	1 — 25
Ireland	10 — 25	2 — 00
Italy	9 — 00	1 — 62
Iran	5 — 25	1 — 00
Iraq	6 — 50	1 — 00
Japan	8 — 75	1 — 50
Malaya	7 — 00	1 — 00
Mauritius	13 — 00	2 — 75
New Zealand	13 — 50	2 — 90
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	12 — 50	2 — 50
Sudan	10 — 50	1 — 75
Sweden	11 — 50	2 — 25
Switzerland	9 — 50	1 — 75
Thailand	5 — 50	0 — 56
U.S.A.	15 — 50	3 — 50
Zanzibar	10 — 50	2 — 25

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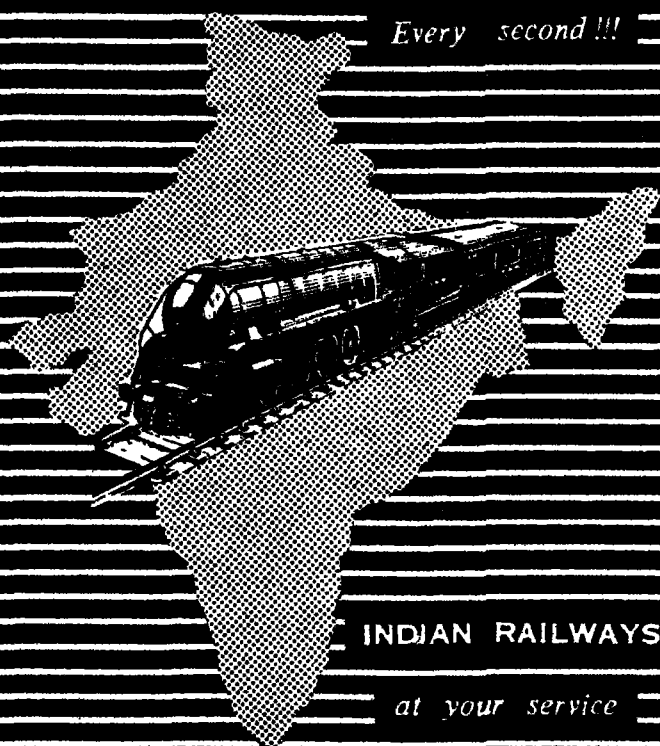
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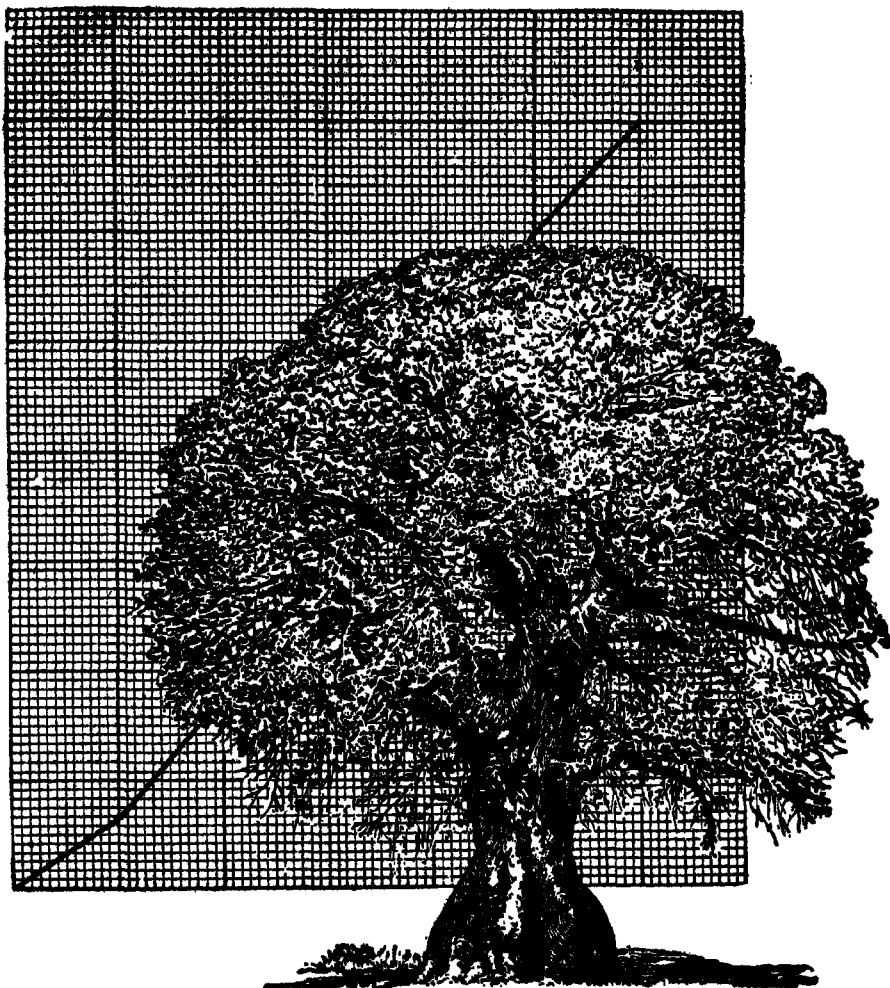
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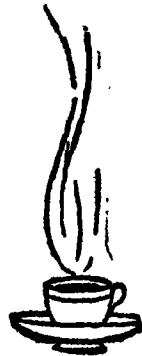
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